# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

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**ATLANTIC EDITION | THREE CENTS Greater Boston Newsstands | FIVE CENTS Elsewhere

## Boston to Brazzaville:

MISS DUDLEY HARMON of Boston, now with the Free French, writes the first of a series of dispatches from the de Gaulle headquarters in Equatorial Africa: Page 3.

# Crimean Trap Faces Nazis; Relisting of Enemy Aliens; Ceiling on Salvaged Tires

**The World's Day—January 7, 1942**

### Russia: Trap Laid for Nazi Forces in Crimea

**Russians laid trap** for Nazi Crimean forces as Germans admitted new Soviet landings at Yevpatoriya, 40 miles north of Sevastopol naval base. [Page 9.]

**General mobilization** reported under way in Rumania and Hungary was viewed as a German effort to gather more troops to stem the retreat in Russia.

**A great battle** has been raging for four days along the southern sector of the Finnish-Russian front, according to Swedish news reports. [Page 9.]

**Russian peace aims**—demanding that Germany indure suffering equal to that of Russia as punishment for its crimes—were embraced in a diplomatic note issued by Foreign Commissar Molotoff. [Page 1.]

### Washington: Relisting of Enemy Aliens Urged

**Attorney General Biddle** said that the Government was considering reregistering the 1,100,000 enemy aliens in this country and providing them with identification cards to permit "tighter control" along the lines followed during the First World War.

**Senators** Connally and Byrd declared the vast war production program outlined by the President should be placed in the hands of a single director.

**Walter P. Reuther,** C. I. O. automobile union leader, was sent by the War Department on a tour of armaments plants to see where idle automobile machine tools may be used to advantage. [Page 10.]

**Representative Dies** said he would ask continuance for another year of the Special Committee on Un-American Activities but that no further public hearings were likely during the period of the war.

**A compromise** was sought by a Senate and House conference committee on the $450,000,000 defense housing bill.

**The Red Cross** announced it had raised $17,143,853 in its drive for at least $50,000,000 for its war fund.

**President Roosevelt** nominated Major Generals George H. Brett and Stanley D. Embick for promotion to Lieutenant General.

**Laurence A. Steinhardt,** now Ambassador to Russia, was nominated by President Roosevelt to be Ambassador to Turkey.

**The Senate Naval Committee** approved legislation which would authorize an $845,000,000 expansion of the Navy's shipbuilding and ordnance facilities. The House Naval Committee approved it yesterday.

**The House Interstate** Commerce Committee approved legislation to require the use of daylight saving time during the war.

### New England: Ceiling on 'Old' Tires Asked

**Tire Administrator Joyce** appeals to Washington for price ceiling on retreaded tires as demand spurs upturn. [Page 2.]

**Youth has its day** as Philadelphia Opera Company brings company of energetic youngsters to sing in English. [Page 5.]

**John A. Atkinson,** sworn in as City Manager in Cambridge, promises good government, no pay cuts for city workers. [Page 2.]

### In Europe: British Raid Norwegian Coast

**A British raid** with naval and air forces on Hellefjord on the Norwegian coast near Bergen was announced in London.

### National: Carol Backs Free Rumanian Move

**Exiled King Carol** of Rumania has accepted the leadership of the Free Rumania Committee for the triumph of democracy and will visit the United States in its interest within the next two weeks, it was announced by Leon Fischer, Committee Chairman.

**A $2,500 fine** was assessed against Lloyd J. Coons, Business Agent of Local 58, International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers, A. F. of L., by Federal Judge Ernest A. O'Brien in Detroit after Coons pleaded nolo contendere to a charge of conspiring with electrical firms to violate the Sherman Anti-Trust Act.

### War in the Pacific: Withdrawals in Malaya

#### *South Pacific*

**Japanese penetration** of British lines in the Perak sector of Malaya was admitted by Singapore as further British withdrawals south of Kuantan were announced. [Page 8.]

**In Central China** the Japanese were reported by the Chinese to have lost 7,000 more men in attempting to escape from a muddy trap around Changsha. [Page 8.]

**Japanese attack** on the Netherlands East Indies was believed imminent with reports of large-scale Japanese troop and warship concentrations at Davao in the Philippines. [Page 1.]

#### *Report on Pearl Harbor*

**The Navy** said it was certain that 20 Japanese aircraft were shot down during the Dec. 7 raid on Pearl Harbor and that 12 others probably were destroyed.

#### *In the Philippines*

**Japanese pressure** on Gen. Douglas MacArthur's forces was increasing at all points on the front northwest of Manila amid continuous heavy bombing and machine-gunning attacks, the War Department said. At least 45 Japanese bombers struck at Corregidor and nearby defenses in Batan Province.

## Western Door-to-Door Canvass Nets 'Help'

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (AP)—United States Employment Service men are out ringing doorbells, erecting road signs, and checking industrial plants in an effort to utilize America's employable labor in the war effort.

John E. Gross of Denver told the Western Regional Conference of Farm Labor and Employment Specialists that doorbell-ringing in one State brought out that 80 per cent of persons not working but willing to work were not registered with any employment agency.

H. C. McShane of Salt Lake City said a check of industrial plants where labor was hired at the gate disclosed only 10 per cent of those seeking work were listed with an employment service.

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### Weather Predictions

FAIR COLDER SNOW WARMER

TONIGHT

**Complete Weather Predictions for New England on Page 2**

## Raid Centers In Bay State Need Recruits

**Emergency duty by police strips veil of censorship from serious condition in warning system.**

Sudden disclosure that police were doing emergency duty in Boston's 12 air-raid report centers last night in place of volunteers stripped the veil of official censorship today from one stark fact long known in circles close to public safety committees: that air-raid report centers in Massachusetts are inadequately manned.

J. Wells Farley, Executive Director of the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety, said today the condition throughout the State was "extremely serious."

From several sources, facts leaked out until the following picture became clear:

That Boston police as far back as the first of last week had been obliged to man the report centers during the evening hours because of lack of sufficient volunteers to do the work.

**Centers Found Unheated**

That the police continued to guard the City's anti-air raid defenses in this fashion all last wek, being relieved by volunteers recruited from the American Legion on Monday night.

That the Legionnaires found the centers, most of which are in public schools, to be unheated and extremely cold in the hours after midnight, and so were replaced by police last night at midnight, after serving through the early evening.

At one point, however, in Brighton, Legionnaires remained on duty last night until 6 a. m. Some other report centers were manned throughout the evening by policemen.

Officials at Boston Police Headquarters said today that police officers would continue on duty this week for the late shift until heat is supplied in the report centers by the City of Boston.

Policemen, who have not had the special training required for duty at these posts, act from printed instructions supplied by the Boston Committee on Public Safety, the Committee explained.

Installation of gas heaters in school buildings began this afternoon and should be completed by Friday, John J. Walsh, Executive

*Continued on Page 2, Column 7*

# President Submits Victory Budget; Demand Grows for Production 'Czar'; Russia: Germany Must Be Disarmed

**Aims of Moscow include penalties upon Nazis equal to the hardships inflicted on Russians.**

By Peter Lyne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 7—The first formal indication of Russia's war aims is contained in a Soviet note handed to all diplomatic representatives in Moscow. It is signed by Foreign Minister Vyacheslaff Molotoff.

These aims would certainly account for the surprise which Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden is said to have felt when he was personally confronted with the lengths to which the Russians are prepared to go in preventing Germany ever aggressing again.

The aims as reported here are:

1. Germany must be disarmed and made incapable of further aggression.
2. Germany must endure suffering equal to that of Russia as punishment for its crimes and unprovoked aggression.
3. Germany — the German people—must rebuild all they have destroyed.

The significance of these Russian aims is heightened in light of the indictment contained in the note, charging German atrocities.

**Massacres Listed**

Germany was formally charged by Soviet Russia today with massacring 95,567 persons in 13 cities and countless hundreds elsewhere in an occupation marked by "unheard of billages, general devastation, abominable violence."

Slaying of civilians was said to have been accomplished by explosives, suffocation, knifing or hanging as well as shooting.

These specific figures were presented on the number slain in the following towns: Kiev, 52,000; Dnieperopetrovsk, 10,500; Kaments Podolsk, 8,500; Odessa, 8,000; Kerch, 7,000; Lwow (Poland), 6,000; Mariupol, 3,000; Rostov, 308; Ershovo, 100; Gerion, 68;

*Continued on Page 21, Column 5*

**Roosevelt moves to speed war output—Business and labor give full support.**

By Roscoe Drummond

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—President Roosevelt acted upon at least three fronts of the war today to give immediate effect to the gigantic prescription for victory which he unfolded to a Congress that gave its grim but solid approval.

The response which came to the White House this morning from every Allied capital showed new confidence that the United Nations will be able to undertake the offensive against the Axis armies months earlier than had been expected.

On the assurance that American industry can do it and will do it, as its leaders declared, there is now in the making, for the first time, a democratic military machine outmatching in man power and in metal all the combined resources available to Germany, Italy, and Japan.

Stephen Early, White House Press Secretary, reported that the President's latest message to Congress produced an all-time high in audience and response—a response which, he said, was virtually unanimous.

The Government began to implement its vast project in the fields of production, diplomacy, and strategy.

**In Production** — A far-reaching reorganization of the President's whole arms-planning and production system is nearing completion and the demand is growing in Congress for appointment of a one-man director of war industries. It is agreed in Washington that a $56,000,000,000 production program, calling for the integration of autonomous corporations and the complete conversion of major industries, can be achieved only by a decisive revamping of the present rambling procurement setup. Such a reorganization is before the White House and action is imminent.

In vigorously indorsing the President's "magnificent program," Wendell L. Willkie said in New York that to achieve it a sweeping reorganization of the Government's administrative methods was essential.

Industry itself, through individual spokesmen, through the United States Chamber of Commerce, through the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, and through the industrial and labor chiefs of the Office of Production Management, said it was ready to shoulder the task, that it was possible of accomplishment, and that it would be accomplished.

In view of the fact that it will take fully 15,000,000 workmen to build the planes, tanks, and ships projected by the President, the Government is establishing a new system of labor priorities so that war industries will have first call on all industrial hiring through the United States Employment Service.

**In Diplomacy**—Recognizing that the critical weak link in the diplomatic support behind the United Nations is the danger that Turkey may be coerced into the Axis orbit, the White House appointed a new American Ambassador to Ankara. He is Laurence A. Steinhardt who, because of his experience and high standing in Moscow, will be called upon to exert the fullest possible influence upon Turkey to keep its relations with Russia harmonious.

The United States already holds a promise of neutrality from Ankara which is the basis of lend-lease aid which already has been dispatched to Turkey. The aim of

*Continued on Page 21, Column 3*

### General Budget Summary

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The following is the general budget summary or official tabulation of President Roosevelt's budget for 1943:

| Classification | Estim., Fiscal Year 1943 | Estim. Fiscal Year 1942 | Actual, Fiscal Year 1941 |
|---|---|---|---|
| **I. Receipts** | | | |
| 1. Internal revenue | $17,261,367,000 | $12,198,665,000 | $7,361,674,982 |
| 2. Railroad unemployment insurance act | 9,500,000 | 8,500,000 | 6,814,717 |
| 3. Customs | 297,000,000 | 368,000,000 | 391,870,013 |
| 4. Return of surplus funds from Government corporations | ——— | ——— | 319,207,200 |
| 5. Other | 284,223,000 | 240,915,000 | 188,945,672 |
| Gross receipts | 17,852,090,000 | 12,816,080,000 | 8,268,512,585 |
| Deduct net appropriations for federal old-age and survivors insurance trust fund | 1,364,890,000 | 872,087,000 | 661,300,733 |
| Net receipts | 16,487,200,000 | 11,943,993,000 | 7,607,211,852 |
| **II. Expenditures** | | | |
| 1. Legislative, judicial and executive | 43,487,800 | 41,329,300 | 38,497,649 |
| 2. Civil departments and agencies | 797,445,700 | 844,470,700 | 782,456,994 |
| Post Office Department, deficiency | ——— | 14,000,000 | 30,130,583 |
| 3. General public works program | 578,231,000 | 713,523,500 | 573,056,675 |
| 4. National defense | 52,786,186,000 | 23,996,525,400 | 6,301,043,165 |
| 5. Veterans pensions and benefits | 590,087,000 | 578,116,000 | 559,255,648 |
| 6. Aids to agriculture: | | | |
| Gross expenditures | 854,050,000 | 1,117,082,000 | 1,094,203,136 |
| Return of surplus funds from Government corporations | ——— | ——— | *315,000,000 |
| 7. Aids to youth | 100,000,000 | 235,095,000 | 347,204,168 |
| 8. Social security | 537,835,000 | 462,045,000 | 444,446,546 |
| 9. Work relief: | | | |
| Gross expenditures | 480,075,000 | 942,430,000 | 1,451,910,183 |
| Return of surplus funds from Government corporations | ——— | ——— | *14,000,000 |
| 10. Refunds | 87,005,000 | 89,002,000 | 89,667,290 |
| 11. Interest on the public debt | 1,750,000,000 | 1,250,000,000 | 1,110,692,811 |
| 12. Retirement funds | 298,599,800 | 267,177,262 | 217,065,000 |
| 13. Supplemental items—regular | 25,000,000 | 25,000,000 | ——— |
| Total expenditures, excluding debt retirement | 58,927,992,300 | 30,575,796,162 | 12,710,629,823 |
| **III. Budget Deficit Under Present** Tax legislation | 42,440,792,300 | 18,631,803,162 | 5,103,417,971 |
| **IV. Receipts from Proposed** Tax legislation | †7,000,000,000 | ——— | ——— |
| **V. Budget Deficit Under Proposed** Tax legislation | 35,440,792,300 | 18,631,803,162 | 5,103,417,971 |
| **VI. Debt** Retirement | 100,000,000 | 100,000,000 | 64,260,500 |
| **VII. Gross Deficit** | 35,540,792,300 | 18,731,803,162 | 5,167,678,471 |
| **Effect of Operations on the Public Debt** | | | |
| Public debt at beginning of year (Schedule No. 4) | $70,612,246,697 | $48,961,443,535 | $42,967,531,037 |
| Increase in public debt during year: to meet budget deficit above | 35,440,792,300 | 18,631,803,162 | 5,103,417,971 |
| To purchase obligations of Governmental corporations | 4,368,000,000 | 3,019,000,000 | ——— |
| Increase in working balance, general and special accounts (Schedule No. 3) | ——— | ——— | 890,494,526 |
| Net increase in public debt during year | 39,808,792,300 | 21,650,803,162 | 5,993,912,498 |
| Public debt at end of year | 110,421,038,997 | 70,612,246,697 | 48,961,443,535 |

*Credits, deduct.
†From new taxes only. The net excess in social security trust funds is estimated to be $2,000,000,000 in 1943 under proposed new legislation.
(Omission of cents in the 1941 column for convenience in transmission accounts for a slight discrepancy in addition of the first two dollar totals. Estimated figures are not carried into cents.)

**Asks $58,900,000,000 for next fiscal year —Must outproduce enemies, he asserts.**

By Richard L. Strout

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Presenting a war-swollen Budget to Congress today, President Roosevelt declared: "We cannot outfight our enemies unless, at the same time, we outproduce our enemies."

He added: "We must outproduce them overwhelmingly."

To achieve this end, Mr. Roosevelt submits the largest budget in the history of this or any other nation.

It calls for expenditures in the present fiscal year, ending June 30, 1942, of $30,500,000,000, and for the next fiscal year of $58,900,000,000.

It calls for conversion of at least one-half of national production to war effort.

It calls for collection of $7,000,000,000 additional taxes during the next fiscal year, on top of the highest taxes in history.

It calls for collection of an additional $2,000,000,000 from labor and management for social security trust funds.

It calls for total war expenditures of almost $56,000,000,000 for the 1943 fiscal year.

It means a public debt at the end of the 1943 fiscal year of $110,400,000,000.

**Ration Cards Possible**

It mentions the possibility of "consumer ration cards," though minimizing the prospect of immediate general rationing.

It trims the civilian budget and carries reductions in expenditures for other than direct war purposes, excluding debt charges and grants under the Social Security Law, of over $1,000,000,000.

"It is not enough to turn out just a few more planes, a few more tanks, a few more guns, a few more ships, than can be turned out by our enemies," said Mr. Roosevelt in a keynote passage.

"We must outproduce them overwhelmingly, so there can be no question of our ability to provide a crushing superiority in any theater of the World War."

Mr. Roosevelt's budget message reflected energy and optimism.

"We shall succeed," he said. "A system of free enterprise is more effective than an 'order' of concentration camps."

**Legislative Proposals**

Mr. Roosevelt's message contained legislative proposals. He recommended:

Elimination of tax "loopholes" which he said "still exist."

Ban on issuance of further tax-exempt bonds and legislation to tax any further state, city, and other tax-exempt bonds.

Further strengthening of excess-profits taxes.

Imposition of emergency "anti-inflationary taxes," with choice of programs as between taxes collected at source, pay-roll taxes, or additional excise taxes, left to Congress.

Immediate passage of price-control legislation.

Trimming expenditures for the Work Projects Administration, farm-aid programs, Civilian Conservation Corps, National Youth Administration, and for public works.

**One Third of Income**

A Federal tax bill of some $26,000,000,000 for fiscal 1943, on top of state and local taxes of $8,000,000,000 or $9,000,000,000 would take around one third of a national income estimated at around $105,000,000,000, it is estimated. Recent estimates issued by the British Embassy in Washington indicated that in England taxes were taking about 40 per cent of the national income, or substantially more than proposed here.

The rise in the Federal debt to $110,000,000,000, it is pointed out, means interest on this debt at current rates of around 2 per cent would be only something over $2,000,000,000 annually, making a carrying charge not much over 2 per cent of national income, so long as income continues at high levels.

Chief surprise in the Roosevelt budget message is the proposal to expand the social security program with larger amounts to poorer states, and increased coverage.

At a press conference, Mr. Roosevelt denied that he now favors a general sales tax, though his words in the budget seem to invite one as an emergency measure.

Three grounds for optimism exist today, he told the conference, compared with 1917-1920:

1. Interest rates are much lower.
2. Price controls, where imposed, have held.
3. Taxes are being kept up.

**Text of President's budget message: Page 6.**

## Appeal Not to Hoard Sugar Is Urged on N. E. Housewives

By Frederick W. Carr

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

Housewives of New England were urged today not to hoard sugar.

This appeal was made by a spokesman for many small concerns which face disaster and closing, and their employees loss of jobs, if sugar becomes too scarce.

Richard C. Cooke, President of the Smaller Business Association of New England, voiced the plea after returning from a trip to Washington which he made in behalf of small concerns using sugar.

"A million tons of sugar have gone into hiding since Pearl Harbor," he said. "The causes are hoarding and speculative buying by big industrial users.

"One big company was found to have laid up enough sugar, bought and paid for, to last it for two years and a half ahead. But the Government sat down on it and has frozen its surplus.

**Didn't Get Her Hoard**

"A Boston woman asked a local refinery to sell her a barrel of sugar—357 pounds—and to send out an extra man with the truck so as to help carry it up to her attic. She didn't get the barrel.

"The only way that the sugar supply can be controlled is by cooperation on the part of the public.

"If the housewife will just continue to buy for her current needs as she has always done, she will contribute to maintaining the home front, and will make it more certain that what sugar is available will be equitably distributed.

"There is going to be a shortage, and it looks pretty serious. The amount available for the public and for the industrial users, big and little, is going to be reduced.

"Rationing of a definite allotment to each individual appears imminent.

"Fortunately for the small business concern, it now looks as if the small baker and candy maker are going to get the same treatment from the Government as the big companies. They are all going to be cut, but apparently will be cut alike."

**Small Plants Suffer**

Mr. Cooke went to Washington to present the needs and viewpoint of the small users of sugar to the Sugar Division of the Office of Production Management.

"The recent order of the OPM limiting the use of sugar illustrates the need of small businessmen on the boards that decide on such restrictions," said Mr. Cooke.

"The sugar order of Dec. 13 permitted the manufacturer to withdraw in December of 1941 only what he had withdrawn in December of 1940.

"But many of the little concerns had already withdrawn by the middle of last month as much as they had used in all December of the year before, and with Christmas coming on faced the danger of having to shut down for lack of sugar.

"I telephoned Donald M. Nelson, head of the Priorities Division of OPM, and he gave the small plants enough sugar to go on until the end of the year.

"Between 90 and 95 per cent of the manufacturers using sugar are small business concerns, and yet their viewpoint was not taken into consideration. The order protected the big fellow, and the burden fell on the small.

"The restriction was written by representatives of the large wholesalers and chain stores. Under pressure, they wrote the most honest order they could.

"When they heard of how it hit many of the little fellows, they opened their eyes in amazement, because they had never figured that any concern could run without a 30-days' supply. Yet for the little plant, that much is often quite a supply."

## Japanese Fleet at Davao Points to Attack on Indies

*By the Associated Press*

Wednesday, Jan. 7

A Japanese attack on the Netherlands East Indies was viewed as imminent with disclosure in Washington that the Mikado's seaborne invasion armies in the Philippines have massed a powerful striking force at Davao Bay, only 600 miles from Dutch Borneo and 400 miles from Dutch Celebes.

The War Department revised its previous estimate of damage done a Japanese flotilla off Davao, claiming a second destroyer was sunk and other vessels were damaged. Corregidor Island, at the entrance to Manila Bay, and defenses on nearby Bataan Peninsula were bombed again today as Gen. Douglas MacArthur's soldiers valiantly resisted increased pressure along the front northwest of Manila.

A Rome radio report heard in London indicated that the thrust against the Netherlands East Indies already may have started, declaring that strong forces of Japanese parachute troops had landed on the east coast of Dutch Borneo.

Simultaneously, Netherlands East Indies headquarters at Batavia reported that a formation of eight Japanese flying boats attacked military objectives during the night on the island of Amboina, site of a major Dutch naval base, 800 miles south of Davao.

"The enemy dropped 29 bombs and machine-gunned the island," the communiqué said, reporting that three civilians were killed and four persons wounded.

The bulletin also noted lively aerial reconnaissance over the archipelago—often the tip-off of an impending invasion—with the announcement that "enemy planes were observed over various parts of the outer possessions."

Tokyo headquarters said Japanese troops who landed several days ago at Brunei in British North Borneo, adjoining Dutch Borneo, were "extending their field of operations." No details were given.

In smashing at Amboina, the Japanese were seeking to knock out one of the Indies bases from which United States bombers may have been flying to attack Japanese warships in the Philippines.

For Japan, the Indies, with their treasure of such vital war supplies as rubber, tin, and oil, would be one of the richest prizes in the Far East.

Japanese naval units massed in Davao Bay were reported to include a battleship, 5 cruisers, 6 destroyers, 12 submarines, and 12 transports—obviously a greater force than would be needed merely to support new landing operations in the Philippines.

Washington military observers said Monday's assault by Army bombers on Japanese warships at Davao probably signaled the opening of a systematic United Nations bombing campaign to prevent Japan from using Davao as a base for an attack on the Indies.

Further supporting the belief that Japan planned an attack on the Dutch colonies—possibly as a steppingstone to Australia—was the report that Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, newly appointed Allied Commander-in-Chief in the Far East, would make his headquarters in Java, where the Indies capital, Batavia, is situated.

### Asia and America

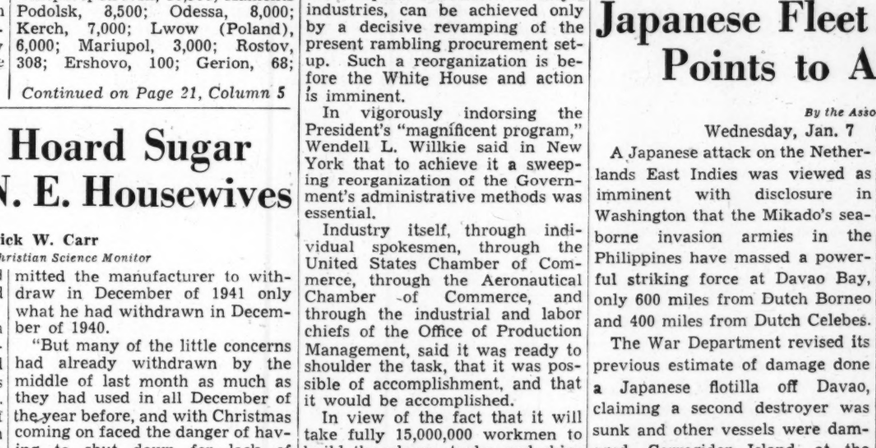
LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Chinese Ambassador, Dr. Wellington Koo, said today that "the security and prosperity of the Pacific coast if not of the whole United States were in no small measure bound up with the issue of the Battle of Asia."

Speaking at a national defense luncheon, he said that although precautionary steps were being taken to provide an alternate route to the Burma Road, "the safety of the existing highway is still indispensable to the continuation of China's dauntless resistance."

**Climax battle for Philippines under way: Page 3.**

**Japanese closer to Singapore as British continue retreat: Page 8.**

## *The Eagle Showed Its Power Here*



Associated Press

**Davao Bay Waterfront in Philippines**

**A short distance from this point, offshore, American Army bombers attacked Japanese naval units on Jan. 5 and inflicted heavy damage, providing the Axis with a foretaste of potential American striking power.**

# Cambridge Starts on New Career as Its First City Manager Is Installed

## Christian Front Quits; Closes Office

Francis P. Moran, leader of the Christian Front Movement in Massachusetts, has agreed to close his office and hold no more meetings of his organization in the State, Joseph F. Timilty, Boston Police Commissioner, announced today after a conference with Robert T. Bushnell, Attorney General.

The Commissioner said that Mr. Moran has turned over to him 11,000 propaganda pamphlets and various books and papers.

That further action against Mr. Moran may be taken was indicated when Attorney General Bushnell in answer to a question, said, "the incident is not closed."

Furthermore, the Attorney General said that he will consult with the Federal Bureau of Investigation in connection with this case as he has in similar cases.

Regarding attacks against racial groups and other statements attributed to Mr. Moran, Attorney General Bushnell said they were part of a dangerous scheme to create dissension.

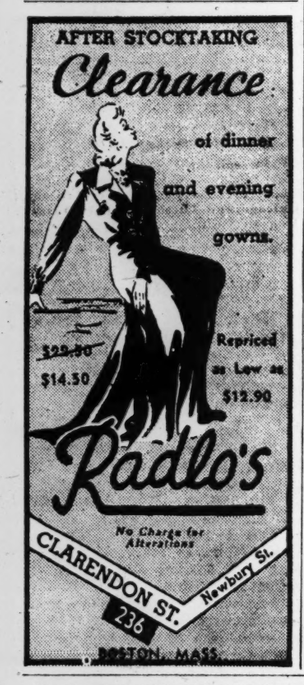
Mr. Bushnell further stated that "the war effort is the most important thing to us today. I intend to crack down with all my legal power against any person or organization that attempts to hinder the war effort."

The Moran incident came after Boston police seized pamphlets at his meeting on Monday night. Mr. Moran went to police headquarters to protest against the seizure and Commissioner Timilty immediately said, "I told him straight from the shoulder that if he doesn't cooperate in our effort to promote unity with our allies, I will take steps to have him put away for the duration of the war."

## C.I.O. Announces State Convention

The annual State convention of labor unions affiliated with the Congress of Industrial Organizations will be held at Worcester, Mass., Feb. 28 and March 1, it is announced.

Sessions at the Hotel Bancroft will be preceded by a mass meeting the night of the twenty-seventh.

By a Staff Photographer

**Cambridge's New City Manager Is Sworn In**

**John B. Atkinson, chosen by the Plan E City Council as the municipality's first City Manager, is shown here with his mother, Mrs. Thomas F. Atkinson, (left) and his wife, just after being sworn in this morning by City Clerk Frederick H. Burke.**

## B-r-r! Mercury's Going Down Tonight

Bundle up extra warm if you're going out this evening is the advice of the Weather Bureau which predicts that Boston will experience its coldest spell of the winter season tonight.

Minus two is the forecast for temperatures in Boston proper while outlying suburbs may expect temperatures from 5 to 10 below.

These readings, however, are balmy when reports from various stations in Maine showed temperatures last night of 22 below in Houlton and Rumford; and 14 and 13 respectively in Caribou and Bangor.

A biting wind ranging from 25 to 30 miles an hour is expected to precede the cold wave, the Weather Bureau said.

## Election Laws Group Organizes

Senator Charles W. Olson (R) of Ashland was elected Chairman of the Special Commission on Primaries and Election Laws at an organization meeting held yesterday. Representative Russell P. Brown (R) of Beverly was named Vice-Chairman.

The Commission was established by the 1941 Legislature to consider revision of election laws and to compile a volume on contested elections from 1922 to date.

Other Commission members are Representative Ralph Lerche (R) of Northampton, Representative Edward A. McCarthy (D) of Somerville, Ralph Greenlaw, City Clerk of Melrose; Arthur Shinners, Town Clerk of Brookline, and George Leary, former Boston Democratic Representative.

## Atkinson Sworn Into Office With Informal Ceremonies

Col. John B. Atkinson, first city manager in the history of Cambridge, today walked into the office of City Clerk Frederick H. Burke to be sworn into office.

The ceremony, which took place in the Council Chamber, was informal and simple. There had not even been a definite appointment in advance. In the small group who witnessed the ceremony were the new City Manager's wife, his mother, Mrs. Thomas F. Atkinson, Chandler W. Johnson, prominent advocate of Plan E; Mayor John H. Corcoran, and City Councilors Hyman Pill, Edward A. Crane, and Francis L. Sennott.

Thus began the University City's voyage in the waters of Plan E government. Citizens hope for smooth, trim sailing that will establish Cambridge as one of the best-governed in the Commonwealth instead of one of the worst.

**No "Political" Jobs**

Spiking a rumor that the Plan E forces want pay cuts for city employees, Colonel Atkinson announced that there will be no pay cuts or wholesale discharges under his management.

A successful businessman, Colonel Atkinson declared, "Cambridge is a good-sized corporation and a good corporation doesn't try to get business by cutting wages of its employees. On the contrary, it gives a great deal of consideration to its personnel."

Promising a new deal in Cambridge, however, the City Manager said that from now on there will not be "a single political job in Cambridge."

"No city employee will need to feel subjected to political approval," the Colonel said. "If he does his work well he will hold his job. If he doesn't, that is another story. In business you don't hire people for connections, you hire them because they can do the work. That is the way I want to run Cambridge."

**Tax Rate Cut**

Despite his announced policy of no wholesale discharges and no pay cuts for city employees the new City Manager said he expects to cut the tax rate.

"How I don't know," he told reporters, "but I'm going to do it."

Asked whether he planned consolidation of departments he said, "I have no immediate changes in mind. I have come in absolutely unbiased and unprejudiced without a single commitment."

Commenting on salary Colonel Atkinson pointed out that being City Manager is a full-time job and said, "I know that my services are worth more to other people than any salary the Council can vote and I think they should be worth that to Cambridge."

The salary of the City Manager is limited by statute to a maximum of $20,000.

Colonel Atkinson said he did not know whether there were surplus city employees in Cambridge. If there are, he added, he felt sure that it would be possible to place them either by transfer in the city service or by finding jobs in private enterprise for them.

## Governor Names Kin to Unpaid Post

Gov. Leverett Saltonstall today appointed his brother, Richard Saltonstall of Sherborn, as trustee of the Massachusetts State College, to succeed John Chandler, whose term had expired. The post is unpaid.

At the same time, the Governor appointed Harold H. Flower, Deerfield lawyer, as Clerk of the Franklin District Court to succeed William S. Allen, who resigned recently.

The Governor also submitted to the Executive Council the appointment of Mrs. Hazel Boomer, Dorchester hair dresser, as member of the State Board of Registration of Hair Dressers to succeed Miss Rita H. Murphy of Somerville, whose term has expired.

The Council confirmed the appointment of August S. Attwood of Wellesley Hills, as Assistant State Commissioner of Mental Health in charge of business affairs. The appointment to this $5,000 a year position was made by Dr. Clifton T. Perkins, State Commissioner of Mental Health.

Mr. Attwood, who succeeds George L. Batchelder, Jr., of Beverly, who resigned nearly a year ago, is manager of the Park Square Branch of the Morris Plan Banking Company of Boston.

The Council also approved Attorney General Robert T. Bushnell's appointment of William L. MacIntosh of Grafton as Assistant Attorney General to succeed John S. Stone who recently resigned.

## Four Big Air Raid Sirens Installed

Boston now has four full-fledged air raid sirens in place and ready for action, Mayor Maurice J. Tobin announces.

The four large alarm units, three of which were previously in place, could blanket all of downtown Boston with sound in case of raid, the Mayor said.

The latest installation was made yesterday on the Fire Department headquarters building.

Previous sirens were placed on the Suffolk County Courthouse, the United Shoe Machinery Corporation building, and the New England Mutual Life Insurance building.

Eleven additional alarm units are ordered and will be installed in the near future, the Mayor said.

## *One 'Aw, Ma' And the Boys Pick the Suit*

On the heels of numerous complaints that prices of used and retreaded tires are "skyrocketing," Thomas M. Joyce, State Tire Rationing Administrator, today urged the Office of Price Administration to set a price ceiling on such tires.

Since severe Federal restrictions were established on purchase of new tires, frequent complaints from reputable persons that prices of used and retreaded tires are climbing sharply make the need for a price ceiling "imperative," Mr. Joyce said.

The Joyce appeal was sent by telegram to Washington. His action came shortly after John P. McBride, Director of the State Division on the Necessaries of Life, revealed complaints had reached him that the cost of retreading tires had jumped from $4.50 each to as high as $11.

Administrator Joyce pointed out that his organization can do nothing about the price situation, that any move must originate in Washington.

At today's Executive Council session it was voted to give the tire rationing board $3,000 from the Governor's extraordinary fund for "clerical expenses." Any further funds required by the board, it is understood, will be sought at the forthcoming special session of the Legislature, the exact date of which has not yet been determined.

All the officials of the tire rationing board are serving without pay.

Moving to aid retail tradesmen whose business is threatened by restrictions prevening them from buying new tires for trucks for food deliveries, Mr. Joyce was preparing today a letter to Washington, calling attention to the complaints of milk dealers and retail stores.

Members of the State Rationing Board concede that food deliveries are sufficiently important to consider reviewing "very carefully the restrictions placed on consumer deliveries.

The letter to Washington will contain the board's recommendations on the problem.

Meanwhile, the Board emphasized that the state and local boards can do nothing to relieve the situation. The Office of Price Administration has the sole power to relax the restriction that eventually may bring about a halt in milk and food house-to-house deliveries.

Former Governor Joseph B. Ely, Chairman of the State Rationing Board, discussing the general problem, said:

"As time goes on and inquiries are made regarding a particular regulation, there may be some justice in changing a rule without impairing the rationing program. In a program as novel to our Government as this one is, it is not reasonable to expect perfection at the outset. We hope the public will understand this and will cooperate. To date, the public cooperation has been highly gratifying."

## M. & M. Providence Service to Quit

Suspension of ocean freight service between Providence, R. I., and Norfolk, Va., which has been maintained by the Merchants & Miners Transportation Company for more than three-quarters of a century, was announced by company officials in Boston today. The suspension, which takes effect next week, was described as temporary and due to the war.

The announcement closely follows the suspension of all the company's services to and from the port of Boston and deals a severe blow to New England industries.

Many of the patrons of the company's Boston services utilized the Providence service after the cessation of the Boston sailings, so that the cancellation of the Providence service deprives many companies in central New England of low-cost transportation to southern markets.

The last ship of the line to leave Providence for Norfolk will sail Jan. 14. The final sailing from Norfolk to Providence is scheduled for next Monday, Jan. 12.

Associated Press

**Hub Gets Emergency Defense Pumpers**

**Five of these small fire engines, each equipped with a motor capable of pumping 500 gallons of water a minute, were presented to Boston yesterday by the Junior Chamber of Commerce. The presentation ceremony is shown, with City Hall in the background. Mayor Maurice J. Tobin is in the foreground at the left; Victor P. McDavitt is second from left (with hand in pocket), representing the Chamber, of which he is President. Fire Commissioner William A. Reilly (next to Mr. McDavitt) and Fire Chief Samuel Pope (in uniform) look on. Similar machines played a large part in fighting incendiary bomb fires in London during the 1940-41 "blitz."**

## Tobin Ouster Petition Again Is 'In the Air'

Technicalities in the citizens' petition to remove Mayor Maurice J. Tobin from office on charges of corrupt practices in his re-election campaign today placed the entire petition before a panel of three Suffolk County Superior Court judges.

The question to be decided by the three judges is validity of the signatures to the petition. The matter automatically was sent to them by action of Judge Frederick W. Fosdick today in vacating his previous order permitting the names of two new petitioners to be joined to the ouster petition.

The effect of this situation was to send lawyers in the case back to the original application by five voters for permission to bring the ouster proceedings. Yet the status of this application was also in question.

Judge Fosdick had referred this application, with a petition to join two more names to the original five, to Judge Vincent Brogna of Suffolk Superior Court. Judge Brogna allowed the petition to bring the ouster action but made no decision on the petition to join. Apparently the petition to join is still before him.

Last Saturday the removal petition was filed, with only four names on it. Judge Fosdick granted a petition by the four citizens to amend the document and add two names "if he had the power to do so." That decision he revoked today.

On Monday attorneys for the voters filed an amended petition bearing the names of four of the original five petitioners, together with the names of the two petitioners which were stricken out today, and the name of the fifth original petitioner was written under a power of attorney.

The validity of that petition with reference to the number of signatures and to the time of filing—which expired Monday—has now been placed before the three-judge panel.

Legal circles pointed out that the petition to join the names of the two voters was in amendment to the original application, and not to the so-called election petition. Judge Fosdick, pointing out that Judge Brogna had filed no note or statement of his decision on the petition to join, said, "Obviously, under the conditions as they in fact were, I had no power to take the action noted above. No good can be done by letting my action stand, even though it was conditional on my having the power so to act. For the foregoing reasons, I now hereby vacate the action taken by me on the within petition."

Arguments for revocation of Judge Fosdick's decision allowing addition of the two names were made yesterday before the judge by Timothy F. Callahan, counsel for Mayor Tobin. Indicating that his decision today was in no way based on the motion for revocation by Mr. Callahan, Judge stated in his opinion that he had "declined to entertain" the motion.

## Bay State Air-Raid Centers Found to Lack Volunteers

*Continued from Page 1*

Director of the City Public Safety organization, said.

It was learned that also in communities outside of Boston an inadequate number of volunteers was available for night duty, and that in many of the smaller cities and towns report centers are not yet manned at nights.

There were rumors that Gov. Leverett Saltonstall would issue an executive order giving the Massachusetts Committee on Public Safety power to assign paid workers to the night shift, to correct this condition.

Richard F. Cunningham, State Commander of the American Legion, was appointed yesterday a member of the Executive Committee of the City Public Safety Committee, and will enlist Legionnaires to serve in Boston on the night shift if other volunteers are not obtained.

Mr. Cunningham, contacted at the State House today, said he was on duty last night himself with other Legionnaires at one of the Boston report centers. They remained on duty, he said, until it became too cold to stay any longer.

Temperatures in Boston last night ranged between 11 degrees and 24 degrees above zero, the Weather Bureau reported. Predictions for tonight are that the mercury will fall to 2 degrees below zero.

**Neglect Serious**

Mr. Cunningham said he made certain the Boston District Warning Center, which flashes air-raid signals to the report centers, was informed and police details were supplied before any of his men left their posts.

Even a few instances of neglect anywhere in the State would, however, be serious, Mr. Farley said in an interview this morning, because the report centers would organize and direct all civilian protection activity for their areas under raid conditions.

The State Committee has asked the Legislature for power to make certain the centers are always manned 24 hours a day, he pointed out.

School custodians have never been instructed to work overtime at night to keep the report centers warm, it was explained at City Hall. It would have been necessary to heat entire school buildings in order to keep warm the one room occupied by the defense workers.

Heaters now being installed will set gas flames under individual radiators. Electric heaters were impractical for technical reasons, according to Mayor Maurice J. Tobin.

In addition to late night work at report centsrs, for which the Legion has now volunteered, Legiannaires man observation posts and perform other defense duties. Mr. Cunningham said nearly every Legion member in the State is at work in civilian defense.

## Columbia Eases Admission

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The faculty of Columbia College has revoked a 10-year ban on mid-year admissions and will admit a freshman class at the beginning of the spring term, Feb. 2, as the initial step in accelerating the wartime training of students.

## Events Around Greater Boston

**Thursday**

Gallery talk at the Museum of Fine Arts. "Mirrors" will be the subject of a forenoon discussion by Mrs. Fanner of the Museum staff. Open free to the public at 11 a. m.

**Entertainment Timetable: Page 16**
**Radio Timetable: Page 4**

## Weather Predictions

*By U. S. Weather Bureau*

FAIR | COLDER | SNOW | WARMER — TONIGHT

**Boston and vicinity:** Fair and much colder tonight. Lowest temperature near 2 degrees below zero. Diminishing winds becoming 8 to 12 miles an hour.

**Maine and New Hampshire:** Fair tonight, colder in the vicinity of the coast, continued very cold in the interior; lowest temperatures 5 to 15 degrees below zero, diminishing winds.

**Vermont:** Fair and much colder tonight, lowest temperatures 5 to 15 degrees below zero; diminishing winds.

**Massachusetts:** Fair and much colder tonight, lowest temperatures zero to 10 degrees below, except near 10 above in the vicinity of the Cape; diminishing winds.

**Connecticut and Rhode Island:** Fair and much colder tonight, lowest temperature zero to 10 degrees below; diminishing winds.

**Atlantic Coast, Eastport to Block Island:** Storm warnings are being displayed.

**Block Island to Hatteras:** Small craft warnings are displayed from south of Block Island to Delaware Breakwater.

**Official Temperatures**

| | A | B | | A | B |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 20 | 11 | New Orleans | 46 | 36 |
| Chicago | 15 | -11 | New York | 19 | 15 |
| Denver | 11 | -9 | Norfolk | 28 | 19 |
| Helena | 5 | -25 | Philadelphia | 23 | 14 |
| Kansas City | 21 | 0 | St. Louis | 31 | 2 |
| Los Angeles | 64 | 49 | San Francisco | 52 | 46 |
| Miami | 75 | 61 | Washington | 24 | 18 |
| Minneapolis | -2 | -20 | | | |

A—Maximum for previous 24 hours.
B—Minimum for previous 24 hours.

**High Tides at Boston**

Wednesday, 2:22 p. m.; height 9.5 feet.
Thursday, 2:54 p. m.; height 9.0 feet.
Light all vehicles by 4:57 p. m.

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## *Rubber Saving Has a Sleigh Ride*

By a Staff Photographer

**Winter Scene—New England, 1942**

**It might have been the Gay Nineties—actually it was this morning on the banks of the winding Charles in Cambridge. This horse-drawn sleigh from the Metropolitan Driving Club skimmed across the crusty snow creating an animated Currier & Ives and, possibly, foreshadowing things to come.**

# Free France Booms in Africa

By Dudley Harmon

Daughter of Dudley Harmon, Executive Vice-President of the New England Council. Miss Harmon is now with the Free French at their headquarters in Equatorial Africa.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

BRAZZAVILLE, French Equatorial Africa (By Air Mail) — With the Free French and their leader, Gen. Charles de Gaulle, increasingly in the news, the world outside this palm-fringed city on the Congo still knows little about the center of the movement. The General's political headquarters, it is true, are in London, but Free France's capital on French soil is Brazzaville, in the center of humid forests and swamps beside the Congo. From here is directed the war effort of Free France's colonial empire, which comprises two fifths —in mileage—of the former French domain in Africa.

Only a year ago this territory meant little to Europe and America. Few were aware even that it is a land which stretches across the center of Africa from the edge of the Sahara south to the Congo. Fifty years ago there was no Brazzaville, only miles and miles of brushland, one of the last great outposts of a primitive people. It was not until 1880 that a young French naval lieutenant, Savorgnan de Brazza, a contemporary and rival of Stanley, planted the French flag on the spot which was later to bear his name.

Today, Brazzaville, built on the watershed of the Crystal Mountains, 350 miles from where the Congo empties into the Atlantic, is as much in the war as London or Moscow. Even the outward appearance of this little Paris of Free France shows that the war is being met head on. The three-mile stretch of waterfront along which the town is built is studded with the outline of warehouses, airports, hospitals, and wireless stations. Yet only a year ago the capital of Free France was as quiet as a Mississippi River cotton-ginning town in the slack season. Now heavy lorries, driven by soldiers in khaki shorts and sun helmets, careen down Brazzaville's few paved streets past scantily clothed natives carrying enormous loads on their heads.

**From Boom to Boom**

When I left Washington in August to work here for the Free French I was happy to quit a place which national defense had transformed into a boom town. Life in Washington had become a constant struggle to find taxis, hotel rooms, and restaurants where you did not feel that your patronage only annoyed the waiters. Brazzaville, any student of tropical travelogues would have said, would be a sleepy sort of place where life moved at a fairly quiet pace. Instead, it is as much of a boom town as Washington. Lodging is even more difficult to find than in the American Capital. Newcomers are welcomed cordially at the station with traditional French politeness, but that furrow in the brow of the man who greets you means he is wondering where to put you. At the moment, it is impossible to find a vacant room in any one of Brazzaville's four hotels. Native workers are erecting buildings for office use or to house the hundreds who have come here from all over the world to aid Free French.

In Brazzaville, one sees troops of all kinds passing through on their way to the Northern Front. Here are units of the Foreign Legion; there are crack colonial regiments which served with success in the Moroccan and North African campaigns; and, incongruously enough in this sweltering climate, there have been many members of the Chasseurs Alpins, the Blue Devils, who gained fame for their savage fighting in the first World War. On the streets, too, are the slender, splendidly built tirailleurs, trained volunteer native infantrymen, resplendent in khaki uniforms with fez and sash of brilliant tri-color red.

In every way the scene is one of war. Economic and industrial effort keeps abreast of the military. Many of these troops are supplied with equipment which has been manufactured locally.

French Equatorial Africa is made up of four districts. The wild and mountainous Chad region lying to the north has tremendous strategic value, for through here pass many of the planes and much of the ammunition bound for Egypt and the Anglo-Egyptian Sudan. There are also the heavily forested Gabon, Ubangui Chari, and the Middle Congo, where Brazzaville is located.

**Pétain Policy Opposed**

News of the French collapse was confirmed to inhabitants of this City on June 23, 1940. On the following day a heated mass meeting took place in the local city hall to protest action of the Pétain Government. Though ruled at that time by a Vichy sympathizer, Pierre Boisson, now High Commissioner at Dakar, citizens showed no hesitation in declaring their opposition to the armistice. Two months later, Aug. 28, the de Gaullists managed to occupy the Government offices with a few loyal troops in a coup d'état which brought this potentially wealthy territory into the ranks of the nations which had decided to continue fighting by the side of Great Britain.

The Governor of French Equatorial Africa is a native appointed by General de Gaulle and the first to hold such a post. Felix Eboue, born in French Guinea, has devoted his entire career, with the exception of several years in Martinique, to service in French Equatorial Africa. When France fell, he was Governor of the Chad area, which promptly joined the Free French. Governor Eboue has made a special study of native languages and spends 20 days of every month in arduous travel in the bush. Two of his four children are prisoners in a German camp.

Because of the war, French Equatorial Africa and the Cameroons have a High Commissioner, with headquarters in Brazzaville. He is Gen. Adolph Sice, whose knowledge of this country comes from years of residence.

Significant of the drama and endless struggle in the Free French capital is the story behind the two radio transmitting stations which daily send news from Brazzaville. The first valuable load of material for their construction was sunk on the way from England, but everybody pitched in and started all over again. Now plans are under way to construct an even more powerful station, materials for which are being ordered from the United States. When this project is completed, every American with a short-wave set will be able to tune in on programs telling the dramatic story of the war effort in remote Free French Africa.

## Vichy Court Moves Against Communists

*By the Associated Press*

Vichy, Jan. 7

Thousands of persons were questioned by police in Toulouse Jan. 5 as agents searched hotels, restaurants, and cafes, demanding identification papers.

The object of the search was not disclosed, but the French Information Office said a number of foreigners whose papers were not in order were rounded up.

An anti-Communist court in Bordeaux, Occupied France, was reported to have passed sentences ranging up to 10 years at hard labor on six Communist suspects charged with reconstituting a Communist unit in Angouleme.

# Research Allied to War

Wide World

**Industrial Boom in Canada**

**Ultra violet rays used to detect tungsten and portable lamps are now being made for the modern prospector. Shown above the tungsten glows whitely under the rays, while the rest of the scheelite ore, from which the metal is refined, remains dark. Below is shown tungsten concentrate, fresh from the mill where it is refined. Used as a hardening agent in the manufacture of steel, it is added to the melting pots in the manufacture of tool steel.**

# Canadian Research Council Plays Big Part in War

**OTTAWA, Jan. 7 (AP)—Canada may be eating from silver cans before the war's over.**

**Experiments are under way for substituting the precious metal for tin in containers for canned fruits and vegetables.**

**Both Canada and the United States have a large surplus of silver which could be utilized as an emergency substitute for tin, that Far Eastern product whose supply is threatened by the war.**

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA — Canadian research bodies are taking an untiringly active part in the prosecution of this war in which natural science plays such a vital role.

The report of the National Research Council says that "the Council, the universities, members of the scientific and engineering professions and the technical staffs of industrial firms are pulling together toward the common goal, united as never before in the single purpose of winning the war."

Peacetime industrial research, aiming at finding new and better ways of utilizing natural resources, has to take a back seat, although the claim is made that much of the peacetime work of the Council is found "to have a direct application in the solution of war problems." Research is an integral and absolutely essential part of the war machine and it has to be geared up from the point of view of time with the rest of the mechanism.

Details of research work, of discoveries and developments, are naturally kept secret. The nature of some of the problems tackled is, however, explained in the report. These questions cover a wide range. In the chemistry and biology divisions of the Council's laboratories a vast amount of work has been done in the selection and testing of suitable materials for the use of the armed forces.

**New Detecting Devices**

In the engineering branch "the design and development of new detecting devices to locate aircraft, submarines, mines, and other enemy equipment have been carried forward with much success."

Scientists have tested engines, hulls, aircraft and many other types of equipment for mechanized warfare, carrying on their tasks from the blueprint stage to the point of full-scale production.

Restriction of shipping tonnage and of refrigeration space has caused questions that have had to be solved by research. The solution has been of importance to the supply of food for Britain. The Council has carried out large-scale investigations to find a chemical preservation for the treatment of bacon, shipped in such large quantities across the Atlantic, which would retard both mould and bacterial development and which would not reduce quality.

The use of portable refrigerating units and other devices has made it possible to convert the ordinarily uninsulated cargo space into a refrigerated area for the carriage of perishable products. "The use of this equipment," says the report, "permits the product to be handled by the well recognized processing and shipping procedures and the installation of the equipment does not delay the sailing of the vessel."

A marked advance has been made in the methods of canning poultry, and in the preservation of shell eggs for shipment overseas.

**Research in Chemistry**

The work of the chemical division of the research laboratories on defense problems has covered a wide field. The staff of this division has become incorporated in the Department of National Defense, although civilian work continues in university laboratories. The manufacture of gas-resistant clothing and of special gas indicators, the production of metallic magnesium and uranium, of aircraft dopes, and parachute silks are part of the task of the chemical scientists.

The development of de-icing fluids and the prevention of frost deposition on aircraft have been important tasks of the physical chemistry section of the Council, while the development of aircraft and aircraft instruments and equipment has been the subject of unremitting study by the mechanical engineering branch. Models of aircraft are put through every kind of test in the wind tunnels of the Council's buildings in Ottawa.

# Climax Battle for Philippines Under Way

By Joseph G. Harrison

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 — The showdown battle for the United States' last foothold in the Far East was under way today as the War Department announced that heavy fighting and increased enemy pressure had encompassed the entire front north of Manila Bay.

Declaring that the defending troops were "continuing their steady and valiant resistance," the War Department revealed that the Army's fortifications on Corregidor Island and its installations in Bataan Province have again been bombed by an estimated 45 Japanese planes.

Several of the Japanese planes were hit by antiaircraft fire during the raid which lasted several hours, doing an as yet unassessed amount of damage.

These somber reports were offset in a degree by an earlier War Department communique revising upwards its estimate of damage to a Japanese flotilla caught near Davao by an undisclosed number of American four-engine bombers.

**Extensive Damage to Ships**

"The Japanese fleet consisted of one battleship, five cruisers six destroyers, 12 submarines and 12 transports. As previously reported, three direct hits were scored on the battleship, and it now seems probable that more than one destroyer was sunk. Numerous hits on other vessels are believed to have caused extensive damage," the War Department said.

**Japanese 'Confirmation'**

Meanwhile, the Navy Department said that it had no information to support "Japanese propaganda claims" that in a fierce battle 600 miles west of Davao a division of Japanese destroyers had sunk one American battleship and severely damaged another. While also claiming the destruction of several American planes, the Japanese asserted that "a number of Japanese destroyers were damaged and two Japanese planes were lost."

Observers here see the Japanese admission of damage as confirming the War Department's estimate that more than one Japanese destroyer was sunk by four-engine bombers.

**Defensive Terrain**

The ferocity of the present Japanese offensive against the troops of Gen. Douglas MacArthur in Bataan is implied in the War Department's statement that "front lines of American and Philippine troops are being constantly bombed and machine-gunned by enemy aircraft."

The present positions held by the Americans in the Philippines are described as being naturally adapted to strong and resolute defensive action. Bataan Province is extremely hilly and rough, thus handicapping the Japanese mechanized units while permitting General MacArthur to hold vital passes and terrain with a minimum of men.

There is also no evidence as yet that the Japanese raids have seriously damaged the great island fortress of Corregidor, whose guns effectively control the entrance to Manila Bay. War Department communiqués on these raids have usually described the damage as slight and casualties as low.

**Bogus Currency Used**

The expectation here is that, if driven from the Philippine mainland, the defenders will retire to Corregidor and to the other forts in the Bay entrance, forcing the Japanese to revert to aerial and sea-borne attacks. So long as Corregidor remains in American hands, the Japanese conquest of the city of Manila will be of little value to Japan's war effort.

In its earlier communiqué, the War Department charged the Japanese with "circulating large quantities of paper money in various denominations. These bills are clever imitations in colors and texture of Philippine currency, substituting the Japanese Government for the Commonwealth Government.

"Large amounts of these bills have apparently been issued to Japanese soldiers. The nature of the currency indicates that it was prepared a long time in advance of the invasion and is further proof of the long-range preparation of the Japanese for the attack on the Philippines," the Department said.

## Publication Defense Now Called Victory

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 7

Victory is the new title of the official publication of the Office of Emergency Management which was known as Defense before the United States entered the war. The publication gives a weekly review of official bulletins of the OEM and its divisions.

used to protect the transports which carried the invaders to Luzon in the Philippines.

Rear Admiral S. M. Robinson told the committee that the enemy transports were protected by a fleet, including capital ships, airplanes and everything else you can think of."

"Otherwise," he said, "our subs would have got at them."

Robinson made the observation in reply to Senator Alexander Wiley (R) of Wisconsin, who wanted to know whether the recent successful defense of a seaplane tender against prolonged air attack in Far East waters did not suggest that the time had come for greater emphasis on smaller and more efficient craft in naval operations.

The Admiral told him that a Navy must have all types of ships, from crash boats to battleships, to function successfully. A contrary conclusion, he contended, could not be drawn from isolated incidents.

## Torpedo 'Attack'

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Nazi controlled radio station at Hilversum, the Netherlands, broadcast a report this morning that Japanese torpedo boats had attacked the United States battleships New Mexico and Mississippi, and that one of them was sunk.

(The Associated Press found no confirmation of the report and no such claim was heard from the Tokyo Radio. In Washington the Navy Department said it had no information and no comment.)

The Hilversum radiocast said the attack occurred as the battleships were en route to Darwin, Australia.

## Fund for Office

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Despite the occupation of Manila and much of the Philippine Islands by Japanese troops, President Roosevelt asked Congress today to provide funds for continuing the office of United States High Commissioner to the Commonwealth for the fiscal year starting next July 1.

The President has repeatedly asserted since the Japanese attacked the Philippines that the United States in time would drive the invaders from the islands and restore their freedom and independence.

He asked in his budget report that an appropriation of $169,500 be made for the High Commissioner's office, $4,075 more than was appropriated this year.

## Tokyo Admission

TOKYO, Jan. 7 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Imperial Headquarters acknowledged in a communiqué today that another Japanese submarine had been sunk in the Pacific area and that a cruiser had been slightly damaged.

The cruiser was hit in an attack by Allied aircraft Jan. 4, but still is on active war service, the communiqué said.

Japanese officials declared that "enemy air power in both Malaya and the Philippines has been crushed."

"On Jan. 4-5," the communiqué went on, "Naval planes severely damaged enemy defense installations in heavy raids on the Corregidor Fortress (at the mouth of Manila Bay) and the Mariveles Base (on the Bataan Peninsula), as well as damaging a warship which appeared to be a seaplane tender.

"Five enemy planes also were shot down in raids."

[The U. S. S. Heron, a small seaplane tender, was reported in Washington yesterday to have destroyed a four-motored flying boat and badly damaged at least one other in fighting off a seven-hour attack by 15 Japanese bombers. It received one bomb hit, but made port safely.]

## U. S. Exodus

SINGAPORE, Jan. 5 (Delayed) (AP)—A month of war has reduced the American community in Malaya from 368 to 253.

No exodus has been ordered but a majority of women and children, with the assistance of the United States Consul General, have left since war began.

The remaining Americans are carrying on their work, much of which is important to the war effort, and many of them are active in civilian defense. The men are serving in air-raid precautionary and other civilian services and the women in medical auxiliaries and canteens.

Mrs. Kenneth S. Patton, wife of the United States Consul General, supervises a score of women volunteers of all nationalities making clothes for refugees and bombing victims.

# Australia and Wavell

CANBERRA, Australia, Jan. 7 (Australian Associated Press) — The territory under command of Gen. Sir Archibald P. Wavell, Commander in Chief of the Allied forces in the southwest Pacific, will include the whole of the eastern archipelago and will take in Australia's northern coastline, it has been disclosed.

The main body of the Australian Home Defense Forces will, however, be independent of the Pacific Command and collaboration will be arranged through liaison officers.

At a meeting of the Commonwealth War Council, which representatives of all parties attended, determination was expressed that Australia shall be adequately represented on whatever council controls the high strategy of the Pacific.

The Council also considered the best way of achieving the political collaboration necessary between nations subscribing to the Washington agreement. It was disclosed that the form of the allied council to control the grand strategy of the Pacific campaign, will soon be settled. It is already evident that plans for the establishment of the Empire War Council at Singapore have been outmoded by the agreement on a single control of international forces.

Accordingly, the Australian Government is not likely to appoint a Minister to Singapore. However, it will appoint a representative with Ministerial status when the controlling tribunal for the Pacific area is set up.

# Storm Troops on Way Out?

BERN, Switzerland, Jan. 7 (AP)—Information arriving from Germany claimed today that Adolf Hitler's brown-shirted Storm Troopers no longer play an important role in the Nazi Party and may soon cease to function altogether.

The organization, called the S. A. (Sturm Abteilung) has always borne the brunt of the party's heavy work since early days. It was said to be slipping since shortly after the beginning of the campaign against Russia.

The first indication came when the organization's newspaper, Die S. A., ceased publication in August with no official explanation. Members who inquired were told simply that the action was taken because of a paper shortage.

Next came an order calling a large percentage of S. A. men to the colors in the regular army instead of assigning them Storm Troopers' duties as in previous campaigns. They now wear army uniforms and are mixed in the same units with ordinary soldiers.

The most recent move was the secret order forbidding S. A. men to hold meetings. No explanation was given.

A neutral observer, however, who has just come from Berlin, said the real reason was the fact that some of the Storm Troop meetings had turned into forums for criticizing the conduct of the Russian campaign.

[The S. A., the backbone of Nazi Party organization since the party's birth, formed a party militia which aided Hitler's rise to power. Capt. Ernst Röhm, chief of the Storm Troopers, was executed in the Nazi purge June 30, 1934.]

## Travel Restrictions On Aliens Are Eased

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—A revision of regulations governing travel by enemy aliens was announced today by United States Attorney Mathias F. Correa of the Southern District of New York which includes Manhattan and the Bronx.

Originally, enemy aliens were to be required to appear in person and give detailed information about each trip they made, but under the new method, only the initial declaration need be made personally, Mr. Correa revealed. New plans for trips thereafter may be declared on "renewal" forms obtained and returned by mail, he said.

Every alien coming under the jurisdiction of the regulations must, however, go at least once to the court house before doing any traveling outside the Metropolitan Area, Mr. Correa emphasized. Regular trips to work, school or place of worship need not be reported, he added.

Meanwhile, the City Police Department announced it had gathered in more than 5,000 cameras, several hundred radios, and a large number of firearms from enemy aliens.

The New York Section of the National Council of Jewish Women announced that since its center at 1,819 Broadway had been open to list aliens for training in defense work in Manhattan and the Bronx, three days ago, more than 100 inquiries had been made by aliens as to how they might aid the Nation's war program.

## Argentine Minister Says, No Alliances

BUENOS AIRES, Argentina, Jan. 7 (AP)—Enrique Ruiz Guinazu, Argentine Foreign Minister, indicated today that his country could not agree to military alliances or "measures of pro-belligerency" at the Rio de Janeiro Conference of Western Hemisphere Foreign Ministers opening Jan. 15.

In an interview with La Nacion he said that continental solidarity "does not imply automatic actions and even less should it be confused with military alliances."

He pointed out that Argentina cannot make any engagements of "pre-belligerency" without approval of its Congress.

## How Foe Used Fleet

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Senate Naval Committee heard testimony today that a sizable portion of the Japanese Fleet was

## Kabler Advanced

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Lieut. William L. Kabler, Virginian who brought the Navy seaplane tender Heron safely to port after beating off an attack by 15 Japanese bombers and shooting down at least one of them, was nominated by President Roosevelt today for advancement "thirty numbers in rank for eminent and conspicuous conduct in battle."

The Navy Department on Monday said Lieutenant Kabler was to be promoted to lieutenant commander. Later he was awarded the Navy Cross for his exploit.


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# $7,000,000 Is Asked for Expansion of Naval Facilities in New England Area

## Big Rush On To Get Birth Certificates

Federal requirements that all persons working in defense plants must be citizens of the United States has resulted in a record-breaking number of birth certificates issued by the State Division of Vital Statistics, Frederic W. Cook, Secretary of State, revealed today.

Massachusetts citizens have jammed the birth certificate office daily since October. A total of 13,660 certified certificates were issued during the 1941 fiscal year ending Nov. 30 compared to 9,579 in 1940. In 1939 only 4,633 certified copies, the type demanded by the Federal Government, were issued.

A big increase came in December when 2,788 copies were issued compared to 825 in December, 1940, and 432 in December, 1939.

From all over the nation requests for certified birth certificates are arriving daily. So rushed is the augmented staff in the Vital Statistics office that all mail requests are handled at night by men working overtime.

One of the factors in the big rush is that all persons working or visiting waterfront property must produce their birth certificates. Another is that the State charges only 50 cents for a certified birth certificate. Boston's fee is a dollar. In other cities and towns the charge varies.

Mr. Cook revealed also that the birth certificate rush has caused a 500 per cent increase in the mail received in his department.

## War Certificates Issued to Harvard Men in the Service

Harvard University announced today that students leaving college to enter the armed forces would be given special "War Certificates" like those awarded to men whose college life was suddenly interrupted during the World War.

The certificates would be evidence of satisfactory completion of at least a year of undergraduate work. Students who wished to return to college after the war would presumably be readmitted almost automatically on presentation of the certificates, but Harvard officials say they do not expect many students will return, especially if the war is long.

A somewhat similar certificate of honorable withdrawal will be awarded Harvard undergraduates who leave the college to enter specialized forms of war training—e. g., business admanistration—in the graduate schools, it was also announced today. By its announcement, Harvard implied that not only seniors but members of the lower classes as well would be admitted to war training on the graduate level.

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By a Staff Photographer

**Sylvan Levin Starts a Rehearsal**

**The co-founder with C. David Hocker of the Philadelphia Opera Company, and its Musical and Artistic Director is shown at a rehearsal this morning in the Boston Opera House where the Company opens tonight with a performance of "Figaro."**

## *Philadelphia Opera Company Starts Rehearsals in Boston*

It's accent on youth in Boston today as the Philadelphia Opera Company, with its young American talent, swung into rehearsal this morning for "The Marriage of Figaro," the opening opera of the five performances at the Boston Opera House this week which will include "Faust," "Pelleas and Melisande," "The Bat," and "The Rose Cavalier," which ends the engagement on Saturday night.

In the pit, youthful musicians tuned their instruments and sailed into the score under the dynamic baton of Sylvan Levin, Musical and Artistic Director of the Company. Seated across the front of the stage, and looking every inch like the cast of a college play, were the principals in tonight's performance, their rich young voices picking up the various parts in Mozart's famous German opera, not in German, but in words that American audiences can understand—in English.

That, explained Mr. Levin on the way over to rehearsal, is the crux of the whole idea behind the formation of the three-year-old Philadelphia Opera Company — operas in English, operas that the average man on the street can understand, afford, and appreciate.

In Germany, in Italy, in France, where the opera came into being and fame, the scores were sung in the language of the country where they were given. If performed in Germany, they were given in German. Wagner's operas in Italy were given in Italian, he pointed out, and in France in French.

**"Made-in-Europe" Label**

For years, he continued, practically all music and all musicians had to have the label "made-in-Europe" in order to gain recognition in America. Slowly the tide has been turning, and the tremendous wealth of talent in America is beginning to be recognized and given its opportunity.

More than 1,500 voices were auditioned, Mr. Levin said, before the present company was selected. Ages of the casts range from 19 to 27. The public, too, gets its new deal in opera with ticket-range of the Philadelphia Company from 75 cents to $2.75.

This is the first real road tour of the organization, outside of one or two one-night appearances in smaller cities, the General Manager, C. David Hocker, and Mr. Levin preferring to wait until the youngsters were ready for their debut in another musical center. The fact that Boston was chosen for this occasion appears to be sufficient proof of the confidence of the management in the musical performance of its youthful stars.

Mr. Levin, who started out in life as a newspaper boy in Baltimore, was a piano prodigy, and for ten years assistant to Leopold Stokowski, is responsible for many of the interesting innovations in these operas in English.

The astonishing career of one of its young sopranos, 19-year-old Brenda Lewis, is typical of the unusual and youthful talent which has been discovered by Mr. Hocker and Mr. Levin in their search for made-in-America voices.

**Heard Her First Opera**

It was only two years ago that Miss Lewis heard her first opera —Rosenkavalier, with Lotte Lehmann. Through a friend, she obtained an introduction to the Austrian opera star, went back stage and talked to her between the acts. From then on, little Miss Lewis had one goal in life—to sing the role of the Marschallin, Princess von Werdenberg, in the Strauss opera.

Abandoning her idea of becoming a chemist for which she had been preparing at Penn State, she turned to music. During her first year with the Company, Miss Lewis said she did little but study voice, languages and attend all the concerts she could find.

With amazing rapidity, she achieved her ambition, and while her big role so far is that of the Marschallin, she has understudied some 15 roles in addition, and is ready to step into almost anybody's boots, providing they're soprano.

Singing in tonight's performance of Figaro are: Frances Greer as Susanna; Robert Gay as Figaro; William Hess, not long ago a ticket salesman at the Metropolitan Opera box office, as Cherubine, a part usually sung by a female contralto, but being done for the first time by a male tenor; Brenda Lewis as the Countess; Howard Vandenburg as the Count; Joseph Luts as Dr. Bartolo; John Toms as Don Basilio, a professor at the University of North Carolina on special leave to appear with the Company; and Gabrielle Hunt as Marcellina.

**Josephine Ripley**

## R. I. Tops List For Greatest Naval Outlay

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt outlined today to Congress a $7,000,000 expansion program for New England navy facilities to meet wartime needs.

By far the largest share of his recommendations would go to Rhode Island, $4,740,000 alone for enlarging aviation facilities at the Quonset Point Air Station.

In addition, the President sought congressional approval of the following New England navy expenditures:

Quonset Point, Ammunition Storage, $75,000;

Mellville, R. I., Fuel Depot, $435,000 for repairs to a breakwater and dock, replacement of fire mains and improvement of electrical distribution, and construction of a storehouse and maintenance building;

Newport, R. I., Operating Base, $500,000 for quarters, including acquisition of land, for officers.;

Newport Training Station, $150,000 to improve electrical distributing system;

Chelsea, Mass., Naval Hospital, two H-type ward buildings, $190,000;

Boston Navy Yard, incinerator for combustibles, $75,000;

Squantum, Mass., Air Station, additional buildings, $80,000, and additional ammunition storage, $20,000;

Portsmouth, N. H., Navy Yard, $700,000 for extension of the general storehouse.

Besides the requests made for Navy expenditures the President proposed a $50,000 item for the Massachusetts Nautical Training School. Although no mention of funds for a Maine State School was made in the budget message, Representative James C. Oliver (R) of Maine said he had been informed the State probably would get an appropriation similar to Massachusetts on the recommendation later of the Maritime Commission.

The budget also contained $52,805 for Acadia National Park in Maine, compared with $93,075 last year, of which $37,500 was used for acquisition of land.

Under the Agriculture Department's budget, $456,475 was included for eradication of the Dutch Elm disease which has affected Massachusetts, Connecticut and New York trees. Last year's appropriation was $353,345.

Under a proposed appropriation of $458,720 the Fish and Wildlife Bureau of the Interior Department would be given funds to investigate the cause of the decrease in food fishes in the United States and methods of increasing fish propagation.

With the advent of war, and concentration of all available funds for the defense effort there was no possibility that new flood control works or improvements to New England rivers and harbors would be undertaken during the year unless they had defense value.

In his message, the President stated he was restricting expenditures to "those active projects which cannot be discontinued without endangering the structural work now in progress."

## *Shipyard Din Music to Yarnell*

NEW LONDON, Conn., Jan. 7 (AP)—Rear Admiral Harry E. Yarnell, U. S. N., Retired, on a trip for Secretary of Navy Frank Knox, yesterday inspected the Electric Boat Company's shipbuilding plant and asserted that his report would make the Navy Secretary's face turn "red—with pride."

The former Commander-in-Chief of the nation's Asiatic Fleet was accompanied by United States Rear Admiral C. A. Dunn, the Navy's supervisor of shipbuilding.

After inspecting virtually every part of the submarine plant here, the Admiral stood in front of the buildings, where in a terrific din, in which it was necessary to shout, they watched the workers.

Cupping his hands, Admiral Yarnell shouted to Admiral Dunn: "That's the sweetest music I have heard in a long time."

"There will be even sweeter tunes in those boats when they are finished and out in action," Admiral Dunn shouted back.

"What a pity," Admiral Yarnell said as he walked away, "that we can't let everyone in the country see the action in our shipyards. If we could, there wouldn't be much doubt in any outsider's mind as to who is going to win this war."

Going through one of the shops, Admiral Yarnell stopped to give a word of encouragement and a pat on the back to several of the workmen.

One man, engaged in an intricate piece of work, was tapped on the shoulder by the Admiral. Not realizing who it was, he shouted:

"Stop bothering me, I'm a busy man."

Admiral Yarnell saluted the workman, nodded, and walked off with a smile.

As the Admiral walked away, another workman rushed to Admiral Yarnell to apologize.

The Admiral shook the workman's hand and said: "No apology necessary: that's the kind of answer we like to hear."

## 4-H Girls Report War Relief Work

During 1941 more than 3,000 Massachusetts 4-H Club girls in clubs located in all sections of the State contributed several hundred dollars' worth of handmade clothing and supplies for war relief work, says Miss Marion E. Forbes, assistant State club leader at Massachusetts State College.

Most of this war relief work was done as the girls' community service contribution for 1941. Each year the girls are asked to contribute some of their work to help others less fortunate than themselves.

Nearly 6,000 articles were made. These included wool skirts, mittens, sweaters, snow suits, scarfs, helmets, dresses, nightgowns, baby garments, and stuffed animal toys. The girls also made bomb bags, which are used to store supplies for use in bomb shelters.

## Southern Club's Ball Is on Friday

Special patriotic ceremonies will be a part of the Southern Club's annual Robert E. Lee Birthday Ball Friday evening, which is to be held in the Somerset Hotel.

The receiving line will include Mrs. John H. McClary, Mrs. Robert E. Green, Mrs. Webster Kefauver, Mrs. Charles Whitehurst, Mrs. Van Wolff, Mrs. Willard B. Freeman, Mrs. Philip Williams, Mrs. Sterling Carrington, and Harold Rice.

Ushers will be Henry M. Faser, Jr., Willard B. Freeman, Charles Kefauver, and Sterling Carrington. Maj. Robert E. Green is in charge of arrangements.

## Radiocast Programs Of Christian Science

Following are recent additions to and changes in the last published schedule of these programs. A schedule containing announcements of Radiocast Programs of Christian Science in the localities or regions served by this edition appears on the first and third Thursday of each month. These programs are under the auspices of local Committees on Publication. All times are local.

**Change of Schedule**

**Massachusetts**

New Bedford—Thursday, Jan. 8 and 22, 9 p. m., WNBH, 1340kc.

***'The Christian Science Monitor Views the News'***

**For Thursday, Jan. 8**
12:45 WMEX 1510kc

By a Staff Photographer

**When Tires Were Plentiful, 'Gas' Attendants Artistic**

Not so long ago scenes like this were a familiar sight along United States highways. Discarded rubber tires made an interesting and ornamental fence when imbedded in the ground. Then came the war, and rubber was needed to shoe the nation's military machines. Now even these worn, treadless hoops may be unearthed and put to use.

## *Tire Conservers Win Title of 'Patriots'*

**By W. Clifford Harvey**
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

I was talking with a 1942 "patriot" today, a motorist who has gone 25,000 miles on his present tires without having to take one of them off the rim, who has had only three punctures in 10 years of driving and who never has had a blowout, because such things come usually at high speeds which he seldom if ever attains.

Uncle Sam has given him the title of "patriot" because he is getting maximum mileage out of those rubber casings which the nation hopes will stretch through 1942 and possibly 1943. The Automobile Legal Association today suggested that every driver like him be automatically cited as a "patriot."

One of these "patriots" may be your next door neighbor, since there are many of them, although highway safety officials wish there were more. They are the drivers who start up gradually and begin to stop long before they arrive at highway obstacles. They take the turns at sensible speeds and they constitute that group of attentive motorists who set aside a certain period every week to check air pressures in the tires.

**Long Tire Mileage**

Driving of this sort is not attained overnight. That is why the motorist who has practiced good driving habits for years today finds himself equipped with the essentials for long tire mileages. Some drivers are naturally easy on tires, without telling them that 40 miles an hour will give twice as much tire mileage as 60 miles an hour.

The naturally careful driver instinctively gets away easily and brakes gradually, even though he knows a modern automobile can jump from a standing start to 30 miles an hour in a few seconds and can be brought to a dead stop from 50 miles an hour in 3½ seconds. These advantages are necessary in emergencies. But for normal driving they will do as much as anything else to cut down tire mileages and leave motorists without individual transportation in the months to come.

The motorist with that "athletic" feel of a car instinctively knows just the right pressure to put on car parts at the right time to avoid strains and friction upon moving parts like tires. That "feel" of a car can be acquired by others to the point where a wheel out of alignment will "give itself away" by the drag.

**Rules to Follow**

But most drivers should check these things regularly to keep their tires rolling through 1942, according to the Legal Association.

How to become a patriotic driver by saving tires and incidentally gasoline was revealed in a list of suggestions released by the Association as follows:

Keep tires properly inflated. Never allow them to fall more than three pounds under the figure recommended by your dealer.

At 100 degrees temperature, tires wear five times faster than at 40 degrees. Only 50 per cent as much mileage is obtained from tires in summer as compared with winter driving.

A tire one-half an inch out of line will be dragged sideways 87 feet in every mile.

Keep the spare tire inflated.

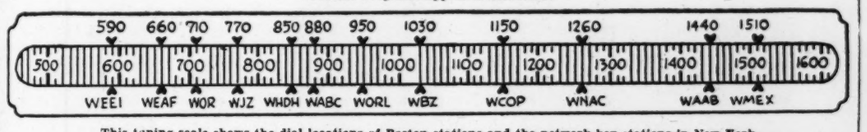
Rotate all tires every 5,000 miles.

Stay on the smooth roads this year as much as possible.

When you have obtained normal wear from your tires, you can go farther by regrooving and again by recapping. Regrooving is done when the tire is worn almost to the bottom of the non-skid surface. Recapping comes when the regrooved surface is worn almost to the bottom of the grooves.

## Radio Timetable

(Feature Programs Appear in Blackface)




This tuning scale shows the dial locations of Boston stations and the network key stations in New York

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 3:00 | Swing Time | 'Orphans of Divorce': sk. | "Against the Storm" | Mutual Goes Calling | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | Interview | Honeymoon Hill: sketch. | "Ma Perkins": sketch | Mutual Goes Calling | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | News; "Snapshots" | John's Other Wife: sk. | Pepper Young's Family | "The WACE Airliners," | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | "Home Planning" | Just Plain Bill: sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch. | vocalists; news | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | J. Cherniavsky's Mu- | Arthur Tracy, songs | "Backstage Wife": sk. | Network orchestra | Sports and music |
| 4:15 | sical Camera | Studio speaker | "Stella Dallas": sketch. | Sports Matinee | Sports and music |
| 4:30 | Landt Trio | Studio speaker | "Lorenzo Jones": drama | Sports Matinee | John Kiley, organ |
| 4:45 | Press News | Matinee Musicale; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Boake Carter, news | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk. | J. Dalton, cowboy songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Portia Faces Life" | Shafter Parker's Circus | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills" | Superman | "We, the Abbotts" | Jack Armstrong, stories | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix" | Musical Roundup | "Captain Midnight" | News Service |
| 6:00 | Edwin C. Hill: news | News; Herb Lewis, songs | News Service | Dinner Concert | Defense; Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Hedda Hoper | Lum and Abner | Sports Roundup | Dinner Concert; Talk | The Town Crier |
| 6:30 | Treasury of Song | Sports Digest; music | Musical Rendezvous | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | "The World Today" | Lowell Thomas | Musical Rendezvous | Memory Lane | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": comedy sk. | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., news | Dance orchestra |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, tenor | "Mr. Keen": sketch | News of the World | "Here's Morgan" | Five Star News |
| 7:30 | "Meet Mr. Meek": | The Great Gildersleeve | Mickey Alpert's Orch | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | Dance music |
| 7:45 | sketch | The Great Gildersleeve | Concert Miniatures | "The Lone Ranger": sk. | The Alpineers |
| 8:00 | "Big Town": sketch | "Quiz Kids," with Joe | "Adventures of the Thin | "Sizing Up the News" | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:15 | "Big Town": sketch | Kelly, m. c. | Man": dramatic sketch | Barker and Organ | Attuck's Chorus |
| 8:30 | Drama, with Jean | "Manhattan at Mid- | Party: Louise Massey | Listener's Theater: Yale | "About Today" |
| 8:45 | Hersholt: E. Davis | night": dramatic sketch | and the Westerners | U. dramatic series | Music of the Gay '90s |
| 9:00 | Star Theater: Fred | Frontline Headlines | Eddie Cantor, Dinah | Gabriel Heatter, news | Pages From the Classical |
| 9:15 | Allen, K. Baker, | Lionel Hampton's Orch | Shore; orchestra | News Service | Album: recordings |
| 9:30 | Portland Hoffa, | "The End of Number | "Mr. District Attorney": | Navy Relief Show | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | guests; orchestra | Nine"; drama | dramatic sketch; orch. | Navy Relief Show | George Harris's Orch |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Orch. | American Melody Hour | Kay Kyser's College of | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | Great Moments in | American Melody Hour | Musical Knowledge | Jan Garber's Orchestra | Local sports |
| 10:30 | Music: 'La Boheme' | News Commentators | Kay Kyser's College of | Jerry Wayne, songs | Local sports |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | Meet the Band; Defense | Musical Knowledge | D. Cheskins's Or.; songs | Local sports |
| 11:00 | News Analysis | News; music | News Service | Mickey Alpert's Orch | Local sports |
| 11:15 | Weather; Master | "Music You Want" | Local news; orchestra | Bernie Cummins' Orch | Local sports |
| 11:30 | Works of Music; or. | "Music You Want" | Serbian Singing Society, | BBC News; Dick Stabile's | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Vaughn Monroe's Or. | "Music You Want" | Alexander Savine, con. | Orchestra | Day's End: news |

### *Thursday's Programs*

| | 590kc-WEEI-508m | 1030kc-WBZ-291m | 1260kc-WNAC-238m | 1440kc-WAAB-208m | 1510kc-WMEX-199m |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 7:00 | Top o' the Morning | News; Musical Clock | Organ recital | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:15 | Uncle Elmer | Musical Clock; News | News Comment | "Musical Clock" | |
| 7:30 | Music News | Reveille Roundup | Taxes; "Fiesta" | Headline News | |
| 7:45 | News; War Summ'ry | News | Musical Clock | Organ Recital | |
| 8:00 | The World Today | News Roundup | News Service | "Eight Bells": music | Five Star News |
| 8:15 | Caroline Cabot | Chet Gaylord, songs | George & Dixie: News | Morning Watch | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:30 | Carl Moore; variety | Headline News; Morning | "Musical Roundup" | Morning Varieties | "Post Exchange" |
| 8:45 | program; News | Toast; popular music | "Musical Roundup" | Morning Varieties | "Circle C Ranch Boys" |
| 9:00 | Priscilla Fortescue | News; Recorded Music | News and Rhythm | News Service | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:15 | School of the Air | Breakfast Club | Organ Recital | "The Merry-Go-Round" | Zelma Larsson's Music |
| 9:30 | School of the Air | Breakfast Club | Concert Internationale | "The Merry-Go-Round" | "Morning Pickup"; Or. |
| 9:45 | "The Virginians" | Shopping News | "Musical Roundup" | Government Reports | "Morning Pickup"; Or. |
| 10:00 | Hymn Recital | "Musical Millwheel" | "Bess Johnson" | New England Cupboard | Studio Speaker |
| 10:15 | Myrt and Marge | News; Music | "Bachelor's Children" | Australian News | "Handy Andy" |
| 10:30 | "Stepmother": sk | Musical Program | "Help Mate": drama | "Singing Strings" | "Shopping With You" |
| 10:45 | WEEI Food Fair | Two Men and a Girl | "Road of Life" | Voice of the Poultryman | "Shopping With You" |
| 11:00 | Mary Lee Taylor | Mildred Carlson | "Story of Mary Marlin" | News Commenttaor | The Texas Drifter |
| 11:15 | Man I Married | Defense: Music; News | 'Right to Happiness": sk. | Ruth Moss Interviews | "Letter-Quest" |
| 11:30 | "Bright Horizons" | Band; News; K. Ivers | "The Bartons": sketch | Melody Strings | Harry Owens's Orchestra |
| 11:45 | "Aunt Jenny" | Music at Noon | "David Harum": sketch. | Choir Loft | News Service |
| 12:00 | Kate Smith, talk | News; Hum & Strum | "Gene and Glenn" | John B. Hughes, News | "Rhythm Revue"; Sports |
| 12:15 | "Big Sister": sketch | "Judy and Jane" | Organ Recital | Civilian Defense Program | The Town Crier |
| 12:30 | "Helen Trent" | National Farm and Home | Singin' Sam | "Italian Melodies" | Popular Music |
| 12:45 | "Our Gal Sunday" | Hour: Washington News | Radio Playhouse | "Italian Melodies" | "The Monitor News" |
| 1:00 | "Life Beautiful" | Farm and Home Hour | News Service | "I'll Find My Way" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:15 | Serial drama | N. E. Agricultural News | Musical Roundup | "Government Girl" | "Musical Mailbox" |
| 1:30 | Vic & Sade: sketch. | Tony Wons | Marjorie Mills: house- | "Front Page Farrell" | "Words and Music" |
| 1:45 | "Road of Life" | War News | hold talk | Music Shop: orch.; songs | Jay Burnett, songs |
| 2:00 | Dramatic sketch | Vincent Loper' Orchestra | 'Light of the World': sk. | Cedric Foster, news | Military Marches |
| 2:15 | Dramatic sketch | Vincent Lopez' Orchestra | "The Mystery Man": sk. | Colonial Network Orch. | Military Marches |
| 2:30 | Fletcher Wiley | Rakov's Orchestra | "Valiant Lady": sketch | School of the Air | Alexander Wesley, tenor |
| 2:45 | Kate Hopkins | Rakov's Orchestra | "Grimm's Daughter": sk. | School of the Air | News Service |
| 3:00 | Swing Time | 'Orphans of Divorce': sk. | "Against the Storm": sk. | "Mutual Goes Calling" | Sports and music |
| 3:15 | Olga Coelho, songs | "Honeymoon Hill": sk. | "Ma Perkins": sketch | "Mutual Goes Calling" | Sports and music |
| 3:30 | News; Snapshots | "John's Other Wife": sk. | 'Pepper Young's Family' | Camp Grant in Review; | Sports and music |
| 3:45 | Don Artiste | "Just Plain Bill": sketch | "Vic and Sade": sketch. | music; interviews; sk. | Sports and music |
| 4:00 | J. Cherniavsky's | Club Matinee: variety | "Backstage Wife": sketch | Colonial Network Orch. | Sports and music |
| 4:15 | Musical Camera | Club Matinee: variety | "Stella Dallas": sketch. | Sports Matinee | Sports and music |
| 4:30 | United We Stand | Club Matinee: variety | "Lorenzo Jones": sketch. | Sports Matinee | John Kiley, organ |
| 4:45 | Press News | Club Matinee; News | "Young Widder Brown" | Boake Carter, News | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:00 | "Mary Marlin": sk. | Cowboy songs | "When a Girl Marries" | Sports Matinee | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:15 | "The Goldbergs" | "Little Orphan Annie" | "Portia Faces Life" | Shafter Parker's Circus | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:30 | "The O'Neills": sk. | Transcribed music | "We, the Abbotts" | "Jack Armstrong": sk. | "Melody Mirror" |
| 5:45 | Scattergood Baines | "Tom Mix" | "Musical Roundup" | "Capt. Midnight": drama | News Service |
| 6:00 | News comment | News; Music | News Service | Dinner Concert | Defense; Dance Time |
| 6:15 | Bill Elliot, songs | Lum 'n' Abner | Sports Roundup | News Analyst | The Town Crier |
| 6:30 | News; sports | Sports Digest; Music | "Musical Rendezvous" | News Service | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 6:45 | The World Today | Lowell Thomas, news | "Musical Rendezvous" | Memory Lane | Sports results |
| 7:00 | "Amos 'n' Andy" | "Easy Aces": sketch | Fred Waring's Orchestra | Fulton Lewis, Jr., News | Dance Orchestra |
| 7:15 | Lanny Ross, songs | "Mr. Keen": sketch | News of the World | "Here's Morgan"; Sports | "Who's News" |
| 7:30 | "Maudie's Diary": | Al Pearce's Gang | Mickey Alpert's Orch | "Confidentially Yours" | Dance Music |
| 7:45 | dramatic sketch | Al Pearce's Gang | Musical Program | "Inside of Sports" | Fireside Time |
| 8:00 | 'Death Valley Days' | March of Time | Frank Morgan, Fanny | Songs for Marching Men | "Bringing Up Parents" |
| 8:15 | 'Death Valley Days' | 'March of Time | Brice, guests; orchestra | Songs for Marching Men | Stephen Foster Melodies: |
| 8:30 | "Archie": comedy; | "Service With a Smile"; | The Aldrich Family; | "For Your Information" | recordings |
| 8:45 | solos; or.; E. Davis | Army, Navy, Marines | dramatic sketch | Dance Orchestra | "The Dreamland Four" |
| 9:00 | Major Bowes' Ama- | America's Town Meeting: | Music Hall: Bing Crosby; | Gabriel Heatter, News | "Pages From the Classi- |
| 9:15 | teur Hour | "How Can We Speed | Mary Martin; Jerry | News Service | cal Album"; records |
| 9:30 | Major Bowes' Ama- | Up War Industries?" | Lester; Music Maids; | Alfred Wallenstein's Sin- | Classical Album |
| 9:45 | teur Hour | Town Meeting | guests; orchestra | fonietta | Classical Album |
| 10:00 | Glenn Miller's Orch. | Lionel Hampton's Orch. | Rudy Vallee Show: John | Raymond Gram Swing | Five Star News |
| 10:15 | "First Line": De- | Lionel Hampton's Orch. | Barrymore; guests | Tommy Dorsey's Orch | George Harris' Orchestra |
| 10:30 | fense program | War Extra | Frank Fay: Bob Hannon, | Fulton Lewis, Jr. | Pete Herman's Orchestra |
| 10:45 | News; Sports | "A to Z in Novelty" | songs; orchestra; guests | "Under Western Skies" | Harry Morrissey's Orch. |
| 11:00 | News Analysis | News; Music | News Service | Ruby Newman's Orch | Music of Artie Shaw |
| 11:15 | Weather; Master | "Music You Want" | Local news; Musicale | Frankie Master's Orch. | The Alpineers |
| 11:30 | Works of Music | "Music You Want" | "Joe and Mabel": com- | J. B. Priestley; recorded | Day's End: music |
| 11:45 | Music; Orchestra | "Music You Want" | edy drama | Dick Stabile's Orchestra | Day's End; News |

## New Orleans Day Honored By Saltonstall

Ever since 1935, when the Massachusetts Legislature voted that Jan. 8 be written into the records as New Orleans Day, the citizens of the Bay State have been a bit diffident about observing the day. But with the recent bombing of the Philippines by the Japanese these same citizens regard New Orleans Day in a new light. For it was the first time since 1815 that territory of the United States had been invaded during a time of supposed peace.

This fact has been impressed by Gov. Leverett Saltonstall who urges in an official proclamation to the Commonwealth of Massachusetts that a fitting tribute be paid to the soldiers who fell in the Battle of New Orleans, Jan. 8, 1815. On that day, even after peace had been declared in distant Washington, General Jackson repelled the attack upon the levees of the city by the English Commander, General Pakenham. The enemy was routed and the city was saved.

With the same spirit that won the Battle of New Orleans, the United States will now take up its burden against its enemies and carry the standards of American freedom to new heights, the Governor asserts in the proclamation.

Schools, churches, patriotic organizations, and the general public have been asked to comply with proper observance on this anniversary. Along with State ceremonies, a National Salute may be fired on Boston Common at noon, Thursday, according to the disposition of the State officials.

### *Short Waves in Boston*

**WRUL 6.04mc, 9.70mc or 11.73mc**
6:00 p. m.—Features in French, Czech, and Italian.
6:15 p. m.—Tower News from The Christian Science Monitor. Recorded.
6:30 p. m.—Music for the Dinner Hour.
7:00 p. m.—News from Brazil in Portuguese and Brazilian Program.
7:45 p. m.—News in Spanish.
8:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
8:15 p. m.—Inter-American Goodwill Program.
9:45 p. m.—Late News in Spanish.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—World Radio University Series.
10:45 p. m.—Late News and music.

**WBOS 11.83kc, 25.26m**
3:55 p. m.—News in Spanish.
4:00 p. m.—Classical Music (Spanish).
4:30 p. m.—Press Review (Portuguese).
4:45 p. m.—Broadway Melodies.
5:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
5:15 p. m.—Dance Music.
5:30 p. m.—Knowing New York (Portuguese).
6:00 p. m.—News in English.
6:15 p. m.—Closing Stocks (English).
6:30 p. m.—WBOS Sports Page of the Air (English).
6:45 p. m.—News and Comments (English).
7:00 p. m.—News in Portuguese.
7:15 p. m.—String Time.
7:30 p. m.—Your Hollywood Reporter (Portuguese).
7:45 p. m.—Rhythmic Melodies.
8:00 p. m.—America Thinks (Spanish).
8:15 p. m.—Discoteca Victor (Recordings).
9:00 p. m.—News in Spanish.
9:15 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (Spanish).
9:30 p. m.—America the Free (Spanish).
10:00 p. m.—News in English.
10:15 p. m.—Classical Music.
10:45 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing (English).
11:00 p. m.—Moonlight Music.
11:30 p. m.—Dance Music.

### *Today on Short Waves*

London—4:30 p. m.—"Front Line Family." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Sydney—4:35 p. m.—News and Music. VLQ7, 11.88 meg., 25.2 m.
London—5:00 p. m.—War Commentary, GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—5:45 p. m.—News in English, RNE, 12 meg., 25 m.
London — 8:15 p. m. — Variety Entertainment. GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
London—8:30 p. m.—"Britain Speaks." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Moscow—9:30 p. m.—News in English, RV96, 15.18 meg., 19.7 m.
London—9:45 p. m.—"Speaking of Sports." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—10:15 p. m.—First Act of "Der Rosencavallier," by Richard Strauss. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
Guatemala—11:00 p. m.—News. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
London — 11:15 p. m. — "Democracy Marches." GSC, 9.58 meg., 31.3 m.; GSL, 6.11 meg., 49.1 m.
Guatemala—11:15 p. m.—Orchestra. TGWA, 9.68 meg., 31.3 m.
**Owing to conditions abroad, some of these programs may be changed.**

### *Today's FM Programs*

**W43B, Boston (44.3mc), and W30B, Mount Washington, N. H. (43.9mc)**
3:00 p. m.—"Mutual Goes Calling."
3:30 p. m.—"The WCAE Airliners."
3:45 p. m.—Musical Interlude.
4:00 p. m.—Colonial Network Orchestra.
4:30 p. m.—"Pan Americana."
5:00 p. m.—"Dansant": music.
6:00 p. m.—News Service.
6:15 p. m.—Dinner Concert.
7:30 p. m.—Mickey Alpert's Orchestra.
7:45 p. m.—Concert Miniatures.
8:00 p. m.—Fulton Lewis, Jr., news analyst.
8:15 p. m.—Webb Tilton, baritone; organ.
8:30 p. m.—"The Listener's Theater."
9:00 p. m.—"Moonlight Sonata."
9:15 p. m.—Sonny Dunham's Orchestra.
9:30 p. m.—Navy Relief Show.
10:00 p. m.—Raymond Gram Swing.
10:15 p. m.—Twentieth Century Serenade."
10:30 p. m.—Stan Lomer Manhattan."
10:45 p. m.—David Cheskin's Orchestra.
11:00 p. m.—Yankee News Service.
11:15 p. m.—Bernie Cummins' Orchestra.
11:30 p. m.—BBC News.
11:35 p. m.—Dick Stabile's Orchestra.

### Tower News Radiocasts of The Christian Science Monitor

3:30 p. m.—WRUL (11.79 and 15.35mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast from the studio of The Christian Science Publishing Society Building.
8:15 p. m.—WRUL (9.70mc and 11.73mc), Mondays through Fridays, Tower News radiocast by recording.

# Women's Activities in Boston and New England—Their Clubs and Organizations

## Junior League to Continue Social Welfare

By Jessie Ash Arndt
New England Women's Club Editor of The Christian Science Monitor

Mrs. Helene Lipscomb, field representative of the Community Service Department of the Junior Leagues of America, is here from New York this week, conferring with members of the Board of the Boston League on changes and expansion needed in the organization's volunteer service program due to the war emergency.

"The Junior League, long experienced in volunteer work of all kinds, and now extending its service to defense, stands for the maintenance of the sustained programs of established agencies in every community," said Mrs. Lipscomb. "These should not be lost in the pressure of the emergency."

She and the field representatives of the Association of Junior Leagues of America in other sections of the country are making contacts with the local Leagues and working out with them plans for fitting what they are now doing in social welfare into the structure being set up for civilian defense in their respective communities.

The Leagues, she said, are cooperating fully in the establishment of volunteer service bureaus in order to avoid duplication of effort, making available to their communities their experience in handling volunteer work.

The Leagues are also extending to their defense service the emphasis on education and training which they have always had in their own program. In some cities the training courses given for provisional members of the League have now been offered to non-League members under the title of Board Members Institutes. Officers of other organizations have been invited to attend these for the purpose of acquainting themselves with community problems and their solution. Such institutes have recently been held in Mobile, Ala., and Jackson, Miss., according to Mrs. Lipscomb, and last season the plan was carried out successfully in Washington, D. C.

Pach Bros.
**Mrs. Helene Lipscomb**
Field Representative of the Community Service Department of the Association of Junior Leagues of America, who is here for the week conferring with the Board of the Boston Junior League on its work in Civilian Defense.

In Miami, Fla., the technique of interviewing for placement and job-finding was taught. There, the Central Volunteer Bureau of the Council of Social Agencies, conducted by the Junior League, has been converted into the Volunteer Bureau for Civilian Defense.

Mrs. Lipscomb is holding two-hour conferences with members of the Board of the Boston League each morning this week. She will go from here to Norfolk, Va., where the Norfolk League members have organized a Central Volunteer Bureau and have been cooperating in every way not only in the civilian defense work but also in providing entertainment and hospitality for service men.

The same is true of League members in all sections of the country, especially those near camps or harbor forts, she says.

## 5 Needham Talks On Education

The Needham League of Women Voters is sponsoring a series of five educational lectures, open to the public, the first of which will be given Thursday afternoon at 2:30 o'clock in the Junior High School Auditorium.

The speaker at the first lecture will be James K. Sanborn, Chairman of the School Committee of the Town of Needham, on "The Work of the School Committee."

## Heads Named To Committees Of State P.T.A.

Mrs. Burtis E. Dresser, of Springfield, President of the Massachusetts Parent-Teacher Association, announces the appointment of Committee Chairmen for the coming year.

They include: Character and Spiritual Education, Mrs. Raymond F. Shepherd, Arlington; Citizenship, Mrs. Robert P. Doland, Greenfield; Economic Education, Miss Florence Barnard, Brookline; Education for Home and Family Life, Miss Martha Wade Allison, Concord; Founders' Day, Mrs. Frederick S. Beattie, Lowell; Health, Mrs. Mathew J. Mathews, Worcester; High School Service, Mrs. Albert Denis, Springfield; International Relations, Miss Mabel Wilson, Springfield; Membership, Mrs. Frank Chace, Swansea; Motion Pictures and Visual Education, Mrs. F. C. Packard, Jr., Medford; Music, Mrs. Ralph O'Neil, Arlington; National Parent-Teacher Magazine, Mrs. John F. Shipton of Pittsfield.

Other Committee Chairmen are: Parent Education, Mrs. M. Rust Floyd, Manchester; Programs, Mrs. Ralph K. Wormhood, Hingham; Publications, Mrs. Paul H. Kelsey, Brighton; Publicity, Mrs. Howard W. Robbins, Lexington; Radio, Mrs. Norman C. Baker, Lexington; Reading and Library Service, Mrs. Belle Johnson, Conway; Recreation, Mrs. Leo F. Whitehead, Waltham; Rural Service, Mrs. Annette T. Herr, Amherst; Safety, Lewis McBrayne of the Massachusetts Safety Council, Boston; School Education, Miss Marenda Prentis, Boston; Student Aid, Mrs. William G. Potter, Lexington.

Officers of the Association, beside Mrs. Dresser, are: Mrs. Harry S. Wright of Hingham, First Vice-President; Mrs. Charles C. Kolster of West Somerville, Second Vice-President; Mrs. William A. Blair of Great Barrington, Third Vice-President; Mrs. L. W. Quealy of Methuen, Fourth Vice-President; Mrs. George E. Deering of Shrewsbury; Fifth Vice-President; Mrs. John Pitko of Arlington, Secretary; and Mrs. Merritt F. Garland of Bradford, Treasurer.

## N. H. Farmers Ponder Plan For 'Co-op' of Labor, Machines

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

CONCORD, N. H., Jan. 7—The New Hampshire-United States Department of Agriculture Defense Board is reminding New Hampshire farmers that because of the demand for increased agricultural production and a labor shortage they must count more than ever on machinery to operate their farms.

The farmers are being reminded also that the war effort program is going to make it more difficult than ever to get the farm machinery desired.

With this in mind, it is proposed by the farm leaders that all farm machinery on hand be checked and put in shape at once. It is also recommended that the farmers get together in informal co-operatives to buy new machinery or to rebuild existing machinery. Such a co-operative plan, it is pointed out, could be used by the farmers to get around the problem of a farm labor shortage by the farmers swapping their own labor.

### Key Warning Centers

New Hampshire's air raid warning and report system embracing three key warning centers and 13 sub-district warning centers has been established. The key warning centers are located at Concord, Portsmouth, and Laconia. They are connected directly with the Army information center at Boston.

Under the three key warning centers, there are 13 sub-district warning centers that cover all of the communities in their respective areas.

Several New Hampshire communities will not come under the Boston Army information center, but will be operated out of Portland, Maine, and even Albany, N. Y. This results from the telephone wire connections that are available.

**The Week in New Hampshire**

### Forum on the War

A three-day session of adults from the rural areas of New Hampshire today closed at the University of New Hampshire in Durham. The session was devoted to a study of the causes and remedying of the present international conflict. It has been a School of Philosophy, co-sponsored by the University and the Bureau of Agricultural Economics of the United States Department of Agriculture.

The discussions covered the general social and economic backgrounds of the world struggle, and the reasons for the existence of communism, fascism, and democracy. Dr. J. H. Kolb, professor of rural sociology of the University of Wisconsin, told the gathering that total living is an important part of the government's business and that a strong individual morale is necessary to a strong national morale.

### Saving Vital Materials

The co-operation of the waste material dealers of New Hampshire has been enlisted in the drive to collect old paper, scrap metal, and other waste materials needed in the war effort. The conservation committee of the State Defense Council is promoting the individual conservation of these items and the waste dealers are being asked to increase the thoroughness with which these materials are collected. The Defense Council wants to use the regular trade channels as much as possible rather than to resort to donation drives.

### New Defense Housing

The City of Manchester is going to have an 85-unit defense housing project and probably a Housing Authority. The project will be built by the Public Buildings Administration. It will include 29 single-family homes, 28 two-family homes, and two small utility houses to serve the administrating agency. These dwelling units will be available to families of non-commissioned officers and civilian employees of the Manchester Army Air Base.

To provide a slum clearance and low-cost housing project, the Manchester Housing Authority has been established under an enabling act of the State and through the indorsement of the voters of the City. The next step will be a survey to show the need for the project and then the United States Housing Authority is expected to allocate the funds. The Federal agency will provide 90 per cent and the rest will be raised by the local authority.

### Making Highways Safer

John F. Griffin, New Hampshire Motor Vehicle Commissioner, is continuing his drive to rid the highways of the State of undesirable drivers. Last week the Commissioner revoked 25 licenses and suspended 48 others. Of the revocations, 18 were for intoxication and seven for reckless driving.

## Relief Load Lightest in Years

The Massachusetts Department of Public Welfare today noted that there are fewer persons on general relief in the State than at any other period in many years.

During November, the number of relief cases dropped slightly from the October figures, with a corresponding decline of $68,979 in expenditures. The case figures were 34,245 in November, compared with the October figure of 35,127.

Relief costs dropped from $936,983 in October to $868,004 in November and $1,408,683 in November a year ago.

Old-age assistance, on the other hand, reached a new high peak of 87,510 cases last month with an expenditure of $2,554,755.

The number of families receiving aid to dependent children was 12,313 in November at a cost of $691,590 as compared with 12,354 in October at a cost of $712,892, and 12,334 cases in November, 1940, at $733,254.

## Window Shop Speakers Appeal For Freer Attitude on Aliens

Prof. Gaetano Salvemini of Harvard University, speaking at a dinner last evening at the Window Shop in Cambridge, told what it had meant to him, emotionally and spiritually, to become an American citizen.

Professor Salvemini, a noted Italian anti-Fascist refugee, said that he had pondered deeply the question of whether he should make of himself a naturalized citizen of America, so that when he finally became a citizen, the experience was a tremendously important and rewarding one. Speaking from personal knowledge and from the point of view of the loyal refugees, Professor Salvemini made a strong plea against indiscriminate condemnation of aliens.

Many who must technically be classed as aliens, he said are already stanch in their love for America; while one must realize that many who have become naturalized citizens have done so for the very purpose of more effectively carrying on the work of foreign agents from within our ranks.

Louis E. Kirstein, President of the Associated Jewish Philanthropies, also opposed wholesale discrimination against aliens. He quoted President Roosevelt in the latter's statement last week that:

"It is one thing to safeguard American industry . . . against sabotage; but it is very much another to thro wout of work honest and loyal people who, except for the accident of birth, are sincerely patriotic."

"By discharging loyal, efficient workers simply because they were born abroad or because they have 'foreign-sounding' names or by refusing to employ such men and women," the President said, "employers are engendering the very distrust and disunity on which our enemies are counting to defeat us." Mr. Kirstein complimented the Window Shop on the way in which it was helping to further the President's policy by aiding loyal and deserving alien refugees.

According to Mrs. Clement A. Smith, President of the Board of Directors of the Shop, Chairman of the dinner, the work of the shop aids refugees to help themselves and to make their adjustment to American life.

The dinner launched a new activity of the shop—a restaurant which will hereafter serve luncheon, tea, and dinner daily. Other services which the shop has been carrying on during the past year include dressmaking, photography, employment service, a musical booking office, arrangements for dancing and skiing lessons, a bakery specializing in Viennese and French pastries, and a gift shop.

Present at the dinner were the members of the Board of Directors of the Shop and a number of distinguished guests, who included Dr. Albert Dieffenbach, Director of the New England office of the Boston Committee for Christian Refugees, and Mrs. Dieffenbach; Prof. Henry Hart of Harvard University, and Mrs. Hart; United States Circuit Court Judge Peter Woodbury of Bedford, New Hampshire; Dr. Ada Comstock, President of Radcliffe; Judge Calvert Magruder, toastmaster, and Mrs. Magruder; Dr. and Mrs. Lawrence Ellis; Mr. and Mrs. George Barrell; Mr. and Mrs. Henry W. Levy; Mr. and Mrs. Otto Zausmer; Dr. Magdelena Shoch of the Harvard Law School; Miss Nell Giles; Miss Marjorie Mills; Miss Priscilla Fortescue; and Miss Frances Blake.

## Melrose Women Back Talks Series

The Melrose Highlands Woman's Club is sponsoring a series of lectures on home defense which will be open to the public without charge and will begin next Monday evening at 8 o'clock in Corinthian Hall, 523 Franklin Street.

The lecturers and the dates of the talks are: Jan. 12, Chief Sidney Field of the Melrose Fire Department; Jan. 19, Edward Kelly, First Aid Instructor, American Red Cross; Jan. 21, Percy H. Tibbetts, representing the Factory Mutual Laboratories, who will present a colored motion picture on "Treatment of Incendiary Bombs"; Jan. 26, Maj. Leicester S. Johnston, fire and gas officer, First Civilian Defense Area of New England; Jan. 28, Malcolm G. Fillmore, Building Commissioner, who will talk on "Home Shelters," and Harold W. Poole, Chairman, Melrose Committee on Public Safety, whose subject will be "Blackouts."

## Diploma Plan for Enlistees

Dr. Walter E. Whittaker, vice-chairman of the Somerville School Committee, will propose soon that Somerville High School seniors who leave their classrooms for the war should receive a diploma. He said that about 10 members of the senior class, with parental approval, had enlisted in the United States Navy. He will introduce his plan at the next meeting of the school Board. One member of the junior class has volunteered for service.

The vice-chairman said: "The boys who leave their lessons behind for the call of their country become men when they enter the service of the United States armed forces. In recognition of their patriotism, of their willingness for sacrifice, I intend to propose that we of the school department take full cognizance of their deeds.

"None of us can see the future, and in fairness to these men in later life, I feel that they should be given their diplomas. Through their deeds they have shown that they have learned a great lesson, that of duty and patriotism."

## Brookline Women In 'Town Meeting'

Members of the Brookline Board of Selectmen will be among the speakers at the "Town Meeting" which will be the feature of Legislative Day next Monday of the Brookline Woman's Club.

With former State Senator Erland F. Fish acting as moderator, Selectmen will give brief talks about the various departments in the government of the town, including police, fire, traffic, long range planning, and public welfare.

Among those speaking will be Town Clerk Arthur J. Shinners, Town Counsel Simon P. Townsend, Chief of Police James W. Tonra, Chief Air Warden Col. Thomas R. Moran, and the following Selectmen: State Senator Richard S. Bowers, Daniel Tyler, Jr., Daniel G. Rollins, and William J. Hickey, Jr.

Mrs. Francis A. Niccolls is Chairman of the day and has charge of the program which begins at 2 o'clock in Whitney Hall, Coolidge Corner. Katherine Dean, mezzo-soprano, will present a group of songs, and will be accompanied by Florence Wild.

At the social hour following the "Town Meeting," Mrs. William Sundell will act as hostess, and Mrs. Sanford S. Ames, Mrs. William A. Bryant, Mrs. Francis Conley, and Mrs. Leon Rand will pour during refreshments.

## Irving to Lecture To Unitarian Group

An illustrated lecture describing an expedition for biological research to Barro Colorado Island in Gatun Lake, Panama Canal Zone, will be sponsored by the Woman's Alliance of the First Parish-Unitarian Church in West Roxbury at its Parish Dinner on Friday evening.

The lecturer is Prof. Laurence Irving, head of the Department of Biology at Swarthmore College, whose mother, Mrs. William N. Irving, is President of the Alliance and in charge of the evening. Professor Irving will use both motion pictures and stills to illustrate his talk.

Mrs. Clifford P. Warren is Program Chairman of the Alliance; Mrs. Melville C. Freemand is its Secretary; and Mrs. Albert H. Davis, the Treasurer. The Corresponding Secretary, Mrs. Harry E. Sutton, is in charge of the dinner which precedes the program.

## Cushman Club Entertains Guests

The Charlotte Cushman Club entertained members and guests at a tea yesterday afternoon, as its first event of the year.

Pourers were Mrs. Robert Hosmer Morse, Mrs. George B. Campbell, Mrs. Vincent J. Vollono, Mrs. William H. Coburn, Mrs. William L. Birely, and Mrs. G. Willoughby Maher. Preston Sandiford's Orchestra played for dancing, and a group of songs was sung by Wesley Boynton.

Fredley's presented a fashion show which included clothes for Southern and cruise wear as well as bright prints to freshen up the winter wardrobe.

This afternoon the Club will have a tea for the members of debutante committee of 60 who are working for the Gardenia Ball on January 20. The ball, which will be held at the Copley Plaza Hotel, will aid the work of the club, and a large attendance is expected, according to Mrs. Malcolm Bradley French, President.

## Home Economics Group to Convene

Prof. Edward Schwarz, head of the Textile Department at Massachusetts Institute of Technology, will address the Eastern Massachusetts Home Economics Association at a general meeting to be held at Simmons College, 300 Fenway, Saturday at 11 a. m.

Professor Schwarz will discuss "Textiles and Their Application to the Individual and the Defense Program," tracing textile testing which came about through consumer demand. He will show old and new fabrics from pre-Inca and Peruvian, down to the new defense materials.

The meeting will be open to the general public with a small admission charge for those who are not members of the Association.

## Industrial Union's Lunch Tomorrow

Lieut. Commander Charles A. Paul of the First Naval District Welfare Department, Miss Ruth Robinson, Senior Hostess at the Service Club at Fort Devens, and Mrs. Joseph E. Scanlon of the Boston Committee on Public Safety, will speak tomorrow at a luncheon for members of the Women's Educational and Industrial Union, telling of their work. The luncheon will be at 1 p. m. in Perkins Hall, 264 Boylston Street, Boston.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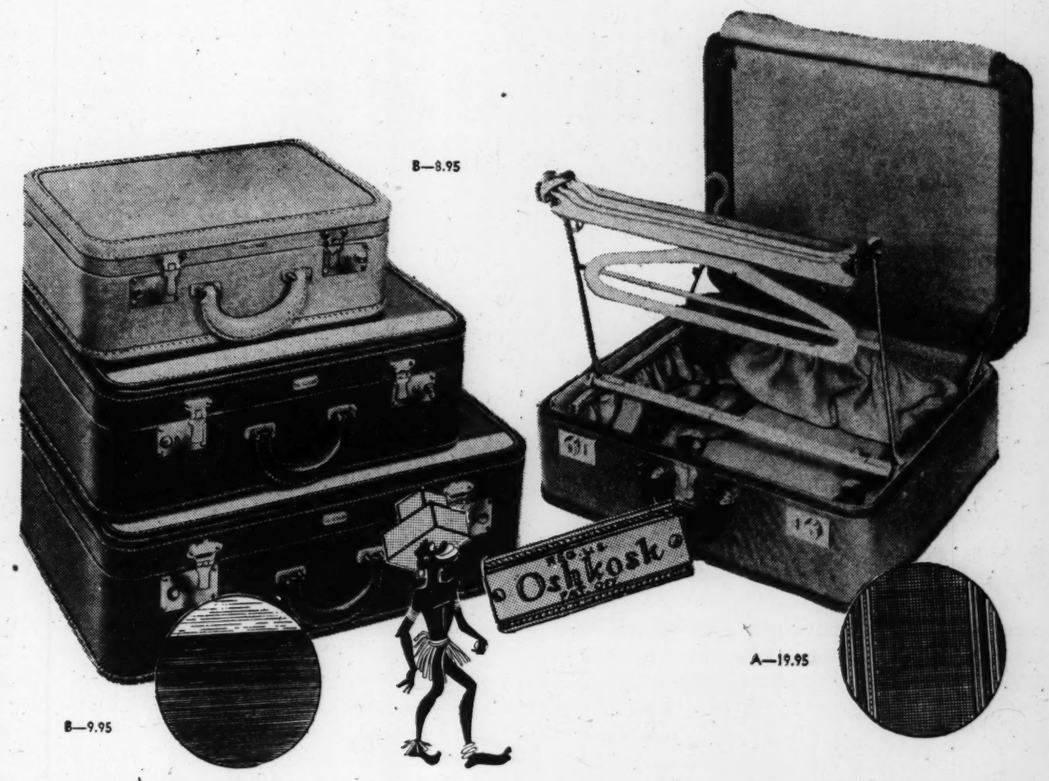


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JANUARY IS JORDAN MONTH IN BOSTON

# Roosevelt War Budget Calls for $2,000,000,000 to $5,000,000,000 a Month

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress follows:

To the Congress of the United States:

I am submitting herewith the budget of the United States for the fiscal year ending June 30, 1943. It is the budget of a nation at war in a world at war.

In practical terms the budget meets the challenge of the Axis powers. We must provide the funds to man and equip our fighting forces. We must provide the funds for the organization of our resources. We must provide the funds to continue our role as the arsenal of democracy.

Powerful enemies must be outfought and outproduced. Victory depends on the courage, skill, and devotion of the men in the American, British, Russian, Chinese, and Dutch forces, and of the others who join hands with us in the fight for freedom. But victory also depends upon efforts behind the lines—in the mines, in the shops, on the farms.

We cannot outfight our enemies unless, at the same time, we outproduce our enemies. It is not enough to turn out just a few more planes, a few more tanks, a few more guns, a few more ships, than can be turned out by our enemies. We must outproduce them overwhelmingly, so that there can be no question of our ability to provide a crushing superiority of equipment in any theater of the World War.

And we shall succeed. A system of free enterprise is more effective than an "order" of concentration camps. The struggle for liberty first made us a nation. The vitality, strength, and adaptability of a social order built on freedom and individual responsibility will again triumph.

## The War Program

Our present war program was preceded by a defense effort which began as we emerged from the long depression. During the past 18 months we laid the foundation for a huge armament program. At the same time industry provided ample consumers' goods for a rapidly growing number of workers. Hundreds of thousands of new homes were constructed; the production of consumers' durable goods broke all records. The industrial plant and equipment of the country were overhauled and expanded.

Adjustment to a war program can now be made with greater speed and less hardship. The country is better stocked with durable goods. Our factories are better equipped to carry the new production load. The larger national income facilitates financing the war effort.

There are still unused resources for agricultural and industrial production. These must be drawn into the national effort. Shortages, however, have developed in skilled labor, raw materials, machines and shipping. Under the expanding war program, more and more productive capacity must be shifted from peacetime to wartime work.

Last year fiscal policy was used to shift the economy into high gear. Today it is an instrument for transforming our peace economy into a war economy. This transformation must be completed with minimum friction and maximum speed. The fiscal measures which I outline in this message are essential elements in the nation's war program.

## War Cost Near World Total

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 7

President Roosevelt's war budget today called for expenditures which some officials said approached the military outlay of all other warring powers put together.

Because of differences in bookkeeping, unwillingness to publish figures, costs of labor and materials and other important factors, no accurate comparisons could be made.

But taking only costs indispensable for waging war, here's how America's proposed spending next fiscal year was compared in official quarters with the best estimates available in Washington on what the other countries are spending currently on an annual basis:

United States (next year): $56,000,000,000.
Germany and Occupied Countries, $30,000,000,000.
United Kingdom, $15,000,000,000.
Other British Empire, $3,000,000,000.
Russia, $10,000,000,000.
Japan, $3,000,000,000.
Italy, $2,000,000,000.

These estimates, however, excluded many large items in the war budgets of some of the other countries. For instance, in the case of England, they excluded huge sums to help and take care of civilians who have lost their homes in bombing attacks. In the case of Germany, no allowance could be computed for confiscated war materials or forced labor of prisoners.

## War Appropriations

This is a war budget. The details of a war program are, of course, in constant flux. Its magnitude and composition depend on events at the battlefronts of the world, on naval engagements at sea, and on new developments in mechanized warfare. Moreover, war plans are military secrets.

Under these circumstances I cannot hereafter present details of future war appropriations. However, total appropriations and expenditures will be published so that the public may know the fiscal situation and the progress of the nation's effort.

The defense program, including appropriations, contract authorization, recommendations, and commitments of Government corporations, was $29,000,000,000 on Jan. 3, 1941. During the last 12 months $46,000,000,000 have been added to the program. Of this total of $75,000,000,000 there remains $24,000,000,000 for future obligation.

In this budget I make an initial request for a war appropriation of $13,600,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943. Large supplemental requests will be made as we move toward the maximum use of productive capacity. Nothing short of a maximum will suffice. I cannot predict ultimate costs because I cannot predict the changing fortunes of war. I can only say that we are determined to pay whatever price we must to preserve our way of life.

## War Expenditures

Total war expenditures are now running at a rate of $2,000,000,000 a month and may surpass $5,000,000,000 a month during the fiscal year 1943. As against probable budgetary war expenditures of $24,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year, our present objective calls for war expenditures of nearly $53,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943. And in addition, net outlays of government corporations for war purposes are estimated at about $2,000,000,000 and $3,000,000,000 for the current and the next fiscal year, respectively.

These huge expenditures for ships, planes, and other war equipment will require prompt conversion of a large portion of our industrial establishment to war production. These estimates reflect our determination to devote at least one-half of our national production to the war effort.

The agencies responsible for the administration of this vast program must make certain that every dollar is speedily converted into a maximum of war effort. We are determined to hold waste to a minimum.

## The Civil Functions of Government

In a true sense, there are no longer nondefense expenditures. It is a part of our war effort to maintain civilian services which are essential to the basic needs of human life. In the same way it is necessary in wartime to conserve our natural resources and keep in repair our national plant. We cannot afford waste or destruction, for we must continue to think of the good of future generations of Americans. For example, we must maintain fire protection in our forests; and we must maintain control over destructive floods. In the preparation of the present budget, expenditures not directly related to the war have been reduced to a minimum or reoriented to the war program.

We all know that the war will bring hardships and require adjustment. Assisting those who suffer in the process of transformation, and taxing those who benefit from the war are integral parts of our national program.

It is estimated that expenditures for the major federal assistance programs—farm aid, work relief, youth aid—can be reduced by $600,000,000 from the previous current fiscal year, and again by $860,000,000 from the current to the next fiscal year. These programs will require $1,400,000,000 during the fiscal year 1943, about one-half of the expenditures for these purposes during the fiscal year 1941.

Improved economic conditions during the current year have made possible the execution of economic and social programs with smaller funds than were originally estimated. By using methods of administrative budget control, $415,000,000 of appropriations for civil purposes have been placed in reserves.

Excluding debt charges and grants under the Social Security Law, total expenditures for other than direct war purposes have been reduced by slightly more than $1,000,000,000 in the next fiscal year.

**Agricultural Aid**—I propose to include contract authorizations in the budget to assure the farmer a parity return on his 1942 crop, largely payable in the fiscal year 1944. I do not suggest a definite appropriation at this time because developments of farm income and farm prices are too uncertain. Agricultural incomes and prices have increased and we hope to limit the price rise of the products actually bought by the farmer. But if price developments should turn against the farmer, an appropriation will be needed to carry out the parity objective of the Agricultural Adjustment Act.

The remaining expenditures for the agricultural program are being brought into accord with the war effort. Food is essential war material. I propose to continue the soil conservation and use program on a moderately reduced scale. Acreage control by co-operative efforts of farmer and government was inaugurated in a period of overproduction in almost all lines of farming. Then its major objective was the curtailment of production to halt a catastrophic decline in farm prices. At present, although there is still excess production in some types of farming, serious shortages prevail in other types. The present program is designed to facilitate a balanced increase in production and to aid in controlling prices.

**Works Projects**—The average number of W. P. A. workers was 2,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940, the year before the defense program started; the average has been cut to 1,000,000 this year. With increasing employment a further considerable reduction will be possible. I believe it will be necessary to make some provision for work relief during the next year. I estimate tentatively that $465,000,000 will be needed for W. P. A. but I shall submit a specific request later in the year. Workers of certain types and in certain regions of the country probably will not all be absorbed by war industries. It is better to provide useful work for the unemployed on public projects than to lose their productive power through idleness. Wherever feasible they will be employed on war projects.

Material shortages are creating the problem of "priority unemployment." I hope the workers affected will be re-employed by expanding war industries before their unemployment compensation ceases. Some of the workers affected will not, however, be eligible for such compensation and may be in need of assistance.

Rather than rely on relief a determined effort should be made to speed up re-employment in defense plants. I have, therefore, instructed the Office of Production Management to join the procurement agencies in an effort to place contracts with those industries forced to cut their peacetime production. The ingenuity of American management has already adapted some industries to war production. Standardization and substitution are doing their part in maintaining production. Ever-increasing use of subcontracts are of paramount importance for making the fullest use of our resources. The newly nationalized employment service will greatly help unemployed workers in obtaining employment.

**Aids to Youth** — Under war conditions there is need and opportunity for youth to serve in many ways. It is therefore possible to make a considerable reduction in the programs of the Civilian Conservation Corps and the National Youth Administration. The youth, too, will be aided by the United States Employment Service in finding employment opportunities.

Although I am estimating $100,000,000 for these two agencies, excluding $50,000,000 for defense training, it is probable that the total amount will not be needed. I am postponing until next spring presentation to the Congress of specific recommendations as to youth aid.

**Public Works Program**—The public works program is being fully adjusted to the war effort. The general program of $578,000,000 includes those projects necessary for increasing production of hydroelectric power, for flood control, and for river and harbor work related to military needs. Federal aid for highways will be expended only for construction essential for strategic purposes. Other highway projects will be deferred until the postwar period. For all other Federal construction I am restricting expenditures to those active projects which cannot be discontinued without endangering the structural work now in progress.

**Civil Departments and Agencies**—The work of the civil departments and agencies is undergoing thorough reorientation. Established agencies will be used to the greatest possible extent for defense services. Many agencies have already made such readjustment. All civil activities of the government are being focused on the war program.

**Federal Grants and Debt Service**—A few categories of civil expenditures show an increase. Under existing legislation Federal grants to match the appropriations for public assistance made by the individual states will increase by $73,000,000. I favor an amendment to the Social Security Act which would modify matching grants to accord with the needs of the various states. Such legislation would probably not affect expenditures substantially during the next fiscal year.

Because of heavy Federal borrowing, interest charges are expected to increase by $139,000,000 in the current fiscal year, and by another $500,000,000 in the fiscal year 1943. Debt service is, of course, affected by war spending.

## Co-ordination of Fiscal Policies

The fiscal policy of the Federal Government, especially with respect to public works, is being reinforced by that of state and local governments. Executive committees of the Council of State Governments and the Governors' Conference have issued excellent suggestions for harmonizing various aspects of state and local fiscal policy with national objectives. These governments are readjusting many of their services so as to expedite the war program. Many are making flexible plans for the postwar readjustment and some are accumulating financial reserves for that purpose. The larger the scale of our war effort, the more important it becomes to provide a reservoir of postwar work by business and by Federal, state and local government.

## Financing the War

Determination, skill, and materiel are three great necessities for victory. Methods of financing may impair or strengthen these essentials. Sound fiscal policies are those which will help win the war. A fair distribution of the war burden is necessary for national unity. A balanced financial program will stimulate the productivity of the nation and assure maximum output of war equipment.

With total war expenditures, including net outlays of Government corporation, estimated at $26,000,000,000 for the current fiscal year and almost $56,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943, war finance is a task of tremendous magnitude requiring a concerted program of action.

## Receipts Under Present Legislation

Total receipts from existing tax legislation will triple under the defense and war programs. They are expected to increase from $6,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1940 to $18,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1943. This increase is due partly to the expansion of economic activities and partly to tax legislation enacted during the last two years. As we approach full use of our resources, further increases in revenue next year must come predominantly from new tax measures rather than from a greater tempo of economic activity. Taxes on incomes, estates, and corporate profits are showing the greatest increase. Yields from employment taxes are increasing half as fast; and the yields from excise taxes are increasing more slowly; customs are falling off. On the whole, our tax system has become more progressive since the defense effort started.

Development of major sources of Federal receipts compared with fiscal year 1940:

(Indexes, 1940 equals 100)

| Source | 1940 (Actl.) | 1941 (Actl.) | 1942 (Est.) | 1943 (Est.) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| Corporate taxes | 100 | 173 | 328 | 519 |
| Individual income and estate taxes | 100 | 136 | 275 | 405 |
| All employment taxes | 100 | 111 | 143 | 209 |
| Excise taxes | 100 | 128 | 167 | 184 |
| Miscellaneous receipts | 100 | *70 | 90 | 106 |
| Customs duties | 100 | 112 | 106 | 85 |
| Gross receipts | 100 | 124 | 216 | 300 |

*Excludes return of surplus funds by government corporations.

## Deficits Under Present Laws

The estimate of deficits must be tentative and subject to later revision. The probable net outlay of the budget and Government corporations, excluding revenues from any new taxes, will be $20,900,000,000 for the current fiscal year, and $45,000,000,000 for the fiscal year 1943. Borrowing from trust funds will reduce the amounts which must be raised by taxation and borrowing from the public by about $2,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1942 and $2,800,000,000 in the fiscal year 1943.

(The accompanying table of how federal operations were financed for the fiscal years 1940-1943 appeared here.)

In estimating expenditure and receipts, only a moderate rise in prices has been assumed. Since expenditures are affected by rising prices more rapidly than are revenues, a greater price increase would further increase the deficit.

## The Need for Additional Taxes

In view of the tremendous deficits, I re-emphasize my request of last year that war expenditures be financed as far as possible by taxation. When so many Americans are contributing all their energies and even their lives to the nation's great task, I am confident that all Americans will be proud to contribute their utmost in taxes. Until this job is done, until this war is won, we will not talk of burdens.

I believe that $7,000,000,000 in additional taxes should be collected during the fiscal year 1943. Under new legislation proposed later in this message, social security trust funds will increase by $2,000,000,000. Thus new means of financing would provide a total of $9,000,000,000 in the fiscal year 1943.

Specific proposals to accomplish this end will be transmitted in the near future. In this message I shall limit my recommendations on war finance to the broad outline of a program.

Tax programs too often follow the line of least resistance. The present task definitely requires enactment of a well-balanced program which takes account of revenue requirements, equity, and economic necessities.

There are those who suggest that the policy of progressive taxation should be abandoned for the duration of the war because these taxes do not curtail consumer's demand. The emergency does require measures of a restrictive nature which impose sacrifices on all of us. But such sacrifices are themselves the most compelling argument for making progressive taxes more effective. The anti-inflationary aspect of taxation should supplement, not supplant, its revenue and equity aspects.

Progressive taxes are the backbone of the Federal tax system. In recent years much progress has been made in perfecting income, estate, gift, and profit taxation but numerous loopholes still exist. Because some taxpayers use them to avoid taxes, other taxpayers must pay more. The higher the tax rates the more urgent it becomes to close the loopholes. Exemptions in estate and gift taxation should be lowered. The privileged treatment given certain types of business in corporate income taxation should be re-examined.

It seems right and just that no further tax-exempt bonds should be issued. We no longer issue United States tax-exempt bonds and it is my personal belief that the income from state, municipal, and authority bonds is taxable under the income-tax amendment to the Constitution. As a matter of equity I recommend legislation to tax all future issues of this character.

Excessive profits undermine unity and should be recaptured. The fact that a corporation had large profits before the defense program started is no reason to exempt them now. Unreasonable profits are not necessary to obtain maximum production and economical management. Under war conditions the country cannot tolerate undue profits.

Our tax laws contain various technical inequities and discriminations. With taxes at wartime levels, it is more urgent than ever to eliminate these defects in our tax system.

## Anti-Inflationary Taxes

I stated last year in the budget message that extraordinary tax measures may be needed to "aid in avoiding inflationary price rises which may occur when full capacity is approached." The time for such measures has come. A well-balanced tax program must include measures which combat inflation. Such measures should absorb some of the additional purchasing power of consumers and some of the additional funds which accrue to business from increased consumer spending.

A number of tax measures have been suggested for that purpose, such as income taxes collected at the source, payroll taxes, and excise taxes. I urge the Congress to give all these proposals careful consideration. Any tax is better than an untrolled price rise.

Taxes of an anti-inflationary character at excessive rates spell hardship in individual cases and may have undesirable economic repercussions. These can be mitigated by timely adoption of a variety of measures, each involving a moderate rate of taxation.

Any such tax should be considered an emergency measure. It may help combat inflation; its repeal in a postwar period may help restore an increased flow of consumers' purchasing power.

**Excise Taxes**—All through the years of the depression I opposed general excise and sales taxes and I am as convinced as ever that they have no permanent place in the Federal tax system. In the face of the present financial and economic situation, however, we may later be compelled to reconsider the temporary necessity of such measures.

Selective excise taxes are frequently useful for curtailing the demand for consumers' goods, especially luxuries and semi-luxuries. They should be utilized when manufacture of the products competes with the war effort.

**Pay-Roll Taxes and the Social Security Program**—I oppose the use of pay-roll taxes as a measure of war finance unless the worker is given his full money's worth in increased social security. From the inception of the social security program in 1935 it has been planned to increase the number of persons covered and to provide protection against hazards not initially included. By expanding the program now, we advance the organic development of our social security system and at the same time contribute to the anti-inflationary program.

I recommend an increase in the coverage of old-age and survivors' insurance, addition of permanent and temporary disability payments and hospitalization payments beyond the present benefit programs, and liberalization and expansion of unemployment compensation in a uniform national system. I suggest that collection of additional contributions be started as soon as possible, to be followed one year later by the operation of the new benefit plans.

Additional employer and employee contributions will cover increased disbursements over a long period of time. Increased contributions would result in reserves of several billion dollars for postwar contingencies. The present accumulation of these contributions would absorb excess purchasing power. Investment of the additional reserves in bonds of the United States Government would assist in financing the war.

The existing administrative machinery for collecting pay-roll taxes can function immediately. For this reason congressional consideration might be given to immediate enactment of this proposal, while other necessary measures are being perfected.

I estimate that the social security trust funds would be increased through the proposed legislation by $2,000,000,000 during the fiscal year 1943.

## Flexibility In Tax System

Our fiscal situation makes imperative the greatest possible flexibility in our tax system. The Congress should consider the desirability of tax legislation which makes possible quick adjustment in the timing of tax rates and collections during an emergency period.

The war program requires not only substantially increased taxes but also greatly increased borrowing. After adjusting for additional tax collections and additional accumulation in social security trust funds, borrowing from the public in the current and the next fiscal year would be nearly $19,000,000,000 and $34,000,000,000, respectively. The adjustments are indicated in the preceding table.

Much smaller deficits during the fiscal year 1941 were associated with a considerable increase in prices. Part of this increase was a recovery from depression lows. A moderate price rise, accompanied by an adjustment of wage rates, probably facilitated the increase in production and the defense effort. Another part of the price rise, however, was undesirable and must be attributed to the delays in enacting adequate measures of price control.

With expenditures and deficits multplied, the threat of inflation will apparently be much greater. There is, however, a significant difference between conditions as they were in the fiscal year 1941 and those prevailing under a full war program. Last year, defense expenditures so stimulated private capital outlays that intensified use of private

*Continued on Page 7, Column 1*

## Summary of Budget Figures

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A summary in tabular form from President Roosevelt's budget message of Federal expenditures for fiscal years 1942 and 1943, with comparisons with the last two fiscal years, follows:

**Financing of Federal Operations, Fiscal Years 1940-1943**
(In Millions)

| | 1943 (Estimated) | 1942 (Estimated) | 1941 (Actual) | 1940 (Actual) |
|---|---|---|---|---|
| **A. Summary of Federal Operations:** | | | | |
| I. Budget Deficit Under Present Tax Legislation | $42,440.8 | $18,631.8 | $5,103.4 | $3,611.1 |
| II. Government Corporations (Net Outlays) | 2,941.0 | 2,220.0 | *1,148.8 | 200.1 |
| Net Outlays of Budget and Gov't. Corporations 1 plus 2 | 45,381.8 | 20,851.8 | 6,252.2 | 3,811.2 |
| III. Trust Funds: | | | | |
| Deduct Excess of Receipts Over Disbursements Under Present Legislation† | 2,763.9 | 2,018.3 | 1,385.3 | 1,159.3 |
| Combined Net Cash Requirements—1 plus 2 plus 3‡ | 42,617.9 | 18,833.5 | 4,866.9 | 2,651.9 |
| **B. Financing Combined in Net Cash Requirements:** | | | | |
| By Borrowing From the Public (Net): | | | | |
| Government Issues | 34,913.1 | 19,528.1 | 4,602.3 | 1,380.4 |
| Government Corporation Issues | *1,297.8 | *710.1 | 972.8 | 318.7 |
| Subtotal | 33,615.3 | 18,818.0 | 5,575.1 | 1,699.1 |
| Under Proposed Legislation: | | | | |
| Taxes | 7,000.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Increase in Social Security Trust Funds§ | 2,000.0 | ..... | ..... | ..... |
| Total | 42,615.3 | 18,818.0 | 5,575.1 | *1,699.1 |
| Adjustment for Changes in Cash Balances During Year | 2.6 | 15.5 | *708.2 | 952.8 |
| Total Financing | 42,617.9 | 18,833.5 | 4,866.9 | 2,651.9 |

*Deduct.
*Includes return of surplus funds to the budget.
†Almost all of this excess is invested in government bonds.
‡Includes interest accrued on U. S. savings bonds.
§This increase to be invested in government bonds.

## Roosevelt Spending Is at All-Time High

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 7

Today's war budget clinched the all-time spending title in American history to date for the Franklin D. Roosevelt Administration.

Although the Administration's war on economic depression took most of the money during the early years of the President's tenure, defense outlays also increased steadily, as shown by this fiscal record: (in millions of dollars)

| Fiscal Yr. End Ju. 30 | Total U. S. Spending | Defense Expend. | Treas Debt. at Year-End |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1934 | $6,370 | $540 | $27,053 |
| 1935 | 7,583 | 709 | 28,700 |
| 1936 | 9,068 | 911 | 33,778 |
| 1937 | 8,281 | 934 | 36,424 |
| 1938 | 7,304 | 1,027 | 37,164 |
| 1939 | 8,765 | 1,162 | 40,439 |
| 1940 | 9,127 | 1,558 | 42,967 |
| 1941 | 12,774 | 6,047 | 48,961 |
| *1942 | 30,657 | 23,996 | 70,612 |
| *1943 | 59,027 | 52,786 | 110,421 |

*Estimated in today's budget.


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# President's Message On New Budget

(Continued from Page 6)

funds and private credit added to the inflationary pressure created by public spending.

Under a full war program, however, most of the increase in expenditures will replace private capital outlays rather than add to them. Allocations and priorities, necessitated by shortages of material, are now in operation; they curtail private outlays for consumers' durable goods, private and public construction, expansion and even replacements in non-defense plant and equipment. These drastic curtailments of non-defense expenditures add, therefore, to the private funds available for non-inflationary financing of the Government deficit.

This factor will contribute substantially to financing the tremendous war effort without disruptive price rises and without necessitating a departure from our low-interest-rate policy. The remaining inflationary pressure will be large but manageable. It will be within our power to control it if we adopt a comprehensive program of additional anti-inflationary measures.

### Comprehensive Anti-Inflationary Program

A great variety of measures is necessary in order to shift labor, materials, and facilities from the production of civilian articles to the production of weapons and other war supplies. Taxes can aid in speeding these shifts by cutting nonessential civilian spending. Our resources are such that even with the projected huge war expenditures we can maintain a standard of living more than adequate to support the health and productivity of our people. But we must forego many conveniences and luxuries.

The system of allocations—rationing on the business level—should be extended and made fully effective, especially with relation to inventory control.

I do not at present propose general consumer ration cards. There are not as yet scarcities in the necessities of life which make such a step imperative. Consumers' rationing has been introduced, however, in specific commodities for which scarcities have developed. We shall profit by this experience if a more general system of rationing ever becomes necessary.

I appeal for the voluntary cooperation of the consumer in our national effort. Restraint in consumption, especially of scarce products, may make necessary fewer compulsory measures. Hoarding should be encouraged in only one field, that of defense savings bonds. Economies in consumption and the purchase of defense savings bonds will facilitate financing war costs and the shift from a peace to a war economy.

An integrated program, including direct price controls, a flexible policy, allocations, rationing, and credit controls, together with producers' and consumers' co-operation will enable us to finance the war effort without danger of inflation. This is a difficult task. But it must be done and it can be done.

### The Increase In Federal Debt

On the basis of tentative budget estimates, including new taxes, the Federal debt will increase from $43,000,000,000 in June, 1940, when the defense program began, to $110,000,000,000 three years later. This increase in Federal indebtedness covers also the future capital demands of Government corporations. About $2,000,000,000 of this increase will result from the redemption of notes of Government corporations guaranteed by the Federal Government.

These debt levels require an increase in the annual interest from $1,000,000,000 in 1940 to $2,500,000,000 at the end of the year 1943. Such an increase in interest requirements will prevent us for some time after the war from lowering taxes to the extent otherwise possible. The import of this fact will depend greatly on economic conditions in the postwar period.

Paying $2,500,000,000 out of an extremely low national income would impose an excessive burden on taxpayers while the same payment out of a $100,000,000,000 national income, after reduction of armament expenditures, may still permit substantial tax reductions in the postwar period.

If we contract a heavy debt at relatively high prices and must pay service charges in a period of deflated prices, we shall be forced to impose excessive taxes. Our capacity to carry a large debt in a postwar period without undue hardship depends mainly on our ability to maintain a high level of employment and income.

I am confident that by prompt action we shall control the price development now and that we shall prevent the recurrence of a deep depression in the postwar period. There need be no fiscal barriers to our war effort and to victory.

Franklin D. Roosevelt

January 5, 1942.


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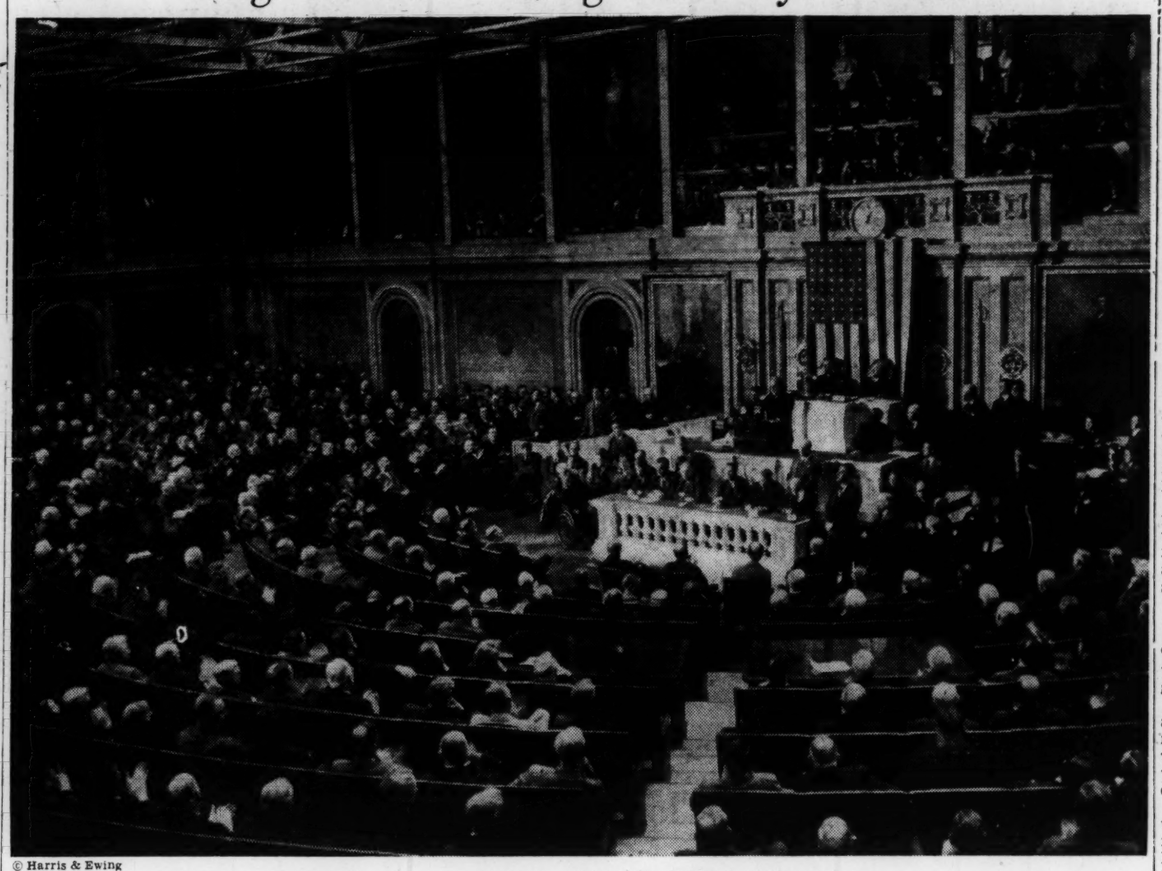
# *Congress Hears Strong Words by President*



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**Joint Session Ponders $56,000,000,000 Budget**

**Scene in the House Chamber as members of both House and Senate listened to President Roosevelt's warning that the nation must pay a "heavy price for freedom" in the course of his annual message to Congress on the State of the Union.**

## Fiscal Years Irk Him, The President Admits

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 7

If the "fiscal years" in President Roosevelt's budget today confused you, you are in good company.

The President confessed to a press conference that fiscal years always mixed him up, and some day he might talk to Congress about doing business by the ordinary calendar.

[P. S.—Fiscal years are 12-month periods ending June 30.]

## Social Security to Be Adapted to War Uses

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—President Roosevelt today served notice on Congress that he intends to push highly controversial steps to expand and consolidate social security at the present session of Congress as a method of forced saving for war.

In his budget message, the President proposed increased pay roll taxes to take care of "an increase in the coverage of old-age and survivors' insurance, addition of permanent and temporary disability payments and hospitalization payments beyond the present benefit programs, and liberalization and expansion of unemployment compensation in a uniform national system."

These changes in the nation's six-year-old Social Security Law, the President explained, would have the two-edged purpose of advancing the care of the insecure and of absorbing excess purchasing power for the conduct of war.

**Billions for War Uses**

The President estimated that Social Security Trust Funds would be increased through the proposed legislation by $2,000,000,000 during the fiscal year 1943. This money, he said, could be invested in Government bonds that would assist in financing the war and be available for postwar contingencies.

Details of the proposed changes in the Social Security Law have not yet been sent to Congress, but have all been touched upon in the past by the President and Social Security Board in various statements.

General outline of the changes is as follows: Increased coverage of old-age and survivors' insurance: An additional 26,000,000 persons would be added to the 35,000,000 who now have working social security accounts. These would include approximately 2,500,000 domestic servants, 4,500,000 farm laborers, 5,000,000 self-employed, 3,000,000 casual laborers, 4,000,000 public employees, 1,000,000 employees of non-profit organizations, and 7,000,000 farm operators.

**Churches Not Excluded**

Proposals made by the Social Security Board for the inclusion of non-profit organizations do not exclude churches and religious organizations. A recommendation to put churches under social security, studied three years ago by House Ways and Means Committee, raised a storm of protest against the step as a violation of the traditional American separation of Church and State. The Committee finally called a halt to protests by issuing a statement saying it would not pass on the issue at that time.

One Social Security Board spokesman indicated that the Board will be willing to exempt ministers and other church officers, already covered by pension systems, if other church employees were covered into the government system. Decision on this point will be up to Congress after it gets the Board's proposals.

Addition of permanent and temporary disability payments: Insurance against unemployment from disability has been advocated by the Board for some time but has been held up because of the "problems of administration and of cost that would be involved." A fairly strict definition of permanent total disability is expected to keep the cost within reasonable limits.

**Jobs Insurance Changes**

Establishment of a disability insurance system would include government expenditures to pay hospital expenses of disabled persons.

Liberalization and expansion of unemployment compensation in a uniform national system: Arthur J. Altmeyer, Social Security Board Chairman, has for several years pointed to the shortcomings of the diversified unemployment compensation laws now in effect in the 48 States.

Shortening of the waiting period to one week, lengthening of the benefit period and a uniform minimum weekly benefit payment of at least $5 have been proposed by Mr. Altmeyer.

The Security Board's proposal for a "uniform national system," would include federalization of the Unemployment Compensation Old-Age and Survivors' Insurance is already federalized.

At the present time pay-roll taxes for unemployment compensation go into state treasuries. The President is anxious to get them into the Federal Treasury, where reserves can be used for war purposes and post-war cushioning.

This recommendation is likely to evoke opposition from States which desire to retain their own system.

President Roosevelt told Congress he would like to see collection of additional pay-roll taxes started "as soon as possible, to be followed one year later by the operation of the new benefit plans."

## Nazis Boost Plane Output

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Ministry of Economic Warfare said today that Germany is producing more planes, tanks, and submarines than in the spring of 1941, although the over-all production of armaments has fallen slightly below the peak level reached at that time.

The Ministry said the Germans were planning to turn out more planes, but their full aims in submarine production had been impeded by the Royal Air Force.

Armaments production in German Europe, outside of Germany, are not anything like fully utilized—in France because of the shortage of raw materials, in Czechoslovakia because of internal trouble, and in Italy because of a shortage of workers and food.

The Ministry added that German war production was not likely to be seriously restricted during the next six months by the metal shortage but that stocks of some metals, particularly nickel and copper, ought to be exhausted by the end of the year at the present rate.

The Nazis were also in urgent need of iron ore and paper pulp, the imports of which were restricted by the fact that they owe $800,000,000 to people in Europe, the report said. There is also a deficiency in textiles.

## Canadian Output Up

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 (AP)—Canada's wartime production will be expanded in a manner similar to that outlined by President Roosevelt for the United States, Munitions Minister C. D. Howe told a press conference today.

He said the increase was in accordance with the mission to North America of Lord Beaverbrook, British Minister of Supply, "to raise our sights on what we can produce."

Mr. Howe declared that Canadian-made war material now is in use in the Philippines, Singapore, China, and the Middle East, and added: "We are expanding as rapidly now as at any time during the war."

Mr. Howe said contracts let by the Munitions and Supply Department since July, 1939, totaled $3,200,000,000.

## Interest Gnaws at Savings

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The interest cost of the nation's rapidly growing public debt promised today to eat up about half of all the savings President Roosevelt made in his 1943 budget for nonmilitary activities.

The budget for the next fiscal year proposed $6,141,000,000 of expenditures for all federal costs not directly connected with the war effort. This was $438,000,000 less than the President figured would be spent for the same purposes in the current fiscal year which ends June 30.

However, the budget tables showed $1,058,000,000 of savings in seven types of non-military expenditures including $462,000,000 on WPA, $263,000,000 on agriculture, $135,000,000 on aid to youth, $135,000,000 on public works, $47,000,000 on the administrative expenses of civilian agencies, $14,000,000 on the Post Office deficit and $2,000,000 on tax refunds.

These savings were offset, however, by increased expenditures of $500,000,000 for interest on the public debt, $75,000,000 on Social Security Grants to States, $31,000,000 on retirement funds for Government employees, $12,000,000 on veterans pensions, and $2,000,000 on the expenses of the White House, Congress, and the Federal Courts.

Outside of defense, the biggest single item in the budget was the interest on the public debt, expected to cost $1,750,000,000 in the next fiscal year. The Government pays an average of about 2½ per cent on its debt, which now totals more than $58,000,000,000 and was expected by the President to go above $110,000,000,000 by June 30, 1943.

## From the Americas

*By the Associated Press*

The influential Buenos Aires newspaper La Nacion said editorially that President Roosevelt's speech reminds Argentina that "outside our territory there are illustrious men at the head of a powerful people fighting tenaciously for the principles of defense dear to us."

It adds that the Argentines, being democratic, "paid great attention to the speech of one of the greatest of leaders, the President of the United States."

In Mexico official circles called President Roosevelt's speech "highly patriotic and helpful not only for the United States but for all the countries of America."

Cuban newspapers spread President Roosevelt's speech under eight-column headlines and commented generally that the armament production he outlined would overwhelm the totalitarian powers.

## Free Thailand Movement

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Batavia Radio reported today in a broadcast that a "Free Thailand" movement against Japanese occupation had come into existence. National Broadcasting Company heard the broadcast.

## Cornell Faculty O. K.s A 3-Year Degree

ITHACA, N. Y., Jan. 7 (AP)—Cornell University's faculty has approved unanimously a three-term college year under which students may complete their studies in three years.

Abolishing spring vacation periods, the faculty set up a third term to run from May 25 to Sept. 12. It also decided to permit freshmen to enter June 29. The current winter term will end May 23 with Commencement scheduled May 25.

The new schedule, expected to be approved by Cornell Trustees at a meeting in New York City late this month, is not compulsory to students desiring to finish the full four-year course.

## Lamont Sees Hitler Facing Catastrophe

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP)—Dr. Corliss Lamont, Chairman of the American Council on Soviet Relations, said yesterday that Russian military strategy, such as equipping airplanes with skiis for winter fighting, may in 60 days involve Hitler "in one of the greatest military catastrophes in history."

"In view of this, it might be unwise for Russia to open a front against the Japs now," Dr. Lamont asserted in a Town Hall speech.

"If Hitler is crushed, I believe the Japs might find it to their best interests to make peace at once."

## U. S. War Budgets Never Like This One

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 7

America has had war budgets before, but not anything like today's.

Here's how the new one compares with the most costly of other single war years:

| Fiscal year | War | Total U. S expenditures |
|---|---|---|
| 1814, | War of 1812 | $34,720,926 |
| 1847, | Mexican War | 57,281,412 |
| 1865, | Civil War | 1,297,555,224 |
| 1899, | Spanish-American | 605,072,179 |
| 1919, | World War 1 | 18,522,894,705 |
| 1943, | World War 2 | *59,027,992,300 |

*Estimated in today's budget.

# Axis Press Scoffs at Roosevelt Pledge

*By the Associated Press*

Wednesday, Jan. 7

Italian authorities today called President Roosevelt's program for 185,000 planes and 120,000 tanks in 1942 and 1943 "sensational, spectacular, of a typical North American brand," but expressed unbelief in its realization and carefully kept the figures out of the controlled press.

German commentators vaguely referred to it as a "fairly substantial" speech, but said in general it was merely a warmed-up version of old Roosevelt speeches. Germans, too, were not allowed to know American production plans.

"This is a work-and-fight speech" was the succinct remark of Prime Minister John Curtin of Australia.

In Italy, a spokesman told foreign correspondents that "the evident scope of this sensational listing of such sensational figures is to impress the world, above all the population of the United States.

"There is no point in examining the figures. The practical utility of this new method of conducting war in advance by means of sensational armaments plans remains to be seen," he added sarcastically.

**How, Where and When?**

"Meanwhile, all that calm and objective observers ask is how, where, and when can such a program be carried out?"

Stefani, official Italian news agency, said the stupendous armaments yet to be made would come too late because of "decisive military events which are about to occur."

Primarily, Stefani said, the figures, still not detailed for the Italian public, were "purely for publicity" and as a tonic for the American people depressed by defeats in the Pacific.

A German radio commentator said "Roosevelt had enriched his arsenal of phrases by the quotation: 'The world is too small to provide sufficient living room for Hitler and God.' Obviously, Roosevelt believes there is sufficient space for him to rule as God's governor with the universe as his final goal."

Another German commentator, heard by NBC in New York, said that "about the only thing Franklin D. Roosevelt was able to describe in some detail was an armaments program which he is trying to realize in the years to come."

He, too, failed to give his listeners the details of the figures, but he assured them the United States would be unable to carry out the program, and would only suffer disorganization of its economic system.

The Spanish press gave the address front-page headlines. The only paper commenting, ABC, questioned why such vast armaments were being built so late in the war and said they were insufficient to overcome "the spirit which animates poorer countries."

**South America Applauds**

Of an opposite tenor was the reaction from South America. Said Diario Carioca of Rio de Janeiro, Brazil: "Th President's message was a magnificent document evidencing confidence in the United States' moral reserves, its endless material resources, and the admirable energy of its people."

"The moral and political importance of the document was stressed with the matchless eloquence of each line" said another Brazilian newspaper, Noticias.

The Sun of Sydney, Australia, commented: "Roosevelt's announcement of the stupendous United States war program with its staggering production figures, has given confidence the war will end in complete Allied victory."

Meanwhile, the paper added, whatever help can be given by Australia should be given to "the sturdy, resolute people of the Dutch Indies."

**Batavia Hails Speech**

The President's promise to "hit the enemy wherever we can reach him" and his words "we are fighting on the same side as the indomitable Dutch" were hailed by semi-official circles at Batavia as a sure sign of an intensified flow of American arms and men to the East Indies.

The arms program "will ring in Japanese ears" and drive the Nipponese "back to their insignificant islands," said one authoritative commentator.

Chinese listened with joy and amazement to the message and then commented: "It's as gratifying as it is staggering."

Chinese pride swelled at his praise of Gen. Chiang Kai-shek's armies and hopes soared that the arsenal of democracy soon would provide the tools China has needed so badly for a knockout blow against its better-equipped foe.

## Willkie's View

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Wendell L. Willkie, 1940 Republican Presidential candidate, yesterday had this to say in regard to President Roosevelt's armament program as outlined to Congress:

"The President's recital of the directions which he has given as to our production of airplanes and tanks and guns for 1942 and 1943 was the prediction of an accomplishment which none of us thought possible."


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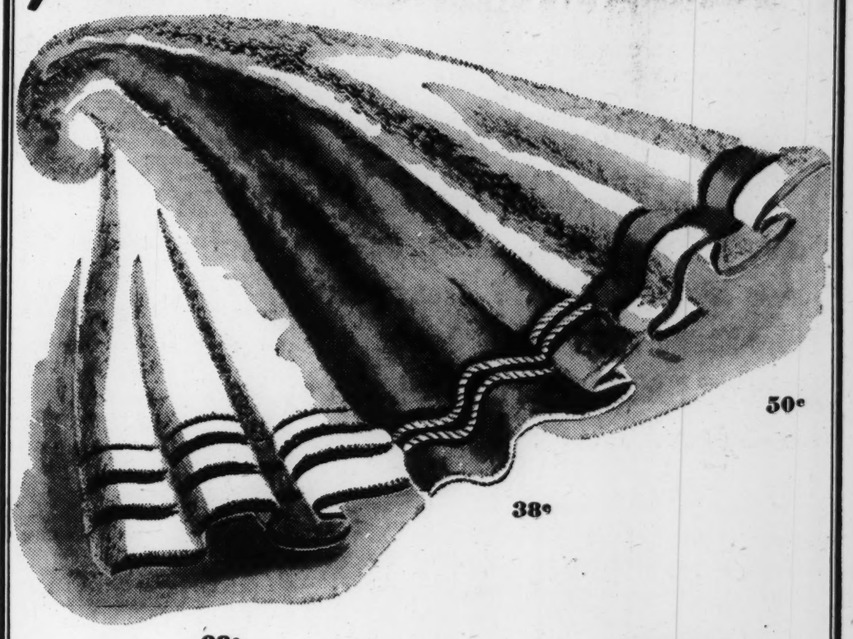


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# U. S. Air Blitz on Japan Is Held Feasible—Now

*By the Naval Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

Japan can be blitzed.

It can be done now—despite the initial American and British losses in the Pacific. For the striking power and the opportunity to use it exists. A major aerial assault upon Nippon is both technically and strategically possible.

Thus far in this war Japan has attained advantages by reason of exercising the initiative through surprise attacks, holding interior lines of communication, and exploiting the use of superior air power in the areas where sustained attacks have been made.

For reasons which seem entirely sufficient to those concerned with planning the over-all strategy to be followed by the Allies, the use of Vladivostok as a jumping off place from which bombers can carry their devastating loads over Japan is, at least for the time being denied the Allies.

However, the United States has airplane carriers which can turn the trick, and under present conditions of the war which give Japanese propagandists plenty of ammunition for their broadcasts, it would appear advisable to furnish the Japanese public a demonstration impossible to explain away—a bombing beside which Pearl Harbor would fade into insignificance.

**All Fast Vessels**

All United States carriers are fast vessels, and when a ship of the United States Navy is credited with a certain top speed, it means that the rated speed or better can actually be attained.

Information that has been made available to the public during the past shows the United States to have two new battleships, the North Carolina and Washington. No announcement of the speed of which these vessels are capable has been made, but it stands to season that their designers produced ships comparable to contemporary foreign battleships which can make around 30 knots.

At last accounts the United States Navy had seven modern carriers each of which can carry many more planes than officially acknowledged.

Any number of fast cruisers and destroyers are available.

A striking force composed of two battleships, seven carriers six heavy and six light cruisers, and 36 destroyers can secretly be assembled in the Aleutian Islands, and there be fueled to capacity and groomed for its task.

All save one carrier to be stripped of their usual complements of assorted duty planes, and loaded to capacity with bombers and a sprinkling of fighters. The excepted carrier to be given a capacity load of fighters together with a limited number of torpedo planes. To this carrier will fall the duty of providing air protection for the entire striking force, and making torpedo attacks on hostile ships encountered.

**Planes Can Scout Course**

Attu Island, the westernmost of the Aleutians, is 1,835 miles distant from Yokohama. If at dawn the bombers be launched 500 miles off shore, and the force had steamed at 30 knots during the preceding 12 hours of darkness there will remain only approximately 1,000 miles during which there is a possibility of the task force being detected.

Should preliminary scouting develop the fact that the direct route from Attu to the desired position off the Japanese coast is under surveillance, an appropriate course can be laid through waters where patrols are less likely to be encountered.

All during daylight numerous flights of planes from the carriers would range far ahead of the striking force to scout the course being followed. Contact with surface vessels described would be avoided through appropriate alterations in course. Enemy planes could be destroyed or driven away.

Detection by an enemy submarine is a danger which will have to be accepted as a hazard of war. Should one be encountered by planes and driven under water without being destroyed, it will be almost impossible for the striking force to pass undetected even at a considerable distance as the listening devices on the submarine will indicate that something is afoot.

The best that can be hoped for is to keep the submarine submerged below periscope depth until the striking force is out of sight so that its exact composition will not be learned.

Once the bombing attack is launched the striking force will stand in on a predetermined course to meet the returning bombers at the designated rendezvous.

It must be prepared to fight with guns, planes and torpedoes to hold this position, as faith must be kept with the 400 or 500 bombers dispatched to rain fire and destruction on a country which knows no right but might.

**Vulnerable to Air Attack**

For, despite the modern industrialization of some areas in Japan, the country itself is peculiarly vulnerable to air attack. In fact, the fear of this form of assault has been uppermost in Japanese thought for years, and theirs was the first nation to initiate drills designed to prevent panics among civilians during air raids.

Tokyo, the Capital of Japan, with a population of around 2,000,000, is nine tenths of typical Japanese paper and wood construction, and residential areas are no better built. In the past there have been numerous instances when entire cities have been practically wiped out by fire.

Japan's principal industries are largely concentrated in southern Honshu, Kobe and Osaka, being perhaps the most important manufacturing cities.

The unexpectedly strong air forces Japan has brought to bear in all the various operations which it has undertaken, might be indicative of a none too strong air force having been left to guard the Japanese archipelago.

**Japan Taking Long Chances**

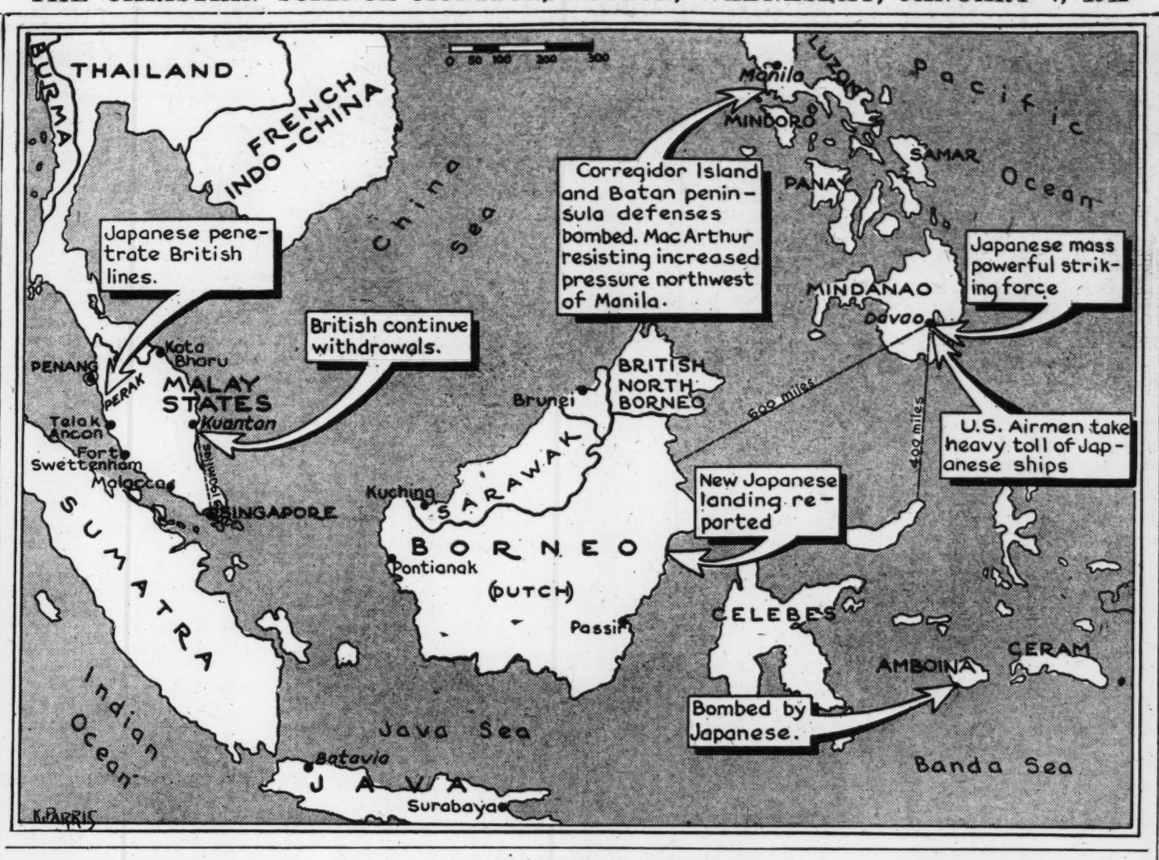
There is already ample evidence that Japan has been taking long chances in prosecuting its all out war designed to establish itself quickly in a dominating position in Eastern Asia and nearby Oceania.

In the meanwhile Japanese authorities are utilizing every victory to whip up enthusiasm throughout a nation already war weary with the sacrifices demanded by an unproductive four and a half year conflict with China.

The official war bulletins radioed from Japan contain such obvious untruths and gross exaggerations that one wonders what must be the nature of those issued for home consumption.

It is very probable that Japanese propaganda has succeeded in convincing its public that Japanese arms are invincible, and its war strategy well on the way toward attaining victory over the enemies it has made for itself.

Consequently it appears that now is the proper time to prick this bubble of complacency by bringing the war home to Japan's man in the street.




# Japanese Edge Still Closer to Singapore

SINGAPORE, Jan. 7 (AP)—Japanese forces fighting their way down the Malayan Peninsula inched closer to Singapore today as the British acknowledged for the third successive day that their forces had been compelled to withdraw southward under the steady battering of the invaders.

Heavy fighting was reported on the lower Perak Front, where a communiqué said the Japanese had launched a violent attack this morning supported by mechanized units and had succeeded in penetrating the British lines at one point.

On the opposite side of the peninsula, where the Japanese were admitted yesterday to have captured Kuantan, only 190 miles from Singapore, the British continued to withdraw southward "according to plan," the bulletin declared.

The announcement failed to disclose the extent of the withdrawal.

The disclosure that heavy fighting still was continuing in Perak served to dispel doubts whether the British still held any part of that state—doubts which were raised yesterday by reports of British withdrawals on that front and by mention of Japanese activity in Selangor State to the south. No information was forthcoming regarding invasion forces which had infiltrated along the coast into the Kuala Selangor area, 240 miles from Singapore.

Japanese aerial activity over Malaya was described as considerable, and Singapore itself had an alarm last evening but no bombs were dropped.

The Japanese also bombed Klang, on the Malayan west coast about 200 miles north of Singapore, but no damage or casualties were reported, a communiqué said.

Singapore also announced that Vice-Admiral Sir Geoffrey Layton, commander in chief of Britain's Far Eastern Fleet, has left the Far East base to organize the Eastern Fleet "so that the Allies may gain sea supremacy in the Far East as soon as possible."

[Canberra dispatches said Japanese seaplanes bombed the air base at Rabaul, on the northwestern coast of New Britain Island 800 miles north of Australia, today in the fourth raid there since Jan. 3. The Government announcement said the attack was believed to be on a larger scale than previous bombings.]

## Japanese Rations

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Food rationing will begin Feb. 1 in six of Japan's most thickly populated Provinces, the Tokyo Radio said today in an official Japanese language broadcast.

The broadcast, recorded here by CBS, fixed the quota for each person living in the affected Provinces at 35 handfuls of rice a month and slightly less than four kilograms of mismo daily.

[Mismo is a bean product, resembling cottage cheese in texture and consistency. It is a staple of the native Japanese diet.]

## Hong Kong 'Losses'

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Japanese Imperial Headquarters, in a Tokyo radiocast recorded by Reuters, asserted today that the British losses at Hong Kong included 13,864 prisoners, 2,105 killed, 559 planes shot down or destroyed on the ground, and 55 ships sunk or damaged.

Japanese losses were given as 752 killed, 1,800 wounded, 41 planes lost, and five ships sunk and 16 damaged.

In addition, the Japanese gave this list of material reported captured at Hong Kong:

"Seven airplanes; 5,283 rifles, 1,105 machine guns, 206 guns, including 45 heavy guns; 98,255 cartridges, 81 tanks, 2,830 cars, 216 trucks, two torpedo boats, and a great quantity of gasoline and other material."

The Japanese radiocast continued:

"Some 559 enemy planes were shot down or destroyed. They included 416 fighters and 143 bombers. Enemy vessels sunk or damaged totaled 55. These included two desroyers, one submarine, nine gunboats, four torpedo boats, and 38 transports.

"Japanese losses were 41 planes destroyed, five vessels sunk, and 16 others damaged."

## Units to Reform

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 (AP)—Two Canadian fighting units which defended Hong Kong until fighting ceased will be reconstituted, the Defense Department announced today.

They were the Winnipeg Grenadiers and the Royal Rifles of Canada from Quebec. Officers commanding the second battalions of these two regiments have been ordered to mobilize reserves to replace their first battalions.

## Vichy Envoy Ousted As Egypt Breaks With Axis Powers

CAIRO, Jan. 7 (AP)—French Minister Jean Pozzi was handed his passport by the Foreign Ministry following the action of the Egyptian Government in breaking off relations with the Vichy Government yesterday.

Egypt also broke relations with Bulgaria and Finland.

M. Pozzi said that cessation of diplomatic relations between Egypt and France came as a "painful surprise, to him. France had done much for Egypt, he added, and if it was true that Germany now needed France, it was also true that Britain and Egypt needed France.

He said a special ship would be sent to take him home and he would be accompanied by some of the French residents of Egypt.

The Foreign Ministry also ordered the Japanese Minister and his staff to remain within the precincts of their Legation and forbade them to leave at any time until a similar measure imposed on the Egyptian diplomatic mission in Tokyo was withdrawn.

## Invasion of Italy By War Prisoners Hinted by Sforza

MONTREAL, Jan. 7 (CP)—Count Carlo Sforza, Italian Foreign Minister of pre-Mussolini days, in an interview here recently said that a successful invasion of Italy now could be made using Italian officers, stationed in Latin America, and the 100,000 Italian war prisoners in India.

He recalled that the great Italian patriot Garibaldi had landed in Italy with a mere 1,000 men and had overthrown the Bourbon oppressors of that era.

He thought Italians generally wanted to aid "in the fight for freedom" and he said his information was that officers could be recruited in Latin America to lead the Italian war prisoners who made it known they wanted to go back and fight Fascism.

There was a general apathy to revolution within Italy because people were afraid that the overthrow of Mussolini might mean their country would be taken wholly under Hitler's regime. The Germans, while controlling most of the key posts in Italy today, were not there in very great numbers. A "Garibaldi invasion" by Italians would thus have a good chance of success, he thought.

## British Safeguard Cotton Mill Output

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Ministry of Labor yesterday designated the cotton industry a vital war need comparable with munitions.

Former cotton operatives in less essential industries will be sent back to the mills, and women registering for national service may be conscripted for the cotton industry.

## *Steel Army Mess Kit To Save on Aluminum*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — To save aluminum for planes, the Army's mess kit is to be changed for the first time since 1932.

The mess pan—the Army calls it the "meat pan"—will be made of stainless steel, as will the cup. The knife will have a plastic handle instead of cast alumium. The fork and spoon, formerly made of nickel silver, will be of steel.

## Connolly Leaving CAA For War Department Work

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Brig. Gen. Donald H. Connolly has resigned as Administrator of Civil Aeronautics effective Jan. 15 to return to active duty and direct civil air activities for the War Department.

Robert H. Hinckley, Assistant Secretary of Commerce for air, in making the announcement, said he was advised by Lieut. Gen. H. H. Arnold, head of the Air Force, that General Connolly would co-ordinate all civil aviation activities with the Air Force.

Charles I. Stanton, Deputy Administrator, will become Acting Administrator of the CAA.

## Measure O.K.'d Would Giv Commissions Under 21

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Legislation to give soldiers under 21, both selectees and volunteers, an opportunity to win an officer's commission was approved today by the House Military Committee. The present statute sets 21 as the minimum eligible age for a commission.

## Mrs. Roosevelt Avoids Picket Line at Theater

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt refused to cross a picket line last night and went away without seeing "In Time to Come," a play depicting President Wilson's second administration, the play's producer, Otto L. Preminger, said.

Finding two pickets from the American Federation of Musicians (A. F. of L.) marching in front of the Mansfield Theater in West Forty-seventh Street, Mrs. Roosevelt, Mr. Preminger said, received her money back for three tickets and walked away after remarking: "I can't cross a picket line—fair or unfair."

## Costa Rica Acts on Nazis

SAN JOSE, Costa Rica, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Government announced yesterday that Axis nationals convicted of war crimes in Costa Rica have been sent to the United States and Canada for internment.

# Chinese Continue to Shatter Japanese Retreat at Changsha

CHUNGKING, China, Jan. 7 (AP)—The remnants of a Japanese army of 100,000 men, reported fleeing northward from a stunning defeat at Changsha, were said today to have suffered 7,000 additional casualties while breaking through Chinese forces blocking their line of retreat.

Chinese dispatches previously estimated that the Japanese had lost 30,000 men in their abortive attempt to take Changsha, Hunan Province capital which twice before had beaten off the invaders.

In addition to the heavy losses inflicted upon the Japanese, the Chinese declared they had taken many prisoners—exactly how many they did not say.

An official announcement said that Chinese troops seeking to block the retreat had taken up positions on the north bank of the Laotao River northeast of Changsha and had met the Japanese with a withering fire when they attempted to cross.

A Chinese spokesman said yesterday that some 40,000 troops were trapped on the plains below the Laotao. Whether any of this force still remained south of the river was not immediately clear.

Heavy rains, which turned the area north of Changsha into a sea of mud, were said to have contributed to the confusion of the fleeing Japanese.

While the Chinese continued to harass the Japanese line of retreat, other units of Generalissimo Chiang Kai-shek's Army were said to have raided positions around Yochow, the Yangtze River base 100 miles north of Changsha from which the Japanese launched their offensive.

# Dutch and Australians Agree Upon a War of Attack

SYDNEY, New South Wales, Jan. 7 (AP)—Conferences between Lieut. Gov. H. J. van Mook of the Netherlands East Indies and Prime Minister John Curtin have resulted in complete agreement on proposals of mutual co-operation in the war against Japan, authoritative quarters said tonight.

"The Allies must attack," said Mr. van Mook after the conferences.

Dr. von Mook said he saw his visit as only partly concerned with relations under the recently-established United Nations command in the Pacific and that his principal concern was what might happen immediately.

He said the Indies need certain supplies and that no time remains now for further industrialization of his country with the war touching its shores.

Dr. van Mook disclosed that the Dutch colony for a year had been preparing a scorched earth plan to prevent its oil fields and industries from falling into Japanese hands.

He said plants had been removed from threatened areas or preparations made to dismantle them while those which could not be moved would be destroyed.

Oil wells would be set on fire, he said, but he acknowledged that the Japanese probably could bring them into production again within six months.

Dr. van Mook expressed confidence that Britain's great Far Eastern naval base, Singapore, would hold, but he said the fortress might diminish in importance if it were by-passed and isolated.

In addition, he said, two cruisers, two destroyers, four transports and nine airplanes were damaged.

Mr. Kerstens arrived in London after a plane trip from Batavia, the Netherlands East Indies Capital, which he left Dec. 14, a week after the initial Japanese attacks.

The islands will not need United States troops, he said, but do require additional ships and planes.

Mr. Kerstens said the first line air strength of the Netherlands was about 2,000 planes and added that airmen were needed because of the scarcity of good native pilots.

The natives, however, realized that Japanese control would be "worse than the Dutch," he added, and said they were anxious to fight in the islands' defense.

He said food rationing would not be necessary.

## Big Loss for Japan

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP) — Piet Kerstens, newly appointed Dutch Minister of Shipping and Industry, announced today that Netherlands East Indies forces had destroyed a total of 15 Japanese airplanes, two cruisers, two destroyers, nine transports and two merchant ships in the one-month-old Pacific war.

## Y.M.C.A. Official and Wife Reported Safe in Japan

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—The Japanese have not interned Russel L. Durgin of Concord, N. H., honorary Young Men's Christian Association National Secretary of Japan, nor his wife, according to information received by the International office of the Y. M. C. A. here today.

Mr. Durgin has been living in Japan for 23 years as chief American adviser to the Japanese Y. M. C. A. Word concerning him was sent by the Swiss Legation to World's Y. M. C. A. Headquarters in Geneva and relayed to New York.

# Defense of British Airdromes Subject of Commons Queries

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—Acute concern over repeated losses of airdromes by British Empire forces—Kuantan in Malaya was the latest—was indicated by questions on airdrome defense directed at the Government today as Parliament prepared to reconvene after the Christmas recess.

As a result it was expected that a special corps of the RAF will be formed to guard airports in the future. The corps will be trained on the basis of the lessons of Crete.

Conservative, Liberal, and Labor Members of the House of Commons served notice that they wanted positive answers to questions on what measures were being taken to prevent the recurrence of disasters such as those in Norway, Greece, and Crete.

Closer co-operation among the RAF, the Army, and the Navy is suggested by Sir Thomas Moore, a Conservative who holds the rank of Lieutenant Colonel.

**Duties of Army and RAF**

Sir Thomas will ask Prime Minister Churchill whether he intends to place all forces in the same area under a single command.

Mr. Geoffrey Mander seeks infomation as to whether a decision has been reached on the relative responsibility of the RAF and the Army for defense of military airports.

Indications that Members of Commons were not wholly satisfied with answers obtained in a pre-Christmas secret war debate were seen in the fact many questions asked then are now to be repeated.

Mr. Edgar Louis Granville, Liberal National who advocates establishment of an Empire War Cabinet, has given notice that he will ask "whether the question of such a Cabinet was discussed at the recent conference (of Mr. Churchill and Canadian leaders) at Ottawa."

**Queried on Council**

Both Mr. Granville and Laborite J. H. Martin will ask Mr. Churchill whether it is intended to set up an Allied War Council, when such a Council would meet and at what intervals.

Among other questions advanced by Members were:

Arthur Woodburn, Laborite—Are preparations being made to anticipate the Germans "copying on a mass scale our successful demonstration of our combined landing operations" (at Vaagso, Norway)?

Mr. George Russell Strauss, Laborite—Was a scorched earth policy executed in Malaya and Kowloon (mainland region of the Hong Kong Crown Colony, which was captured before the island of Hong Kong fell Christmas day)?

Mr. Reginald Purbrick, Conservative—Have the United States and Britain offered to buy the French Fleet for gold?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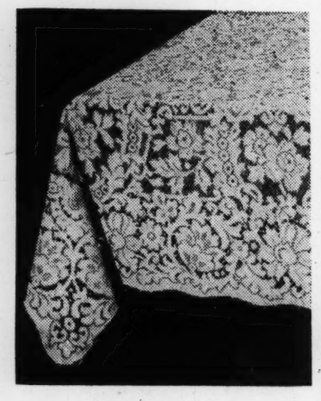

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# New Nazi Trade Weapon: Coal From North Africa

By Paul Wohl

Former permanent delegate to the transit organization of the League of Nations

Dec. 15 was one of the most important dates on Hitler's calendar of economic warfare. On that day French North African ports were linked by a standard-gauge double-track railroad with one of the greatest virgin coal fields of the Old World.

Yearly output of these mines will attain more than one million tons, it is estimated, and within a few weeks, or even days, French ports on the northern shore of Africa—from Casablanca on the Atlantic to the fortress of Bizerta overlooking the Gulf of Tripoli—will be receiving coal from the inland slopes of the 6,000-feet-high mountain range of the Saharan Atlas which separates southern Morocco from the desert. Thus, French North African ports have become essential terminals in the battle of supply lines which may decide the outcome of the war.

The railroad was built by the sweated labor of thousands of Spanish and Jewish refugees whom the Vichy Government betrayed to Hitler.

Strategically and economically, the importance of the railroad should not pass unnoticed as the North African ports may turn the tide of events in the Battle of the Mediterranean and even of the European Continent.

**Strategical Significance**

The strategical significance of this event is fourfold.

(1) Bizerta and other French strongholds on the southern shore of the Mediterranean have become independent from oversea coal supplies. Should these cities with their rich and densely populated hinterland fall into Hitler's hands, their military and economic importance would overshadow that of Britain's bastions in Malta and Gibraltar.

Britain's strongholds in the western Mediterranean are small islands or isolated peninsulas which derive their importance from their positions as coal and fuel depots on the maritime routes from Egypt to Spain.

Here not only merchantmen and liners, but also naval vessels replenish their supplies. With the exception of France, and to some extent Spain and Turkey, all Mediterranean countries hitherto depended upon British, German, or Russian coal.

In times of war Britain's monopoly was uncontested. At great cost Germany has to ship daily 50 trainloads of coal over the Alps to Italy alone in order to meet its Axis partner's most urgent needs. Every ton of coal which can be carried across the Mediterranean relieves the strain upon Germany's war economy.

More German coal will go into the production of synthetic fuel; more rolling stock will be available for military purposes. Establishment of huge coal depots in French North African ports will enhance their value as naval bases. Their ability to draw upon the resources of a well-developed continental hinterland gives them a strategical superiority over Britain's barren and isolated island fortresses which depend upon the regular arrival of supply ships from England and the Near East.

**Capacity Doubled**

2. The new line doubles the capacity of the existing single-track railroad over which the rich manganese, copper, and nickel ores of Bou Arfa on the northern slopes of the Haut Guir hitherto have been carried to the Algerian ports of Oran and Nemours. These minerals are essential to Germany's war industry. Every ton of manganese which crosses the Mediterranean goes into the making of high-quality steel for the construction of machine tools, airplane motors, submarines, and torpedoes.

3. The railway across the mountains reduces the distance from Oran to Kenadsa and nearby Colomb-Béchar by almost 400 miles. Colomb-Béchar is the northern terminal of the Trans-Sahara Railroad. Hitherto, it could be reached only by an 800-mile narrow-gauge track which was not suited for heavy industrial hauling.

Instead of reinforcing the permanent structure of this line, Vichy built a standard-gauge double-track short cut into the northern Sahara. Every mile gained in the construction of the Trans-Sahara line brings the Nazi menace closer to the Atlantic fortress of Dakar which threatens America's and Britain's vital sea routes to the Red Sea, the Persian Gulf, India, and Singapore around the Cape of Good Hope.

4. The flow of coal from southern Morocco will enable Vichy's executive agents in North Africa to increase traffic on the strategical trunk line which swings parallel to the sea from a point near the Tripolitanian border to the Atlantic coast of Morocco with spur lines serving all the more important ports. From Tunisia, coal probably will be shipped in vessels hugging the African coast, or even by land, to Tripoli where Mussolini has a strategical railroad into the interior.

That part of the coal which cannot be used in Tripoli would constitute valuable return loads for Mussolini's ships which cross the narrow Straits between Sicily and Tripoli with supplies for Italian and German armies in Libya.

**Shipments Continue**

British Mediterranean patrols have not been able to stop these shipments. In the leading French shipping magazine Journal de la Marine Marchande, French steamship companies continue to advertise their regular freight and passenger services to Moroccan, Algerian, and Tunisian ports.

The same magazine publishes weekly statistics of the arrivals and departures of ships in French Mediterranean ports. Although the quantity of commodities shipped today is only about one fourth of what it was in 1937, the amount of traffic is substantial. In the week between Aug. 8 and 14, for instance, 74 ships entered the port of Marseille aggregating 84,500 gross tons with 52,783 tons of cargo and 7,457 passengers. eighty-three ships sailed for North Africa in the same period aggregating 86,821 gross tons with 36,623 tons of merchandise. In the week from April 26 to May 2, 80 ships entered the port with 83,336 tons of goods and 1,972 passengers. In October around 80,000 tons of carge were discharged every week.

In the Journal de la Marine Marchande of April 17, there was evidence that Germany uses French Mediterranean ports for shipments of coal to Italy in order to relieve traffic routes across the Alps. According to this source, Port-de-Bouc, which formally imported from 70,000 to 80,000 tons of coal a month now, exports about 35,000 tons of coal.

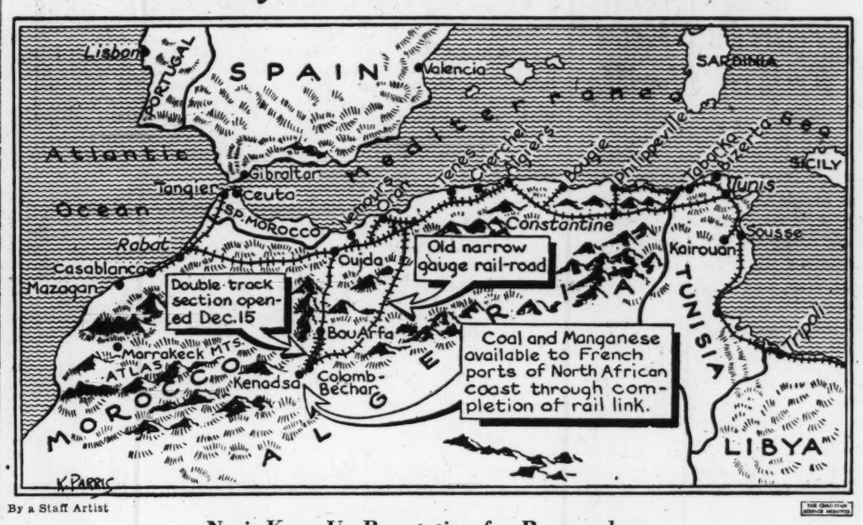
In view of the acute coal shortage in France there can be no doubt that this coal is carried along the coast to the Italian ports of Cavona and Geona from where it is shipped by rail to Italian factories in Northern Italy.

It is clear, therefore, that the British Navy has a tremendous task in the Mediterranean, which is not lightened by the fact that the Vichy Government has placed its technical services at the disposal of the enemy. There are reasons to believe that Britain, in traditional friendship for the French nation, deliberately allowed some ships to pass the blockade. Part of the merchandise hitherto imported via Marseille and Port-de-Bouc certainly did help feed the starving people of France.

The greater part, however, went to Germany.

It is probable that in future steps will be taken to shut off at least those shipments of industrial supplies which Hitler expects to receive via the new African coal and ore route.

## *Railway in North Africa Aids Axis*




By a Staff Artist

**Nazis Keep Up Reputation for Preparedness**

**How the completion of a double-track railway from Bou Afra to Kenadsa in the Atlas Mountains brings the Atlas coal and other minerals directly to all the French ports on the north coast of Africa indicated on the map with its designations.**

# Portugal Tightens Its Belt; White Bread Only Memory

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

LISBON, Portugal, Jan. 7 — White bread vanished from the stores and homes of Portugal yesterday as this hard-pressed neutral joined the rest of continental Europe in a brown bread ration. Bread queues may be seen daily in the poorer districts. Maize, which is now government controlled, is to be mixed with the bread in the future. There is little wheat. Portugal's own crop has been a poor one, while the usual imports from the Argentine have been cut off.

In other ways the country is tightening its belt. The shortage of rubber becomes more and more serious. Gasoline is severely rationed. Taxicabs are allowed only 50 gallons a month.

Moreover, as from Jan. 6 Dr. Rafael Duque, Minister of National Economy, has requisitioned all stocks of copper, bronze, and brass.

Meanwhile, the Government is endeavoring to straighten its involved relations with Britain over the recent occupation by British and Dutch of Portugal's island colony of Timor in the South Pacific. The British Ambassador, Sir Ronald Campbell, has returned from talks with Foreign Secretary Anthony Eden in London, while Dr. Armindo Monteiro, Portuguese Ambassador at London, has been engaged in private conversations with Premier Antonio Salazar during the past 48 hours.

The feeling here is that there is still a tenseness in the atmosphere in Government circles, but both Lisbon and London are understood to be anxious to reach an amicable agreement. Certainly London has no desire to see any deterioration in the situation and British circles in Lisbon believe a successful solution of the misunderstanding will be found by the end of the week.

# Soviet Armored Forces Battle Finns in Karelia

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A great battle has been raging for four days along the southern sector of the Finnish-Russian Front, according to the Helsingfors correspondent of the Stockholm newspaper Aftonbladet, quoted in a dispatch to Reuters.

The Russians were reported throwing in battalion after battalion in the heaviest fighting seen in Eastern Karelia since last September.

For the first time in months, the correspondent said, the Russians have considerable armored forces at their disposal.

The offensive appeared aimed to secure safe transit for British and American aid through Murmansk.

Considerable Soviet reinforcements were reported to have arrived from Leningrad.

## Finns Seek Peace?

STOCKHOLM, Jan. 7 (AP)—Several Finnish Ministers, including Finland's former Minister to Moscow, who was chief of his nation's delegation at the peace conference ending the 1939-40 winter war with Russia, have visited Stockholm in the last few weeks and some have been seen here in the last several days.

Their visits have given rise to rumors that Finland was seeking a new peace with Russia.

## Finns Lose to All

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Although Germany and Finland are fighting the same foe, Nazi prize courts are continuing to order confiscation of Finnish ships seized for carrying contraband prior to Finland's re-entry into the war against Russia, marine sources reported.

They said the Hamburg Prize Court recently ordered confiscation of the Finnish freighters Venti, 1,715 tons, and Balmung, 1,481 tons.

# Soviet Landings Threaten Nazis in Crimea

**LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—The Russians were reported today driving in the direction of Kharkov, important heavy industry center in the Donets Basin.**

**Success in this area would reclaim another vital manufacturing point for the U. S. S. R. and constitute a big step in the Red Army's task of winning back the Ukraine.**

**Diplomatic sources today in Istanbul said that general mobilization was under way both in Rumania and Hungary, adding the Germans sought all possible aid in its retreat in Russia. Rumania and Hungary already have sent contingents of considerable size into the Russian campaign.**

*By the Associated Press*

Wednesday, Jan. 7

Fresh Soviet landings on the Crimean Peninsula, this time at Yevpatoriya, on the west coast, 40 miles above Sevastopol naval base, were acknowledged by the German High Command, which claimed that the landing parties were annihilated in house-to-house fighting.

Moscow and London advices, however, indicated that the force had secured a foothold and had driven the Nazis out of the town of Yeopatoriya. There were also indications in both Soviet and German reports of new landings on the southern coast, presumably at the resort town of Yalta. The Soviet Black Sea Fleet was said to be cooperating closely with the land forces, in what appeared to be a daring Soviet plan to trap the Nazi forces in the Crimea.

At the same time the Germans acknowledged a heavy Soviet thrust in the Donets River valley against the industrial city of Kharkov.

On the Central Front the Soviets listed recapture of 572 towns and villages and 10,000 Germans killed in the first five days of the new year, as well as capture of large quantities of war booty.

From Arctic waters the Red Navy announced the sinking of three enemy transports, one of them a troopship, in the Barents Sea, presumably off Murmansk.

A Berlin dispatch to the Swedish paper Dagens Nyheter said the Russians had recaptured the island of Hogland from Finnish forces that seized it two weeks ago.

This strongly-fortified eleven-square-mile island is in the middle of the Finnish Gulf between Finland and Estonia.

Five of 11 "antique" American-made warplanes flown by Finnish pilots were shot down by four Russians piloting Russian and British-made planes in a recent battle above the Arctic Circle, CBS correspondent Larry Leseuer reported yesterday in a radiocast from Kuibyshev, Russia.

The Finnish planes were Brewsters, believed to have been built about 1937, an ancient vintage as fighting planes are rated, Mr. Leseuer said.

## Slovaks Uneasy

LONDON, Jan. 7 (ONA)—Reports reaching here today from Slovakia described growing uneasiness among the population because of heavy losses of Slovak troops in Russia, which the Germans have been unable to conceal.

Slovakian Government spokesmen issued denials of "rumors" of Slovakian casualties. Indications of the popular discontent were seen in the cancellation of a house-to-house money collection for troops at the front scheduled to begin this week.

At the same time, the official collection of winter clothing was delayed.

Orders that all skis and skiing equipment be turned in were reported to have been without any degree of success in Bohemia and Moravia, where Czechs were said to be hiding their skis or damaging them.

## Spain Protests

ON THE SPANISH FRONTIER, Jan. 7 (ONA)—Spain was reported Jan. 5 to be making "diplomatic representations" to Berlin as a result of heavy losses in the Spanish "Blue Division" from cold and hunger on the Eastern Front.

Madrid, according to a neutral diplomat, is asking for an explanation, in view of the fact that Chief of State Francisco Franco sent 5,000,000 pesetas to Berlin to provide the Spaniards with clothing and 10,000 tons of wheat to see that they were fed.

Nazi Foreign Minister Von Ribbentrop was said to have demanded the money and wheat in addition to the men, as Spain's payment for German aid to General Franco during the Spanish civil war.

## 'Living Space in East' —Grim View for Reich

*By the Associated Press*

London, Jan. 7

Soviet planes are dropping postcards back of German lines on the Eastern Front showing a field of crosses with a lone helmet in the foreground and vultures overhead, under the caption: "Living Space in the East."

The cards bear German stamps for anyone who might dare to send them home.

They were described today by the Russian Embassy's "Soviet War News."

## Nazis Release First Senegalese Prisoners

BERLIN, Jan. 7 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—The Berlin Radio quoted a Havas dispatch from Vichy today as saying the first French North African soldiers to be released from German prison camps—most of them Senegalese infantrymen — had arrived at Dakar.

"They will be sent immediately to their homes," it was said.

## Brazil Catches Nazi Radio

RIO DE JANEIRO, Brazil, Jan. 7 (AP)—A dispatch from Belem to the newspaper A Noite last night said authorities had discovered that a radio station owned by the German Condor Airline was functioning illegally. The Lines stations were sealed and flights forbidden in mid-December.

# Pleased Britain Prepares To Welcome U. S. Forces

By Mallory Browne

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

LONDON, Jan. 7—Britain is not only pleased at President Roosevelt's announcement that American land, sea, and air forces will take stations in the British Isles, but is actively preparing to receive them.

United States technicians in great numbers have been busy in Britain for many months, some of them hard at work building naval and air bases, others laying plans for the accommodation of an A. E. F. here in case of just such a contingency as has now arisen. The only American-built base which it is permissible to mention is that in Northern Ireland, but it doesn't follow that this is the only one that is being made ready. Although constructed privately under the auspices of the British Government, these bases will now be available for American as well as British fleets and air forces. Work in some places has been going on 12 hours a day, seven days a week, and consequently the construction of bases is said to be many months ahead of schedule.

**Propaganda Value Hailed**

American military, naval, and air missions have also been hard at work, not only in London but in other parts of the British Isles for some time. Officially, their status has been that of "observers." But it is no secret now that they have also been carrying on consultations with their opposite numbers here and in other ways preparing the ground, so that final plans can now be completed very quickly following President Roosevelt's announcement that American forces are to be established in Britain.

This statement by the President, coupled with his assertion that the British Isles are "an essential fortress in the world's struggle," has met with more than the usual measure of enthusiastic welcome here. Almost the entire press headlines the announcement that an A. E. F. is coming to Britain. In fact, the whole speech has been given prominence and publicity far beyond that usually accorded even to a Roosevelt speech. For instance, the full text of the President's message to Congress has been published in several London papers despite the drastic space restrictions due to the paper shortage.

Next to the announcement that an A. E. F. is coming to Britain, it is the Roosevelt war production program that receives the most attention. Similar prominence has been accorded these and other points in the speech by the British Broadcasting Corporation.

In part, the explanation of this extraordinary publicity is clearly to be found in the propaganda value of the message. The press here freely points out that Mr. Roosevelt's pronouncement, as one paper puts it, "will strike consternation into German hearts when the news leaks through to them," and the B. B. C. has been busy both last night and today doing its best to see that the news does get through on the air.

Spain, France, French North Africa, and Turkey are the other places where the President's fighting speech is expected to strike with a heavy impact. Already reports reaching London confirm earlier information published in The Christian Science Monitor that Vichy and Madrid now have growing doubts about ultimate German victory. Reports from Occupied France especially indicate that dormant resistance to the Nazis is beginning to break out violently. News from Yugoslavia, Norway, Belgium, and even Denmark confirms the impression that in most parts of the continent the Nazis are experiencing increasingly grave difficulties in keeping down conquered peoples. The facts of Roosevelt's speech and the vigorous offensive spirit which it implies are regarded here as exactly calculated to feed these smoldering fires of revolt. Several military commentators have seized on this new offensive note in Mr. Roosevelt's message and especially on the announcement that American land, sea, and air forces will take stations in Britain as a definite indication that Allied invasion of the Continent is now on the way. For example, the Daily Express military correspondent calls it "the writing on the wall that a vast Allied army is one day to invade Europe and sweep into the Third Reich itself."

**Invasion in Spring?**

Other military experts don't rule out the possibility that this joint invasion of the Continent by a British Expeditionary Force and an American Expeditionary Force may be more imminent than is generally supposed and that it may even be scheduled for the coming spring, although this is regarded as over-optimistic by most authorities here. Taking the longer view, the press here has been quick to seize on the far-reaching implications in Mr. Roosevelt's speech for the postwar period. His use of the expression "We of the United Nations" has been taken up as a symbol of the continued close cooperation that will be required to win the peace as well as the war. The Labor organ, the Daily Herald, proposes that the phrase "The United Nations" is an ideal and inspiring name for the Allies which expresses not only the wartime fact but the peacetime purpose of the democracies in fighting the war.

# *Women Voters Decide to Help Define Government's War Aim*

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Primary job of thinking women in wartime is not rolling bandages or knitting sweaters but in getting Americans to understand why their Government does what it does.

That is the conclusion reached by the National League of Women Voters which is putting its political education program on a wartime basis at a special meeting of its General Council in Indianapolis, Ind., this week.

The League proposes to ask members of its 600 branches to enroll for a certain number of hours' service each week as "wardens of democracy."

Through any means they may choose, corner grocery debates, mass meetings or letters to their friends, these women will devote themselves to interpreting to others, decisions made by City Councils, State Legislatures, Mayors, Governors, Congress or the President, that affect the conduct of the war, the welfare of the American people and the future of democratic government.

Why do we have to do without new tires and automobiles?

Is price control necessary?

Why buy Defense Bonds?

Why should we be glad to pay the new high taxes?

These are the type of questions league members will answer for the general public which either doesn't read the newspapers or doesn't always grasp the significance of what it reads.

The new league program will supplant its "battle of production" campaign, waged during the last year to get public setniment behind increased armament production, as well as its major peacetime campaign to get extension of the merit system in government.

While the league is not discouraging its women from participating in other forms of war-work, it feels its own contribution lies in sharing its 21 years experience in political affairs with the general public.

"If we have garnered any knowledge and understanding, we owe it to our country now to share it with many people," says Miss Marguerite Wells, League President.

"We shall seek to make this a war for freedom, not for revenge. Men's minds decide that; we shall endeavor to reach men's minds.

"This time we must win the peace as well as the war. This time we know that the enemy we have to vanquish lies partly within ourselves. The total war we are waging isn't really total unless we remember that."

League officers admit that the task they are putting before women is more difficult than a mere physical answer to the question: "what can I do to help," but Miss Wells is confident that her women will be glad to put into their job "twice as much, perhaps three times as much service for a wider public."

## *Chinese in Army Says: 'Thanks and Goodbye'*

NEW YORK (AP)—This sign appeared in the window of a Chinese laundry of Tom Lee in Brooklyn:

"To all my customers: I don't know what to say, except thank you very kindly yours. Now war going on, I am very glad to be anjoining U. S. A. Army. Thanks you and goodbye."

A smaller sign advised customers to reclaim their packages at another laundry.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# Must U. S. 'Crack Down' To Force Auto Unity?

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

WASHINGTON, Jan. 7—Strong measures similar to those which Lord Beaverbrook used to force British automobile plants to 100 per cent war conversion may be required in the United States following development of a behind-the-scenes deadlock in the automobile conference here.

The conference is attempting to work out a master plan for war conversion which, if successful, probably will be applied shortly to other industries. President Roosevelt's enormous production goal announced yesterday makes the key automobile industry even more vital.

Points of controversy in the management-labor discussion, which has brought 200 automobile leaders here, is over two basic points:

1. Whether labor shall be made a partner with management in the new setup.

2. Whether resources and tools of hitherto rival plants really will be pooled, under authority of a new supercontrol board.

**Antitrust Problem**

Involved in these questions are legal matters of authority under antitrust acts which brought appeals for rulings by John Lord O'Brian, General Counsel of the Office of Production Management.

The automobile industry originally expected war output of $2,500,000,000 in 1942. The Administration now asks $5,000,000,000, or more. The industry previously was producing war goods as a sideline to its near record-breaking 1941 passenger-car output, and some auto leaders protested that it could not convert greater facilities to arms manufacture than it had done. Then came the rubber stoppage which made passenger-car production physically impossible. The Government ordered no more cars built after this month.

Faced with an absolute shutdown of business-as-usual peacetime production, combined with actual war, efforts are underway here to secure 100 per cent war conversion.

Meanwhile in Detroit, where labor leaders a year ago offered the Reuther plan for gradual war conversion, rejected by OPM, serious unemployment exists. Wendell Lund, Director of the Michigan Unemployment Compensation Commission, estimates that between 120,000 and 160,000 auto workers are idle, with a prospective 300,000 in February. These men, many of them experienced mechanics and tool workers eager to give full war production, present a serious human problem. Despite war needs, they are thrown out of work in winter, charging that their companies previously refused defense co-operation and war orders in order to make passenger cars.

**Both Sides Hurl Charges**

The frustrated indignation of these idle mechanics finds expression in their leaders here, and has produced a full-page newspaper campaign by the Congress of Industrial Organizations, answered in kind by the Automobile Manufacturers' Association, which charges the Union with trying to supplant management.

It was in somewhat similar circumstances that Lord Beaverbrook, in Britain, stepped in and peremptorily overruled all previous patterns of competitive rivalry in motorcar firms. He secured complete pooling of tools and facilities and 100 per cent war conversion, greatly increasing arms output. Only by similar heroic methods here, many observers believe, can full arms output be secured from America's automobile industry, which is the mainspring for the enormous war output outlined by Mr. Roosevelt as necessary for victory.

Conflicting reports of the behind-the-scenes deadlock in the auto conference are heard here. The controversy is said to have revolved round management's reluctance to give labor a substantial share of authority in the proposed new setup. A 10-man "conversion committee" has been named representing five employers including Edsel Ford and C. E. Wilson, heads of Ford and General Motors, respectively, and five unionists. Sidney Hillman, OPM Director, met with the committee Tuesday morning, while the full OPM Council joined them in the afternoon until about 7 p. m. Robert P. Patterson, Undersecretary of War, and James V. Forrestal, Undersecretary of the Navy, were reported to have backed Mr. Hillman and labor representatives in their demand for equal participation on the ultimate body that will allocate, supervise, and manage proposed production of $5,000,000,000 of war contracts in 1942.

**Degree of Authority**

Ultimately the meeting broke into its management and labor components, William S. Knudsen meeting with the former and Mr. Hillman with the latter.

The second question came up, it is said, over the degree of authority which the new "super"-managerial board or committee will have, employers arguing that management problems be left to them, and unionists demanding a share in the control and full pooling of facilities under an economic high command.

Other developments of the day:

1. Agreement to put all auto plants that have converted to war work on a 24-hour day, 7-day week, with issues of extra pay and overtime, if any, postponed to be negotiated later instead of requiring advance settlement of such issues before round-the-clock production starts. The Ford Company already has adopted this program, put forward some weeks back by the C. I. O. on a basis of "work now; negotiate or arbitrate later."

2. Walter P. Reuther, C. I. O. leader at the General Motors plant, one of labor's representatives on the "conversion committee" and author of the Reuther plan, has joined the army and started on a tour of auto plants with Col. A. Robert Ginsburgh of Mr. Patterson's office, to advise on speeding war work.

## Odysseus

**Capt. Robert Ford**

Who commanded the Pacific Clipper on its remarkable 24,686-mile flight from Auckland, New Zealand to La Guardia Field, New York.

# Clipper Flight From Far East Full of Thrills

*By a Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—Capt. Robert Ford, who set the huge 42-ton Pacific Clipper, of Pan American Airways, down at La Guardia Field here yesterday, after a globe-encircling flight from the Pacific war area, told reporters some of the experiences of himself and the 11-man crew during the 24,686-mile flight west from Australia.

At one British Far Eastern port—undisclosed for reasons of military secrecy—the Clipper, through a mix-up of arrangements, was not expected by the Royal Air Force control officer. As Captain Ford neared to make a landing, an RAF fighter plane zoomed into the sky and ominously perched above the huge Clipper's tail.

The Clipper was unable to contact the ground station by radio but could hear the conversation between the fighter plane and the control officer on the ground.

"She's a big one," the fighter pilot said. "Might by German or might be Japanese. Wait. There's part of an American flag on her side."

"That doesn't mean a thing," the control officer declared. "Anyone can paint on an American flag."

The ground station then sent up four fighter craft which took menacing positions. The first fighter then asked for instructions from the control officer, who ordered the craft to "stay on her tail; if she gets even a little way off the normal course for landing, shoot her down."

Captain Ford assured reporters that he made a "very conservative landing," after which British officials and the flying boat's crew joked over the incident.

At several British landing points captain and crew were told that everything had to be routed through "Ginger Clark," a name they could not identify as either a person or a place. Some one finally solved the puzzle by discovering that "Ginger Clark" was merely the "Junior Clerk."

## Moscow News Hits Asian-Nazi 'Spheres'

KUIBYSHEV, Russia, Jan. 7 (AP)—Japan's plan for an East Asian "sphere of co-prosperity" is criticized along with the European "new order" by the Moscow News, Soviet English-language newspaper now published in Kuibyshev.

Both were described in an article yesterday as "merely flamboyant labels intended to conceal and embellish imperialist schemes harbored by aggressors in the west and far east."

[Russia, however, remains out of the Pacific war.]

The News said developments culminating in the 26-power allied pact gave assurance that "all aggressors will be defeated."

## Air Force Employs 12,000 Canadians

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 (AP) — Royal Canadian Air Force personnel at home and overseas now has passed the 100,000 mark and plans to have 25 complete squadrons abroad should be realized "very soon," Air Minister G. C. Power said last night.

In addition to the military strength, Mr. Power said the Dominion Air Force employs 12,000 civilians. Because of security reasons, he said he could not disclose how many men of the Air Force were pliots.

## Ship Zig-Zags Home

HOBOKEN, N. J., Jan. 7 (AP)—A strange maiden voyage ended today when an American liner arrived from a round-the-world trip during which it was overtaken by the outbreak of hostilities and zigzagged its way home 15 days late. The master said there were no untoward incidents.

The vessel was two days out of Bombay in the Indian Ocean when the United States went to war.

Under Navy orders it was blacked out and in two days the ship was given a coat of war-paint by the 117 crew members, aided by passengers.

The ship carried 65 passengers, of whom 42 were American citizens.

## Generals Discuss U. S. Armored Units

FORT KNOX, Ky., Jan. 7 (AP)—Generals of all armored force divisions met here yesterday in a conference on the new organization of divisions and to discuss general details regarding the United States' most modern fighting units.

The conference was called by Maj. Gen. Jacob L. Devers, Fort Knox, chief of the armored force. General Devers and Maj. Gen. Charles L. Scott, Fort Knox, commander of the First Armored Corps, led the discussions.

Others attending the sessions include Maj. Gen. Bruce Magruder, Fort Knox, commander of the First Division; Maj. Gen. George S. Patton, Fort Benning, Ga., commander of the Second Division; Maj. Gen. Alvan C. Gillem, Jr., Camp Polk, La., commander of the third division; Maj. Gen. Henry W. Baird, Pine Camp, N. Y., commander of the Fourth Division; Brig. Gen. Jack W. Heard, Fort Knox, commander of the Fifth Division, and Brig. Gen. Lindsay McD. Sylvester, Fort Meade, Md., commander of the First Tank Group Headquarters.

The new organizational plan is intended to increase the fire power and efficiency of the armored divisions. The conference will be concluded today.

## Hod Carriers' Official Expelled From Union

SAN FRANCISCO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Fred S. Farr, attorney for Claude E. McGovern, Hod Carriers' Union official tried here several months ago on charges of making false accusations against international officers, said yesterday that Mr. McGovern had been expelled from the union, an affiliate of the American Federation of Labor, for five years.

Mr. Farr told reporters that Mr. McGovern had been directed to return documents of authority to the A. F. of L. headquarters at Washington, D. C.

## Program Requires 15 Million Workers

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 7

It will take 15,000,000 workmen to build the planes, tanks, ships, and guns which the President wants this year, the Office of Production Management Labor Division estimated.

Workers engaged in defense production numbered 5,200,000 in November, according to the Bureau of Labor statistics, out of 40,700,000 nonagricultural employees in the country.

# The Christian Science Monitor's Film Guide

**"What movies shall we see?"**

**Some of the shows now at your local theaters are worth while; others may be a disappointment. This Movie Guide gives you the information for deciding which are which. Some 200 pictures—virtually all those currently being shown—are briefly analyzed. With the local programs in your hand, you can check the pictures against this Guide, and turn guesswork into an intelligent choice.**

**For the benefit of parents, the films are classified by their suitability for**

**(M) mature people; (Y) young people; (C) children.**

**The Movie Guide will be brought up to date and published weekly on Wednesdays.**

**A LETTER FROM HOME**—Miniature masterpiece, setting forth in a short film a day in the life of an English mother whose children are in American and whose husband is somewhere at sea.—M, Y, C.

**ALL THAT MONEY CAN BUY**—This revival of the Faust legend, with a Yankee farmer giving Satan a seven-year option, fails at times but has brilliant atmospheric touches.—M,Y

**ALOMA OF THE SOUTH SEAS**—Roughhouse romance with Dorothy Lamour and Jon Hall slapping and pushing each other to prove their affection.—M, Y.

**APPOINTMENT FOR LOVE**—Matter-of-fact woman doctor marries a playboy playwright. Plot in poor taste. —M.

**A YANK IN THE R. A. F.**—Romance with actual combat shots, Technically superior and exciting, but glorifies a man who is without decency or fineness of feeling. Well acted.—M.

**BADLANDS OF DAKOTA**—With six-shooters firing all over the place, Deadwood, S. D., becomes the liveliest and noisiest spot on the movie map.—M, Y.

**BAD MAN OF DEADWOOD**—Customary two-gun action stuff made for juveniles.—M, Y, C.

**BAHAMA PASSAGE**—Handsome Technicolor photography decorates an implausible story of triangular pattern in the Bahamas.—M, Y.

**BELLE STARR**—Consort of outlaws converted into an ennobled Scarlett O'Hara. Not very entertaining.—M.

**BIRTH OF THE BLUES**—Sentimental songbag of popular tunes of the past effectively paraded in a fictional story about the origins of New Orleans jazz.—M, Y.

**BLONDE FROM SINGAPORE**—Spoofing adventure farce. Minor but rather comical.—M, Y.

**BLONDIE IN SOCIETY**—Adventures with a dog provide a new variation for this series about Chic Young's comic-strip character. Average serial comedy.—M, Y, C.

**BLOSSOMS IN THE DUST**—Tender film, dealing with the dauntless efforts of Edna Gladney to assure decent treatment of foundlings.—M, Y.

**BLUES IN THE NIGHT**—Hard-boiled melodrama about jazz musicians. Has drive and some expert performances. —M.

**BOWERY BLITZKRIEG**—Routine story and direction. Acting supplies vitality and wins sympathy for two types of youngsters.—M, Y.

**BRIDE CAME C. O. D.** — Slapstick comedy with some very funny episodes, some long arid stretches, some indelicacies, and some innuendo.—M.

**BURMA CONVOY**—Long and tedious journey over one of the world's most exciting highways.—M, Y.

**BUY ME THAT TOWN**—Gangster burlesque with little subtlety in either humor or acting. —M, Y.

**CADET GIRL**—Second-rate musical about a West Point cadet who nearly gives up his army career to marry a night club singer.—M, Y.

**CAUGHT IN THE DRAFT** — Farcical comedy about a movie star who finds himself in the army.—M, Y.

**CHARLEY'S AUNT** — Bewigged and skirted Jack Benny has his way with the elderly farce.—M, Y.

**CHARLIE CHAN IN RIO**—New chapter in the adventures of the Oriental sleuth, characteristically played by Sidney Toler.—M, Y.

**CHOCOLATE SOLDIER**—Lavish musical frappe, with much singing to interrupt a plot considerably more innocuous than the original Molnar play about a jealous husband's masquerade to test his wife's fidelity.—M, Y.

**CITIZEN KANE**—Orson Welles as author, producer, director and star of a pictorial biography of a fabulous newspaper proprietor. More narration than drama.—M, Y.

**CONFIRM OR DENY**—Melodrama of uneven merit set in wartime London. Physical details realistically presented. Gallant deeds handled in sentimental manner.—M, Y.

**DANCE HALL**—Speedy and essentially vulgar melodrama of a girl singer and a dance hall manager.—M.

**DAY IN SOVIET RUSSIA** — Soviet report on the Russian people at work and play, building and defending their country. Some of the photography is excellent. Instructive propaganda, well done.—M, Y, C.

**DIVE BOMBER** — Handsome Technicolor filming of the technical side of naval flying, with emphasis on the medical care of the pilots.—M, Y.

**DOCTORS DON'T TELL**—Minor melodrama about three young physicians who became involved with gangsters. —M.

**DRESSED TO KILL**—Murder mystery melodrama in the series about Michael Shayne.—M, Y.

**DR. KILDARE'S WEDDING DAY** — The young doctor struggles to regain his faith in his chosen career after his fiancee passes on. Clinical details are spared.—M, Y.

**DR. JEKYLL AND MR. HYDE**—Foolish, vulgar, and blasphemous adaptation of Stevenson's story.—M, Y.

**DUMBO**—Delightful fantasy about a baby elephant whose big ears are a handicap until he learns to fly with them. Scenes of humor, imagination, and wonder. Occasional vulgarities do not prevent this from being one of Disney's best.—M, Y, C.

**ELLERY QUEEN AND THE PERFECT CRIME** — Conventional detective thriller.—M, Y.

**FATHER TAKES A WIFE**—Hilarious farce, skillfully done, about a father who seeks his son's approval of a new marriage.—M, Y.

**FEMININE TOUCH** — Dull picture which upholds jealousy and brutality as laudable.—M.

**FLYING BLIND** — Loosely contrived entertainment that begins as slapdash comedy and winds up with wild melodrama.—M, Y.

**FLYING CADETS**—Even small boys may find tame the story of a youngster who attends flying school to be near his World War hero father, though the latter does not know him. —M, Y.

**FORCED LANDING** — Humorously melodramatic story of flying and revolt in an unidentified country where fur and romance seem to be the chief interest.—M, Y.

**FORGOTTEN VILLAGE**—Documentary about customs and life of a Mexican pueblo community, done with great dignity and beauty. Offers the conflict between modern medicine and witch doctoring as a contrast in degrees of enlightment.—M, Y.

**FORTY THOUSAND HORSEMEN** — Melodrama of first World War. Scenes of roistering in Cairo and sanguinary fighting. Some profanity. Handsome photography of troops.—M.

**FOUR JACKS AND A JILL**—Mixture of romance, underworld melodrama, comedy, and some music. Ray Bolger's dancing provides the best part of the entertainment.—M, Y.

**GAY FALCON**—Comedy mystery with the usual type of story but better than average acting and directing.—M, Y.

**GREAT GUNS**—Latest Laurel and Hardy farce finds the comedians in the army, where their adventures follow the usual laugh-provoking pattern.—M, Y, C.

**HARMON OF MICHIGAN** — Tommy Harmon, the football star, appears as a football coach who learns, before it is too late, that the end does not justify the means.—M, Y, C.

**HENRY ALDRICH FOR PRESIDENT**—Amusing entertainment, though with a tendency to overemphasis.—M, Y.

**HERE COMES MR. JORDAN** — Film fabrication of sheerest fantasy coaxed into a kind of validity by its emotional values. Story of a revenant but with a difference.—M, Y.

**HIGHWAY WEST** — Melodrama with more emphasis on action than finesse. —M, Y.

**H. M. PULHAM, ESQ.**—Touches of humor, satire, nostalgia, and sentiment Complications of the last quarter of Marquand novel omitted from the film.—M, Y.

**HOLD BACK THE DAWN**—Admirable acting but some of the story implausible and slow-paced.—M.

**HOLD THAT GHOST**—Abbott and Costello in a slapstick version of mystery drama.—M.

**HONKY TONK**—An offensive film about a confidence man. Glorifies honky-tonk values and a callous disregard for law and decency.—M.

**HOW GREEN IS MY VALLEY**—Tribute to courage, nobility, and the dignity of the human spirit make this tragic story of Welsh coal miners one of John Ford's greatest pictures. Acting superb. Much splendid singing by a Welsh male chorus.—M, Y.

**HURRY, CHARLIE, HURRY**—Leon Errol in a mildly funny comedy about a husband with a socially ambitious wife.—M, Y.

**ICE-CAPADES** — Some fetching ice-carnival shots. Less plot would have made it more entertaining.—M, Y, C.

**INTERNATIONAL SQUADRON**—War melodrama of familiar pattern about a philandering American test pilot who joins the RAF.—M, Y.

**IT STARTED WITH EVE**—One of Deanna Durbin's best pictures. Unhackneyed, amusing and refreshing —M, Y.

**I WAKE UP SCREAMING** — Tense melodrama, technically better done than the average of its kind, building an atmosphere of grimness and foreboding.—M.

**I WANTED WINGS**—Training of Army plots, handsome photography.—M, Y.

**KATHLEEN**—Except for a few passages that are engaging, humorous, or poignant, Shirley Temple's first film in a year, is pedestrian and oversentimental.—M, Y, C.

**KEEP 'EM FLYING**—Abbott and Costello in their characteristic comedy manner in a story about the training of combat fliers, all aimed to secure laughter and thrills.—M, Y, C.

**KISS THE BOYS GOODBYE**—Semi-musical, semi-romantic, semi-extravaganza version of Claire Booth's play about a Southern girl aspiring to Broadway fame.—M.

**KIT CARSON**—Western, with considerable brutality.—M, Y.

**KUKAN**—China's courage is the subject of a thrilling documentary in color. Rey Scott traveled 10,000 miles to bring back a vast photographic survey, which includes pictures of Chungking bombings. An exceptional and timely film.—M, Y.

**LABURNUM GROVE** — Odd mesalliance between English family comedy and polite crime melodrama, about a cheery British suburbanite who turns out to be a counterfeiter.—M, Y.

**LADIES IN RETIREMENT** — Murder thriller with several outstanding performances to supply effectiveness to character study in melodramatic terms.—M.

**LADY BE GOOD**—Long and not very lively musical film, with a couple of Gershwin songs among the assets. —M, Y.

**LADY IN QUESTION**—Girl acquitted of murder complicates life of good Samaritan.—M, Y.

**LAW OF THE TROPICS**—Another story about a marriage of convenience with a plot about a husband and wife who learn love and loyalty in 78 minutes.—M, Y.

**LE ROI** — Raimu, superlative French comedian, in a ribald farce. Nothing escapes the author's ridicule and satire.—M.

**LIFE BEGINS FOR ANDY HARDY**—Latest chapter in the adventures of this popular juvenile hero. Siren sequences may be regarded by some as a little sophisticated for a film designed presumably for family entertainment.—M, Y.

**LITTLE FOXES**—Faithful transcription to the screen of Lillian Hellman's study of an unpleasant family, most of whom hesitate at nothing to satisfy their greed; one or two of the group, however, have more wholesome characters.—M.

**LOOK WHO'S LAUGHING**—Minor but entertaining comedy.—M, Y, C.

**LONE WOLF KEEPS A DATE**—Melodrama of a reformed crook.—M, Y.

**LYDIA**—Tedious review of a Boston debutante's love affairs, seen in flashbacks.—M.

**MAISIE WAS A LADY**—Further adventures of a tough young woman with a tender heart.—M, Y.

**MAJOR BARBARA**—Skillful adaptation of Shaw's play, excellently acted. Even better than the play is the foreword by the author, speaking from his home in England, directly in the line of German bombers.—M, Y.

**MALTESE FALCON**—Brilliant re-make of a grim and hard-bitten thriller. Irony and a sense of character in a brutal and crime-filled atmosphere. —M.

**MAN AT LARGE**—That irrepressible girl cub reporter is at it again, bungling her way into the biggest scoop of the year. Should be more exciting.—M, Y.

**MAN WHO SEEKS THE TRUTH** — Indicates with tragic irony the corruption and cynicism within France before that country fell. Tedious story which possesses only occasional flashes of wit.—M.

**MANPOWER** — Story along familiar lines about men who lead rough, hazardous lives and find relaxation in free-and-easy night clubs.—M.

**MARRIED BACHELOR** — Mediocre comedy about a man who nearly sacrifices marital happiness for sham success.—M, Y.

**MEET JOHN DOE**—Excellent direction by Frank Capra of a photo play based on the theme that "the meek can only inherit the earth when John Does start loving their neighbor."—M, Y.

**MEN OF BOYS TOWN** — Second film about the town for homeless boys established by the Rev. Edward J. Flanagan, Roman Catholic Priest.—M.

**MERCY ISLAND** — Minor melodrama which delivers its marooned characters from an uncharted island after the villian is killed by an alligator —M.

**MILLION DOLLAR BABY** — Artifical film comedy about a salesgirl who receives a sudden million dollars and deserts her fortune to marry a bumptious jazz musician.—M, Y.

**MOONLIGHT IN HAWAII** — Slender musical about two partners each of who decides to save his business by marrying a wealthy widow. Leon Errol repeats his familiar drunken scene.—M, Y.

**MOON OVER HER SHOULDER**—Trite and occasionally vulgar comedy about what happens when an expert on marital affairs neglects his wife.—M.

**MOON OVER MIAMI**—Musical film with handsome Technicolor photography but with less pleasing story about two girls in search of a millionaire husband.—M, Y.

**MUSICAL STORY**—Humorous and ingratiating Soviet picture about a Leningrad taxi driver who becomes an operatic star. M, Y, C.

**MY LIFE WITH CAROLINE**—Fragile, artificial comedy, skillfully directed and deftly acted. —M, Y.

**NEVER GIVE A SUCKER AN EVEN BREAK**—W. C. Fields acting out a story with results that are by turns ludicrous, tedious, and distasteful. There is the usual atmosphere of befuddled alcoholism. —M.

**NEW WINE**—Schubertian music and biographical material, with modern interludes at a concert in New York. Best for its music.—M, Y.

**NEW YORK TOWN**—Well-intentioned but minor variation on the familiar theme of the romance of a great city.—M, Y.

**NIGHT OF JANUARY 16**—Moderately effective mystery melodrama, which alters considerably the stage play from which it was taken.—M, Y.

**NINE LIVES ARE NOT ENOUGH**—Routine melodrama about a reporter who helps the police unmask a murderer. A deranged youth, an heiress, a rival journalist, and some gangsters are involved.—M, Y.

**NOTHING BUT THE TRUTH**—Considerable repartee in Bob Hope's familiar style, some slapstick, some bedroom farce, and considerable running about. Unevenly amusing. M, Y.

**NO TIME FOR COMEDY** — Deviating somewhat from the brilliant S. N. Behrman play, this remains the story of an actress who rescues her marriage by demonstrating to her husband that the woman interloper who pretends to "really understand" him is a fake.—M, Y.

**NURSE'S SECRET** — Murder mystery melodrama. Central figures are a nurse assigned to the care of a dowager, and a police inspector detailed to solve the crime.—M, Y.

**ONE FOOT IN HEAVEN**—Hartzell Spence's biography of his Methodist clergyman father in an ambitious screen version. Humorous, dramatic, and sentimental by turns.—M, Y, C.

**ONE NIGHT IN THE TROPICS**—Unimportant but pleasantly frivolous tale. — M, Y.

**OUR WIFE**—Offensive comedy about two women battling for the love of a jazz musician.—M.

**PARIS CALLING**—A persuasive emotional actress, Elisabeth Bergner, makes the best of a poor script in a second-rate spy story. Opening scenes are moving and effective.—M, Y.

**PARSON OF PANAMINT** — Young clergyman brings to a frontier town the practice of brotherly love backed by athletic prowess. Bad taste in drawing parallel with earthly career of Jesus. —M, Y.

**PENNY SERENADE**—Film of merit seeking to show what a child may mean to a home.—M, Y.

**PEOPLE VS. DR. KILDARE, THE**—Melodrama in which young surgeon is sued by a patient.—M.

**PITTSBURGH KID**—Film apparently intended to capitalize on Billy Conn as contender for the pugilistic heavyweight championship.—M.

**QUIET WEDDING** — From England comes a tale, told with wisdom, humor, and some poignance, about a girl who wanted a quiet wedding and didn't get it. Excellent cast.—M, Y.

**REACHING FOR THE SUN**—Tribulations of an outdoor man who loses himself in the labyrinth of industrial Detroit.—M.

**REMEMBER THE DAY**—Exquisite film comedy, told and acted with affection, humor, and tenderness. Adaptors and director have preserved the emotional quality of the original play, greatly assisted by a superlative cast. —M, Y, C.

**RINGSIDE MAISIE**—Ann Sothern in another of her tough and tender roles, this time as a hoofer who mixes with a fight manager. Amusing jitterbug sequence, brutally realistic ring scenes.—M, Y.

**RISE AND SHINE**—Broad spoof of football pictures, Jack Oakie is often funny as the unintellectual pigskin hero who makes the final touchdown in his sleep, foiling the crooked gamblers.—M, Y, C.

**SCATTERGOOD PULLS THE STRINGS** —Scattergood Baines to the rescue again. Familiar pattern and standard quality.—M, Y, C.

**SERGEANT YORK**—One of the most impressive and moving stories to deal with war and patriotism. Magnificently directed, written, and acted. Gary Cooper gives possibly his finest performance to date.—M, Y, C.

**SHADOW OF THE THIN MAN**—Occasionally amusing and exciting, but in other portions tiresome and objectionable. Drinking overstressed.—M.

**SHANGHAI GESTURE**—Slow, bombastic, and absurdly melodramatic. —M.

**SHE KNEW ALL THE ANSWERS**—Chorus girl falls in love with a playboy's sedate guardian. Dull and conventional.—M.

**SING FOR YOUR SUPPER**—Familiar type of light entertainment, mingling romance and comedy.—M, Y.

**SKYLARK**—Slight comedy with accent on romance, deriving from play of same name by Samson Raphaelson. Unevenly entertaining—M, Y.

**SMALL TOWN DEB**—Domestic comedy, with a slow-paced story, amusing in part.—M, Y, C.

**SMILING GHOST**—A minor comedy mystery thriller.—M, Y.

**SMILIN' THROUGH** — Technicolor photography and abundance of songs in new version of story done twice before on the screen. Plot seems dated, with big emotional scenes in an episodic narrative.—M, Y.

**SPOOKS RUN WILD**—Minor farcical thriller in which three of the original "Dead End" kids chase a supposed vampire.—M, Y.

**SPORTING BLOOD**—Race track story, melodrama and romance.—M, Y.

**STORK PAYS OFF**—Mildly entertaining farce about gangsters who find themselves being reformed by running a day nursery.—M, Y.

**STRAWBERRY BLONDE** — The charm lost in transcription indicated by the difference between the titles of the adaptation and the original play, "One Sunday Afternoon."—M, Y.

**SUNDOWN** — Handsome but trivial melodrama.—M. Y.

**SUN VALLEY SERENADE** — Sonja Henie on skis and skates in a story about a Norwegian refugee adopted by a dance band. Pleasant entertainment but too little skating.—M, Y, C.

**SUSPICION**—Thriller, full of grim detail, but only on occasion reminiscent of the best Hitchcock.—M.

**SWAMP WATER**—Jean Renoir's first American picture, a somewhat old-fashioned melodrama set against the Okefenokee swamp region of Georgia. Violence and primitive values characterize the narrative. Well acted.—M, Y.

**TANKS A MILLION** — Knockabout farce which may prove more popular with the draft army than with the general staff.—M, Y, C.

**TARGET FOR TONIGHT** — Brilliant, effective and emotional British documentary about a bombing raid. Marvelously photographed, and acted with casual and unaffected restraint by members of the R. A. F.—M, Y, C.

**TARZAN'S SECRET TREASURE**—Some grown-ups will find this very funny. Scenes of crocodiles eating men reduce the film's suitability for younger audiences.—M, Y.

**TEXAS** — Sprawling Western which pokes a little fun at cowboy epics. Handsome film but loosely-told yarn. M, Y.

**THAT NIGHT IN RIO**—Belongs to that Hollywood view of South America which causes proponents of Pan-Americanism to chudder. Extreme innuendo.—M.

**THAT UNCERTAIN FEELING**—Marital farce with a good deal of double entendre.—M.

**THE ETERNAL GIFT**—Presentation of the Roman Catholic Solemn Mass with accompanying comment by the Rev. Fulton J. Sheen.—M.

**THE MEN IN HER LIFE**—Lachrymose tale about a carnival rider who became the world's greatest ballerina. —M.

**THE STARS LOOK DOWN**—Grim tragedy of a British coal mining town, photographed with meticulous attention to detail, carefully directed, and notably acted.—M, Y.

**THEY DIED WITH THEIR BOOTS ON** —Lengthy account of General Custer, which contains considerable historical inaccuracy. Aside from exciting cavalry charges, is routine.—M, Y.

**THIS ENGLAND**—Considerably below caliber of recent information and propaganda films the British have been making.—M, Y, C.

**THIS WOMAN IS MINE**—Sea narrative and adventures of a fur-trading expedition a century or so ago. Slow-paced and lacking in dramatic balance, but has some handsome photography.—M, Y.

**TILLIE THE TOILER**—Tillie of the comic strips makes her film debut in a lively farce, blundering her way to a happy conclusion.—M, Y, C.

**TOM, DICK AND HARRY** — Romance, comedy satire and fantasy. Very entertaining in parts, but champagne sequences unnecessary to development of plot.—M, Y.

**TOP SERGEANT MULLIGAN**—Comedy about two draftees who are also debtors to their top sergeant. More fury than fun.—M, Y.

**UNDERGROUND**—One of the best pictures dramatizing fight within Germany against Nazism.—M, Y.

**UNFINISHED BUSINESS** — Comedy drama with political character value and dramatic interest which have been only partially realized. Considerable drinking.—M.

**UNHOLY PARTNERS** — Conventional melodrama which deals with the feud between a publisher and the gambler who helped him to found his paper.—M, Y.

**VILLAIN STILL PURSUED HER** — Burlesque of an old melodrama not always in good taste.—M, Y.

**WEEK END FOR THREE**—Farce about a wife's efforts to win her husband back from his work. Good enough to make one wish it were better.—M, Y

**WEEK END IN HAVANA**—Light musical romance in Technicolor. Beaching of cruise ship is springboard for story set in night clubs and casinos of Havana, as visualized in Hollywood —M, Y.

**WE GO FAST** — Minor comedy with melodramatic decorations, recounting the adventures of a pair of motorcycle policemen.—M, Y.

**WESTERNER, THE** — Study in sharp cinematic terms of two Texas frontiersmen.—M.

**WEST POINT WIDOW**—Sensitive direction and winning performances aid an unlikely story.—M, Y.

**WHEN LADIES MEET** — Handsome, excellently acted, smoothly directed film provided with dialogue that is glib, brittle, occasionally serious, and more than occasionally nasty. Artificial and somewhat dated story turns on triaangular problem.—M.

**WHISTLING IN THE DARK** — Good suspense and wisecracking humor. —M, Y.

**WILD GEESE CALLING** — Old-fashioned action melodrama against a background of the frontier in the nineties. Story is about a wanderer and the dance-hall hostess whom he marries without knowing about her past.—M.

**WINGS OF VICTORY** — Biographical film about a Soviet air hero. Brilliantly photographed and acted.—M, Y.

**WORKERS, LET'S GO**—Moderately entertaining comedy imported from prewar Czechoslovakia. Slapstick predominates.—M, Y.

**WORLD PREMIERE** — A rather silly farce about a pompous producer. —M, Y.

**YOU BELONG TO ME** — Jealousy motive in familiar type of story about playboy who marries woman doctor. Unfunny incidents and considerable innuendo.—M.

**YOU'LL NEVER GET RICH**—Some of the fun is infectious and the dancing sequences are excellent. But the tunes are listless and much of the comedy relies upon marital infidelity. —M, Y.

**YOU'RE IN THE ARMY NOW**—Jimmy Durante suffers a technical defeat at the hands of the director and scenarists, whose gags are preposterous more than funny.—M, Y.

## Recent Releases

**BABES ON BROADWAY**—Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland show once more that they are bright and talented, in a big musical, well furnished with production numbers. But script is tiresome—M, Y. C.

**BALL OF FIRE**—Comedy about some scholars and the assorted night club characters with whom their research in slang brings them in contact. More amusing for its linguistic twists and gags than for its plot.—M, Y.

**HELLZAPOPPIN**—Olsen and Johnson make free with cinema tricks in an otherwise conventional screen musical romance. Some of the tricks, like mixing up their own doings with a process-shot background of cowboys and Indians, are hilarious.—M, Y.

**LOUISIANA PURCHASE**—Rowdy fun in a handsome Technicolor frame, with Victor Moore in one of his winning characterizations as a public servant, Bob Hope as a hero hurtled from dilemma to dilemma as the dupe of crooked politicians, and Vera Zorina as a heroine who looks lovely in lavish gowns, but doesn't dance enough. Irving Berlin's delightful score has been slighted, and so has good taste now and then.—M. Y.

**PLAYMATES**—John Barrymore's burlesque of John Barrymore and Kay Kyser's swing version of "Romeo and Juliet." Entertainment value depends on one's point of view.—M, Y.

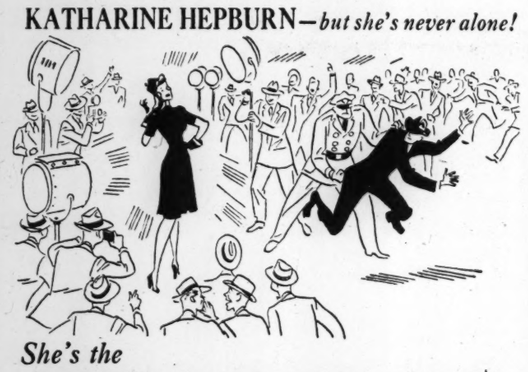
**TWO-FACED WOMAN**—Offensive material in an obviously expensive production, about a ski instructress, who, to win her husband's interest, masquerades as her worldly twin sister.—M.

20th Century-Fox

**Walter Pidgeon**

In "How Green Was My Valley."


SPENCER TRACY *is in love with* KATHARINE HEPBURN—*but she's never alone!*



*She's the*

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TWENTIETH CENTURY-FOX FILM CORP., 444 West 56th Street, New York City

## Peru's Bright Colors Come North

### William Pahlmann Adapts Latin-American Designs, Making Unusual Rooms

By Barbara E. Scott Fisher
*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Color and gaiety, combined with a curious mixture of graciousness and crispness, mark a group of Peruvian rooms on display at Lord & Taylor's. The result of William Pahlmann's observations on a trip to our good neighbors on the West Coast of South America, these rooms are worth a visit by those who enjoy thought-provoking ideas in home decoration.

Peruvian Indian colors, gay and sometimes gaudy, the majesty of the ancient Incas, and the grandeur of old Spain are tossed together by a master hand and spiced with the polyglot influences of the other nationalities that participated in the early nineteenth-century Republican era when Peru, under Simon Bolivar, fought for freedom.

The rooms, like the period, are exciting. They exaggerate somewhat purposefully, to stimulate observers and rouse them to interest in new trends—to jog them out of ruts. Sometimes, after seeing the new things, they prefer their ruts. It is fair, however, to consider the new; and these rooms offer ample novelty for those who would keep in the swift-flowing current of the times.

**Point to Bright-Color Trend**

They point definitely to a lively trend toward color in decoration and not just color but bright color. This was also illustrated by the keen interest shown in another exhibition by Mr. Pahlmann a short time ago of lacquer furniture which involved the use of 24 colors.

The love of color is indulged the more extravagantly perhaps because of the great numbers of us who live in apartments. These, more than houses, invite frequent redecoration and give rise to experiments in design, color, and arrangement.

Here it would be useful to take a few notes on the color schemes in these Peruvian rooms. Step first, if you will, into the bed-sitting room, which is pre-eminently an apartment feature and a man's room. Bright clear colors strike you. No equivocation here. The walls feature a sharp "Cuzco" blue, like the clear hard high-altitude sky in the mountains behind that ancient Inca city. An Indian wool rug covers the dark floor. A plain work table, in the gentle curve of the window, invites accomplishment. On it the books are held in order by book ends which were once the pride of some ruthless Conquistador—his heavy triangular metal stirrups.

**Bulletin Boards Modern Touch**

Above the pair of day beds, whose colors repeat the stripes in the curtains, hang bulletin boards—an utterly modern touch—where, when the spirit moves, you may pin up bits of verse that take your fancy, photographs, clippings, or any thought-provoking materials which are lost if stowed neatly out of sight. In another room a screen serves a similar purpose. The painted wooden frame holds open wire of the variety ordinarily associated with a chicken coop. Here it serves instead as a base on which to clip photographs, mementoes, bright bits of material or whatever comes to hand that you would like to keep in evidence for a while. It offers a chance to be untidily tidy.

Seizing upon the beauty of the whitewashed walls made of split bamboo and mud which the Peruvians use because they are good at withstanding earthquakes, Mr. Pahlmann has constructed one of the rooms in this group with curvilinear walls of this material. They are most effective.

In the same room a new design is offered in dining tables. It has concave ends into which small oval tables may be fitted when additional seating capacity is required. When not in use for dining these make pleasant occasional tables.

**Poncho for a Palette**

A Peruvian poncho, that blanket-like covering which slips comfortably over the head and about the shoulders as a protection from the cold winds that sweep through the high Andes, serves as the color inspiration for the living room. Photographed directly on Di-Lon (a processed paper which is photographically sensitive) the striped pattern of the hand-woven poncho is used to cover the walls of a small foyer and music alcove immediately off the living room, and its design and colors are repeated in the rug of the larger room. The walls are a dark jungle green.

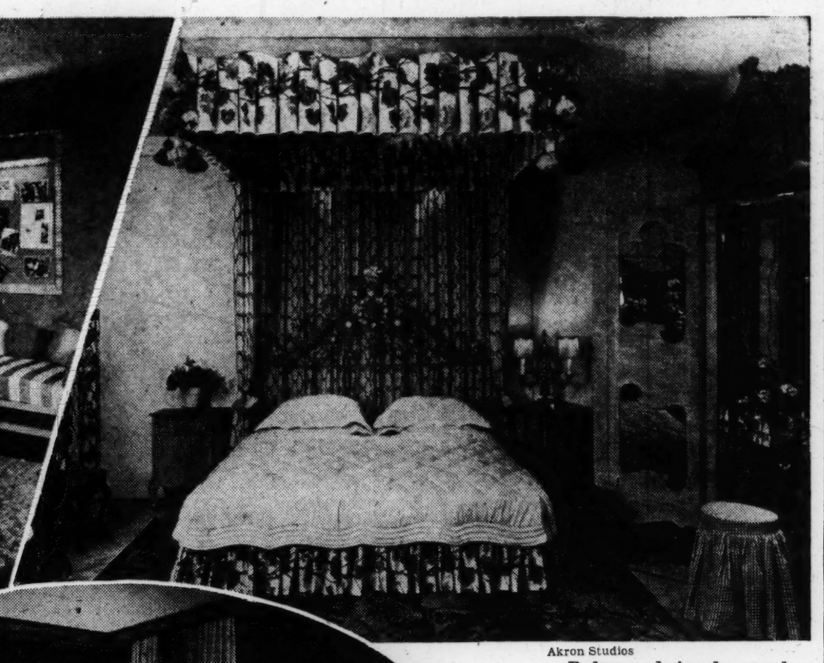
This green serves as a background for the sturdy portrait of Simon Bolivar, painted by his friend and admirer Francis Drexel, a Philadelphian who went to South America in 1832 and apparently spent much of his time in painting pictures of Bolivar. So close was this friendship that Bolivar lent Drexel sums of money with which he returned to the United States, and founded two great banking houses—Drexel & Company, and Morgan & Company.

The pale, solid-colored wool draperies at the windows of this room pick up the poncho's colors—green, lime yellow, Peruvian pink—in a tasseled wool fringe that brings an almost Victorian touch into this otherwise modern room.

The bedroom is as gay as a birdcage in the sunshine. It positively seems to sing. Traditionally it has the feeling of the Peru-Spanish-Colonial period. Climbing geraniums trip cheerfully up and down the draperies and the bed canopy. A grille pattern, adapted from the famous Perricholi Palace in Lima, forms the background of the geranium-covered fabric. While the wide, canopied bed with its bright-colored cascade of tumbling tassels holds the center of the room, a close second in interest is the bleached and pickled Louis XV armoire which has been completely transformed from its former gloomy grandeur by being lined with mirrors and turned into a bewitching dressing table.

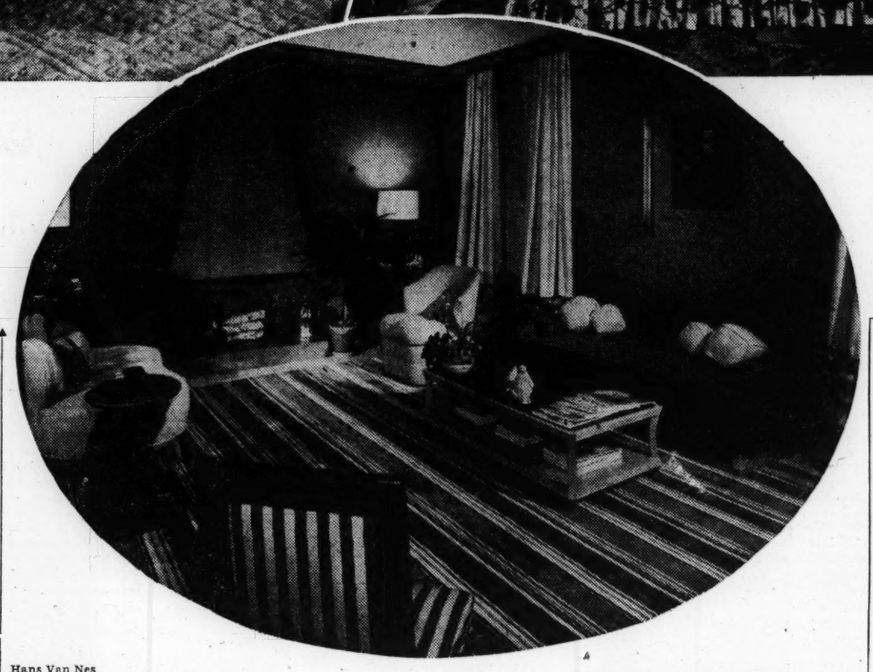
Hans Van Nes

**One of a group of Peruvian rooms designed by William Pahlmann and on display at Lord & Taylor's. Bright colors are used in all of them. This bed-sitting room features walls of sharp blue, christened "Cuzco Blue" after the ancient capital of the Incas. An Indian wool rug, especially woven, covers the dark floor. The stripes on the day-bed pick up the colors of the draperies—pink, Inca blue, and two shades of green.**



Akron Studios

**Bedroom designed around a climbing geranium pattern inspired by the abundance of this plant in South America. The old iron bedhead is brought up to date with paint. The rug is old Bessarabian needlepoint. A bleached Louis XV armoire serves as a dressing table when opened. It is completely mirrored on the inside. Religious art from Lima and Cuzo lend color to the walls.**



Hans Van Nes

**A Peruvian poncho from the shores of Lake Titicaca supplied the color scheme for this living room. Jungle green, lime yellow, and Peruvian pink are the dominating colors, green on the walls and sofa, and all three in the rug. The striped chairs combine the pink with the neutral shade of the wool draperies. The furniture, designed by Pahlmann, follows the lines of Peruvian Colonial and early Republican periods. The portrait of Simon Bolivar, over the sofa, was painted in 1832 by Francis Drexel. Pink and yellow cushions are used on the sofa and chairs.**

## Coming-Out Party Planned For Latin-American Wares

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Life in New York is more or less like a continual world's fair, but there always appears to be room for one more. Now along comes a dramatic Latin-American Fair at Macy's. It opens to the public on January 17, and thousands of interested people will pour through its ornate entrance gates, which reproduce features of the famous old Colonial Church of Arequepa in Peru. They will carry away a more definite impression of our good neighbors to the South than they have ever had before.

A wealth of South American merchandise, said to be the largest collection of Latin-American goods ever offered in this country, will be displayed in a typical Latin-American atmosphere. This fair promises to be a practical demonstration of the fact that Latin-American merchandise can compete with any in the world's markets.

**You Will Go South**

You will find yourself transported down through Brazil, Peru, and Chile, to the vast plains of the Argentine. As you pass the be-flagged entrance you will find at your left an art gallery, modeled after the new Modern Classic Museum in Caracas, where hundreds of the finest examples of contemporary Latin-American paintings will be hung.

"Avenida 1942," a modern street with shops reminiscent of those which are ever ready to tempt arriving and departing passengers at the Rio Airport, will tempt you to "buy South American." Leather goods, apparel, books will be there. You will linger listening to the music of those haunting South American rhythms which you have heard over the radio. Here also you will find other merchandise seen in the smartest Latin-American shops.

You will be able to stroll leisurely through a series of typical booths and bazaars, called The Arcade, to shop for native textiles, handcraft, pottery, ceramics, and glassware.

In "Fiesta Square," daily events for the entertainment of visitors will go forward with variety and dispatch.

**Silver to Browse Over**

"Street of Silver" will show manufactured silver products of almost every one of the Latin-American countries. Besides the silver display, one of the most popular features is expected to be the Temple of Jewels—a reproduction of the Mayan "Temple of Warriors." This imposing structure is to be surrounded by a simulated jungle where tropical birds and growing orchids will be prepared to make even a Tarzan feel at home.

A Rug Mart; a Travel Bureau; a Cafe where you may sip hot chocolate and other South American drinks while listening to the throbbing music of native musicians—these top off the presentation from the standpoint of what there is to see.

But the real significance of this Latin-American Fair is something more than meets the eye. It stems from the fact that this country and Latin America are working together for democracy, for a broader political understanding, and for the development of cultural and trade relations vital not only to future prosperity, but to mutual security as well.

## 'Mr. and Mrs.' Beach Outfits Previewed On West Coast

*By the Associated Press*

Husband and wife—or boy and girl friend—need not become separated for long on the beaches next summer. Separated couples need only to match their beach attire and there'll be the other partner—provided they've selected an exclusive design.

Two-piece swim suits for milady were matched with trunks of the same design and material for hubby, as seven Hollywood and Los Angeles designers recently previewed their '42 offerings. For instance, a cable-stitch white suit for her was shown with trunks in cable-stitch for him. To top it off, there were crew-necked, long sleeved white cable-stitch sweaters for use on chill evenings.

For feminine beach attire, the designers stressed charm. Suits were more colorful and designed to give a slimming effect.

Colors ranged from black through many shades of blue and gold to white. Red was used chiefly as an accent. A striking one-piece suit flaunted a large, red lobster design embroidered on plain white.

Another was a two-piece model in gold with a large and flamboyant palm tree appliqued in brown wool. Dull-finished fabrics were much in evidence. Featured were velvet, pique, and wool rubberized fabrics.

## A Nursery Grows Up

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

A young miss of the sophisticated age of eight years was thoroughly disgusted that her bedroom was so childish in appearance. Why, it hadn't been changed since she was a baby. It was really still a nursery—and all the other girls at school had real, grown-up rooms!

Her mother, who had to be the home decorator, knew that it was high time something was done to cause the nursery to grow up, so she set about the job.

To begin with, it was a medium-sized room, rather long and narrow. And it had the usual nursery rhyme murals—the bane of its occupant's existence! The walls had to be painted or papered, and the latter was decided upon by the young miss, whose preference in most things was solicited.

**Made a Bed Alcove**

Going through the interior decorating department of a large store the mother got an idea for a bed alcove. With the aid of paint and fabric she carried out the idea by painting one end wall a deep yellow and carrying this color along the two adjoining walls for several feet. The illusion of a separate area was created. And this impression was enhanced by hanging draperies at each side of the room where the yellow met the off-white in which the rest of the room was painted. The draperies, which hung from the ceiling to the floor, were soft green, tied back with yellow. A valance was attached to the ceiling. This clever curtaining of the yellow-painted area, which seemed to put the bed in a room by itself, was the most important feature of the whole decorating scheme.

A studio couch was purchased and placed in the alcove. Its cover was a yellow and green tufted one. At the foot of the couch was placed a low bookcase painted white and holding a small radio. A kidney-shaped dresser and bench, bought unpainted, were enameled white and the dresser skirted in soft green to match the bed draperies. A cushion for the bench was covered in the same green material. Dressing table and bench were placed in front of one of the two windows in the room, which were curtained in yellow net and tied back with green.

**Remodeled Old Pieces**

The rest of the furniture in the room came from other parts of the house—a white-painted chest of drawers, a wing chair upholstered in the same green material as the drapes, and a lamp placed on a small white table by the chair.

The charmingly decorated room awakened in the eight-year-old a pride in her surroundings that inspired her to keep everything in "apple pie order." D. M.

## Blackout Your Windows With Old Materials

You don't need to rush out to buy new materials for blackout curtains. You can avoid unexpected and sudden expense by using material you already have at home. This is the heartening advice of the Consumer Division of the Office of Price Administration in a series of suggestions issued for the benefit of householders in coastal cities.

Using material already on hand, these instructions point out, will help ease the strain that an abnormal civilian demand would place upon our textile industry, which is working overtime on military orders. And it will prevent needless drain of the country's textile goods, according to the Consumer Division.

**Official Instructions**

The Division has formulated the following suggestions on blackout curtaining:

1. Do not go out immediately to buy material for blackout curtains. Find out whether you will need them at all. Coastline areas may be required to blackout nightly, but all-night every-night blackouts over the whole vast area of the United States probably never will be required. In any event, the signal to prepare for blackouts will come from civilian defense authorities. Don't jump the gun; wait for word to prepare.

2. If you need blackout curtains, examine your own resources. The drapes now hanging at your windows possibly may be adapted. Go through your trunks, scour your chests, search the attic and cellar, and you may find goods to do the job. (For example: One ingenious lady found an old blanket, and sewed rings around the sides. She then strung a row of hooks around her window, and now has an effective blackout curtain.) Such things as blankets, quilts, bedspreads, rugs, carpets, draperies, dark oilcloth, overcoats, slip covers, etc., may be found adequate. If you don't find anything around the house that will do, check with your neighbor or mother-in-law. They may have spare materials.

3. Put your cloth through a test. To be acceptable, it must pass no light when held before a lighted electric bulb. Test the material again after hanging—send someone out to see if any cracks of light shine through.

4. All windows in the house or apartment need not be curtained. In many British households one room is used exclusively during blackouts. The family retires to this room as soon as the air-raid siren is heard, turning off all lights in the other rooms. Only the windows of this one room need be curtained so that no light escapes. Light should not, of course, be allowed to filter from it into other rooms and out the windows.

5. In hanging the blackout curtains, remember that you need ventilation. British experience indicates that windows ought to be left partly open, particularly on warm nights, and the curtains should be constructed with this in mind. Lightweight curtains will blow open and expose light. The curtains should be heavy, or securely fastened above and below the window.

**Paint Not Recommended**

6. Use of black or dark blue paint to cover windows may fit some situations, but is not recommended for the average householder. Windows blacked out in this manner cannot be opened during blackouts unless curtains have also been provided.

7. The householder with a basement workshop or a few hand tools may build a wooden frame to fit tightly over the window frame, and cover it with a flat section of black-painted cardboard, or with wood or plywood. Slits could be introduced in the sides of the frame to allow air movement without letting light out, and the frame may be kept near the window, to be hooked over it during blackouts.

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## State Flowers Bloom on New Carpets

No matter what state of the Union you live in, you can now have its official flower permanently displayed in your home—a whole carpet of flowers, in fact.

Are you a soft-spoken Georgian? Then by all means you should choose a charming covering of wild roses for your living-room floor. But if you reside in the Buckeye State, let carnations beneath your feet testify to your pride in that "home of Presidents."

You can show your patriotism thus, thanks to an enterprising carpet manufacturer who has discovered how to translate the flowers of the forty-eight American States into smart, livable carpet patterns. Cochrane Americana Florals bear such intriguing names as Texas Bluebonnet, Illinois Violet, Pennsylvania Mountain Laurel, and New York State Rose.

## Don't Discard Your Old Costume Jewelry!

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

Why not bring your old costume jewelry up to date to wear with this year's dress fashions?

One clever woman has combined two old pieces to make one new ornament. A gold necklace with filigree ball "dangles" she looped up with fine jeweler's wire and attached it to a large safety pin. Its companion piece, a rather large, oval gold pin, she wears pinned over the safety pin. The resulting effect is similar to that of many of the new costume pins.

A brightly colored bracelet made of miniature fruits strung on a gold chain was turned into a smart accessory by another woman. Looped up with jeweler's wire, it added a gay note of color at the neckline of a black dress.

A link bracelet of square pieces of Chinese jade set in old gold and connected with a gold chain was used effectively across the neck of a brown velvet dress.

Parts or pieces of old costume jewelry can often be used on dress buttons. For instance, a bracelet made up of round pieces of carved cinnabar was taken apart and the cinnabar sections glued to large, round black buttons. They made a most unusual and effective trimming for a black dress.

You can wear your old costume jewelry again in a new guise and no one will ever be the wiser!

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ARLINGTON MILLS, *Lawrence, Mass.*

# The Home Forum



## She Gave Us Music

IT IS DIFFICULT, after all these years, to recall my mother's face as it was when I was a child. Memory often relaxes its hold on line and color, on the shape of features which time has imperceptibly changed. But an expression which reveals her essential quality remains untouched, and may be summoned back at will. And I remember my mother best when I think of her look as she sang.

There could not have been a time when she did not sing. Music was as much a part of her as speech; indeed, I believe that, like so many people who have a faculty for music and employ it because they must, it represented to her a means of life, a kind of action as natural as eating or walking or working with the hands. And, since the voice was her instrument, she sang as birds do, from necessity; that is, from a kind of inner compulsion.

* * *

Yet the "unpremeditated art" of the bird would never have completely satisfied her. To make music might be a joy and a release, but it was also an adventure and an enterprise that kept demanding more and more of thought, and what anyone loving it less might consider labor. It never occurred to us that this was so. But we knew that, when Mother hurried through her regular duties and slipped away from the kitchen to the piano, it would not be kind to interrupt her absorption.

Of course, she sang about the house a great deal, not idly as people do who rather enjoy making a tune, but giving thought to the song and her manner of singing as any artist would who knows the delight of creating a perfect thing. She sang while she dusted and swept and baked, and I am afraid often she forgot the bread in the oven or the pot bubbling over the fire. Father, who had no ear for music and could not understand such a preoccupation, sometimes complained of a burnt flavor not completely disguised, and she would promise to attend more wholeheartedly to the cooking in the future. But I cannot remember that she ever did. Gradually the oldest of us took a share in the preparing of meals, and a good thing it was, too. We had more music and learned a useful art at the same time.

* * *

She could always sing with an easy conscience while she sewed or mended, because, having been taught fine needlework as a child, her clever fingers knew what to do almost of themselves. The deep wide-armed rocking-chair that traveled with us from home to home, through thirteen states, seemed to contribute something of its own to the rhythm of ballad, *lied*, and operatic aria. Sweet Afton flowed gently, "On mighty pens uplifted soared the eagle aloft," Elizabeth prayed for Tannhäuser and the Lotus-flower opened in pale splendor while the swaying chair marked off the measures. When we were small and sometimes needed comforting, it could even turn into a boat like the silver one in the clouds:

"Sailing on a sea of sleep
While the stars go by."

We thought those words lovely, and the smooth line of the tune always had power to restore our shaken equilibrium and set us right again. So, too, did another favorite, ending sleepily on the prayer:

"Darling, may thy dreams be sweet!"

Others may prefer the Brahms lullaby, for many reasons, but the gentle movement of this one from "Erminie" made it seem like a property of Mother herself, as if it had flowed out from her own heart and mind to satisfy our need. And, whenever we hear it now, it brings her back as she was then, young, softly blooming, with a voice like that angel's "whose heartstrings were a lute."

* * *

Yet, if this had been all, we would have had little more than many other children whose legacy of music begins but also ends with the lullaby. With us, the "children's hour" was the one spent by the piano before the youngest went off to bed. Naturally, because of our several ages, the program had to be catholic, beginning with Stephen Foster and Gilbert and Sullivan. Binky, who had an ear for tunes and a good memory, knew all those airs by heart before he was six and used often to sing himself to sleep with them. His dear little piping voice made us laugh, but we loved it. Especially when he sang Koko, Sir Joseph Porter, and Iolanthe with sublime disregard of range or quality, or "Out on the Deep" in his child's thin treble.

Once, when he had been listening to the evening program for some time without uttering a word, he suddenly startled Mother by crying out: "No, no! That's not right. It goes like this:" and singing the line from "A Wandering Minstrel I" exactly as he had first heard it and in perfect pitch.

* * *

Mother, who knew well that she had struck a wrong note, gazed at him in amazement and delight. Probably not one child in ten thousand could, at his age, have heard the error or have been able to correct it. Mother knew what that meant. And so do I, now.

We were not all sharers in that precious endowment to the same degree; but I believe that this evening hour, and many more like it in later years, taught us where such treasure could be found. It became a treasure which nothing could ever corrupt and which would increase year by year to such wealth as no one would be likely to spend in a lifetime.

Mother knew, of course, exactly what she might be doing for us; but did we? Certainly not, any more than a child who has laboriously spelled through his first book appreciates what worlds of experience may now be open to him. But, from time to time, we guessed.

* * *

There was so much music—opera, song-cycles, oratorios, and the vast literature of the piano—which was beyond our understanding that at first we actually listened only to what appealed to our fancy, usually the tuneful "little" songs that almost anyone would love at first hearing. But gradually we began to hear more; and, as we heard, to listen for what had escaped us before.

I can still remember the precise moment and the great happiness I felt when I discovered Wagner. Mother was singing an aria I had heard so often that I knew every phrase, every interval, every nuance, yet still without much comprehension of its meaning. Then, of a sudden as she sang, the sounds rushed upon me in such beauty as could hardly be borne, and I really heard the song for the first time. Life became instantly warm and lovely with that revelation, for I knew instinctively that there would be many others: that this could not be the only one.

* * *

And of course it happened in much the same way to all of us, many times over. Except to Binky, that happy child, who was born with the awareness that we had to grope for. Beauty was revealed to us often, but Mother took care that the recognition should always be our own, the natural fruit of growth. We began, each one of us, dimly to understand the relation of music to our own lives, to our joys and griefs, our desires and aspirations: how through music one could live more richly, more generously, more completely; how the love of music made one wish to share, even compelled one to share, what might otherwise have been almost incommunicable.

Our childhood had its griefs and disappointments, but so had Mozart's. When we came to know him as a friend, we could imagine his saying:

"What do these things matter? They will pass. Let us make music!"

* * *

Music that counseled no escape, but acknowledged things as they were, and then built up an impregnable rampart of confidence and hope between; music that assuaged but made strong in the assuaging—that was Beethoven, as we came to know him and as he entered and possessed our hearts. Music that uttered in rapture a child's clear untroubled faith—that was Haydn. Music as complicated as a tree, evolving as inevitably as truth, revealing the shape of all things and giving the soul a voice—that was Bach. And Brahms, warm, mellow, wise, who left for us songs for dear companions and symphonies for an endless vista.

All this music and more became ours. The record is countless. Because, actually, what our mother did was to make us a gift not only of the music she loved, but an awareness which was more precious still. It was even more than that. Behind her in a long line stretched the ranks of those who had passed on their endowment, too, as something that cannot be kept to one's self, but must be shared, that should be common property. And we, too, have joined that company.

ELAINE WESTALL GOULD

### *Clouds on Mauna Loa*
*(Hawaii)*

Around the smooth brown neck
Of Mauna Loa—
Long Mountain—
The white clouds are strung
Like a necklet of white flowers.
Like a woman of Old Hawaii,
The great face smiles,
Strong and kind,
Above the cloud-blossom *lei*.

M. M. M.


## CHRISTIAN SCIENCE QUARTERLY
### (BIBLE LESSONS)

The Christian Science Lesson-Sermons contained in the Christian Science Quarterly are selected references from the Bible with correlative passages from the Christian Science textbook, "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures," by MARY BAKER EDDY. These constitute the only sermons at the Sunday services held in The Mother Church and its branches. The Quarterly is published four times a year in English; and in seven languages with English on alternate pages. Price, one year, $1.00; single copy, 25c. Monthly in Braille. Price, one year, $2.50; single copy, 25c.

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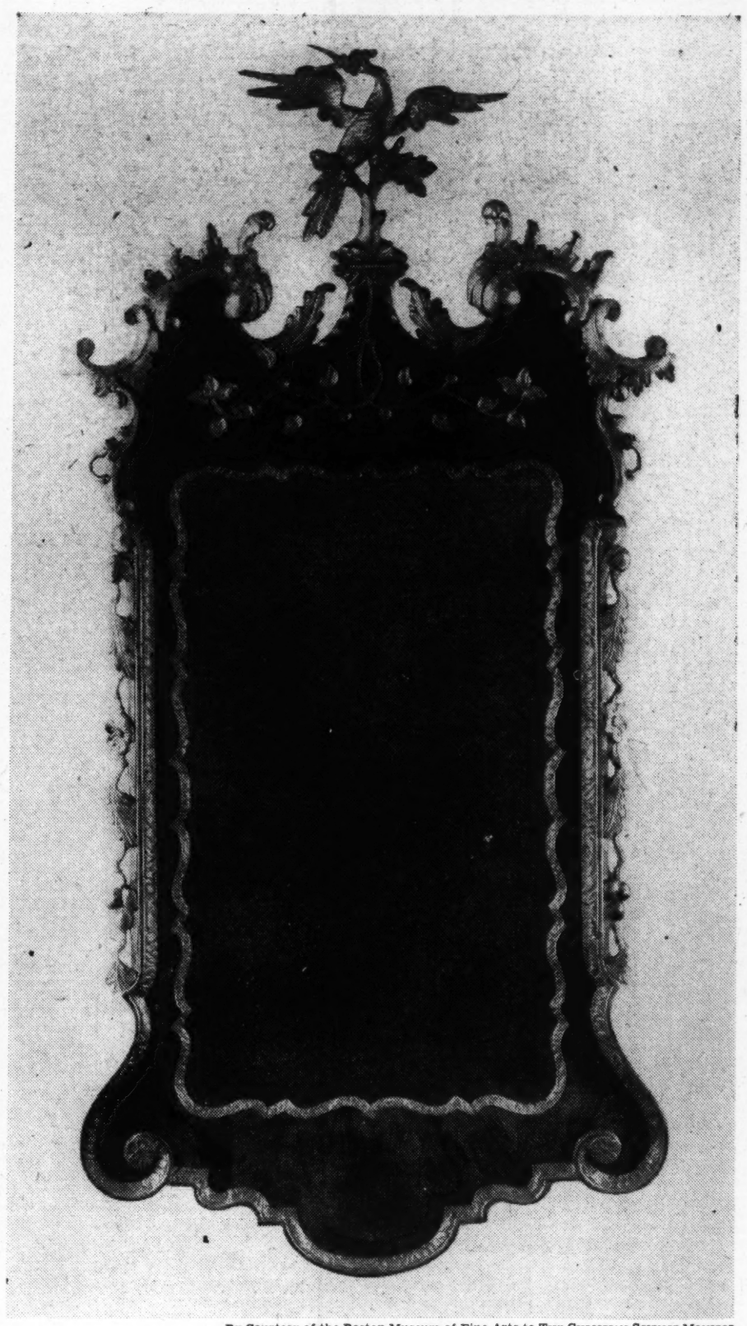

By Courtesy of the Boston Museum of Fine Arts to THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

AN EARLY AMERICAN LOOKING-GLASS

AMERICAN ART in the eighteenth century was centered around the home. It was a decorative and domestic art, reflecting excellent taste. Considering the size of the population of the Colonies, it is surprising how many artisans were able to thrive on commissions conferred by discerning patrons. While the Colonials did show a strong predilection for the English style, American workmanship was no mere copying of prototypes of the motherland.

Cabinetwork and wood-carving excelled particularly. This mirror is an example of the handiwork of the period designed for domestic use. It is believed to have been made in New England sometime between 1760 and 1775. Of mahogany veneer on yellow pine, it has gilded moldings, and the top is ornately embellished with scrolls and a lively eagle.

## Some Amenities of A Spanish Inn

WHERE little red flames winked by the roadside and tethered mules stirred and stamped at our approach, two freight wagons were drawn up in the scrub, and their complement of men slept heavily under them, between one long day of traveling and the next. Stars paled, and a thin chill dawn showed how oak differs from pine; the highway descended and rose again, lulling the senses with monotony and drowsiness till with a sudden turn, in mid-morning, the motor slid through low streets of small plain houses, and rounded into the trodden plaza before the inn at Minglanilla.

This ancient roadhouse is perfect in its kind, where the best chambers lie all upstairs around a central apartment, and the mules and horses of carters and travelers, with cows and donkeys, are stabled directly underneath. To sit in the dim wide space of the *Zaguán* suited us better than ceremony upstairs; we watched on one side the creatures that rustled and shifted in the shadows before long manger-racks, and poultry scratching with meditative chuckle about their feet; then turned to view the kitchen on the other side, warmed with sun and fire, tiled with fresh blue and yellow azuléjos that betokened we were coming towards Valencia. The good smell of hot oil came out, while one woman peeled potatoes and sliced them into an earthen bowl of fair cool water, and the other fetched eggs in her apron before . . . shaking out the heavy grass-bleached tablecloth and laying beside us flat pale loaves of the firm, fine Spanish bread. We heard and smelt as the omelette went into the pan: so we lunched, early though it was, on golden potato *tortilla* . . . and white bread. — From "Heart of Spain," by GEORGIANA GODDARD KING. (Cambridge, Mass.: Harvard University Press.)

### *Where Now the Hush*

Summer has lingered
here: the thriving bush
grows green where strength has fingered
the verdure. Once the thrush
fluttered her warm wings
here where now the hush
of winter calmly falls,
and silence flings
the gentle shower: all's
white, white
through the long night,
except the giant pine
and the tiny bush,
green, green.

JOSEPH JOEL KEITH

## Sowing and Reaping

*Written for The Christian Science Monitor*

IT IS a well-known fact that in the cultivation of a garden, we reap what we sow, that like produces like. For instance, we know that if we plant vegetable seeds, we cannot pick flowers after the seeds have germinated and the plants matured. If we want flowers, we must plant flower seeds. In our mental gardening we do not always see this fact so readily. Have not many people who bewail the lack of good in their lives, failed to sow the seed from which good could grow?

A much-loved teacher used to give the school children "memory gems" to learn. One of the stanzas reads:

"The garden of life it beareth well,
It will repay our care;
But the blossoms must always and ever be
Like the seed we're planting there."

One of the pupils in that class, now grown, has recalled the lines many times since taking up the study of Christian Science, for this Science shows that the harvest of good from the seed of right thinking is abundant. If we sow thoughts of fear, discouragement, resentment, ingratitude, and selfishness, can we expect a harvest of good from such sowing? Jesus said (Matthew 7:16), "Do men gather grapes of thorns, or figs of thistles?" No more can we gather a harvest of abundance, health, love, success, or joy from wrong mental sowing, or expect a bountiful crop when we have sown sparingly.

Mary Baker Eddy, the Discoverer and Founder of Christian Science, in "Miscellaneous Writings" (p. 331) makes it plain that when thought is "abiding in Truth, the warmth and sunlight of prayer and praise and understanding will ripen the fruits of Spirit, and goodness will have its springtide of freedom and greatness." Holding thought to the truth that man is the reflection of God, infinite Love, heals and delivers us from belief in evil or error. When we reflect Love by sowing the seeds of kindness, faith, patience, purity, and joy, we gather a rich harvest of good in sickness healed, discord vanquished, and sin and death overcome.

Does one need health, supply, harmony, and protection? Does the harvest of good seem scanty to eyes blinded by materiality? In reality the harvest of good is always abundant. Jesus said (John 4:35), "Lift up your eyes, and look on the fields; for they are white already to harvest." Let us stop looking at error as real, and lift our thought to God, good. Fear blinds our eyes to the good by which we are surrounded. God is omnipotent and omnipresent. In the infinitude of good, where is there any room for evil? When we realize the fact of God's allness we are no longer afraid, for we know there is nothing to fear. Fear is an illusion. We must realize that man, God's reflection, expresses His perfection, even as the sun is expressed in the sunshine. And as there is no darkness in the sunshine, so there is no evil in the man of God's creating, who ever reflects Him in health, abundance, all good.

One verse of a beautiful hymn declares (Christian Science Hymnal, No. 3):

"A grateful heart a garden is,
Where there is always room
For every lovely, Godlike grace
To come to perfect bloom."

Gratitude makes us receptive to the abundance of good which God constantly gives to His children. We seem to lack good only because we are not ready to receive all He gives. When we are receptive to Truth, we shall realize that God never withholds good.

Sometimes when we think we have sown good seed, but see no evidence of having accomplished good, we may well remember Paul's words (I Corinthians 3:6), "I have planted, . . . but God gave the increase." Our work is to sow the seed, leaving the results to God's care. Even though we may never see the results of some of our own spiritual sowing, we may be sure that somewhere good has resulted. On page 361 of "Science and Health with Key to the Scriptures" Mrs. Eddy says, "A germ of infinite Truth, though least in the kingdom of heaven, is the higher hope on earth, but it will be rejected and reviled until God prepares the soil for the seed." And God is constantly preparing the soil. Our own responsibility is to reflect God in every thought, word, and deed. Christian Science reveals the absolute truth about the goodness of all that is real, for good is indeed infinite, measureless, boundless, unending. Could we have a greater hope than to achieve the kingdom of heaven on earth, here and now? That is what Christian Science is teaching its students to do.

Let us not be too concerned over the reaping. Our sowing prepares for that. Sometimes our human plans would limit us. Jesus declared (Matthew 13:39), "The reapers are the angels." Mrs. Eddy tells us that angels are "God's thoughts passing to man; spiritual intuitions, pure and perfect; the inspiration of goodness, purity, and immortality, counteracting all evil, sensuality, and mortality" (Science and Health, p. 581). Knowing that angels do the reaping and that God, good, is infinite, can we not leave the results of our sowing of good seed, and the thought of how soon or how great the harvest shall be, in our heavenly Father's hands?

[In another column will be found a translation of this article into Spanish]

## LA SIEMBRA Y LA COSECHA

Traducción del artículo sobre la Ciencia Cristiana publicado en inglés en esta página

ES UN HECHO NOTORIO que en el cultivo de un jardín cosechamos lo que sembramos, que una cosa produce otra a su semejanza. Así, por ejemplo, sabemos que si sembramos semillas de legumbres, no podemos coger flores, cuando las semillas hayan germinado y las plantas hayan llegado a madurar. Si deseamos flores, tenemos que sembrar semillas de flores. Pero este hecho no se reconoce siempre tan claramente en lo que toca a nuestros jardines mentales. ¿No es verdad que muchos que lamentan la falta de cosas buenas en su vida han dejado de sembrar la simiente de la cual cosas buenas pudieran brotar?

Un maestro de escuela, al cual los niños amaban mucho, les hacía aprender de memoria ciertas "joyas de pensamiento". Entre ellas se encontraba el verso siguiente:

"El jardín de la vida lleva buen fruto,
Nos recompensa por nuestro cuidado;
Pero las flores han de ser siempre
Como las simientes que hemos plantado."

Uno de los alumnos de aquella clase, que ya ha llegado a ser hombre, ha recordado a veces estas líneas, desde que empezó a estudiar la Ciencia Cristiana, porque esta Ciencia enseña que la cosecha de bien que recogemos de la semilla de buenos pensamientos es bien abundante. Si sembramos pensamientos de temor, desaliento, resentimiento, ingratitud y egoísmo,—¿podemos esperar una cosecha de bien de tal semilla? Jesús dijo (Mateo, 7:16): "¿Acaso se cogen uvas de los espinos, o higos de los abrojos?" No es posible tampoco recoger una cosecha de abundancia, salud, amor, éxito o alegría de una errónea siembra mental, o esperar segar abundantemente, si no hemos sembrado generosamente.

Mary Baker Eddy, la Descubridora y Fundadora de la Ciencia Cristiana, explica en la página 331 de su libro MISCELLANEOUS WRITINGS (ESCRITOS MISCELANEOS) que cuando el pensamiento "mora en la Verdad, el calor y la luz de la oración y alabanza y entendimiento maduran los frutos del Espíritu, y la bondad tendrá su primavera de libertad y grandeza." El atener nuestro pensamiento a la verdad de que el hombre es el reflejo de Dios, el Amor infinito, cura y nos libra de la creencia en el mal o el error. Si reflejamos el Amor, sembrando las semillas de bondad, fe, paciencia, pureza y alegría, recogemos una cosecha abundante de bien en la curación de enfermedades, la disipación de la discordancia, y el vencimiento del pecado y de la muerte.

¿Hay alguien a quien le falte salud, abastecimiento, armonía y protección? ¿Sucede acaso que la cosecha de bien parece escasa a ojos ofuscados por la materialidad? En realidad la cosecha de bien es siempre abundante. Jesús dijo (Juan, 4:35): "Alzad vuestros ojos y mirad los campos, que ya están blancos para la siega." Dejemos de considerar el error como una realidad, elevando nuestros pensamientos hacia Dios, el bien. El temor ciega nuestros ojos para que no veamos el bien que nos rodea. Dios es omnipotente y omnipresente. ¿Donde hay lugar para el mal en la infinitud del bien? Cuando comprendamos el hecho de la totalidad de Dios, ya no estaremos temerosos, porque sabemos que no hay nada que temer. El temor es una ilusión. Tenemos que darnos cuenta de que el hombre, el reflejo de Dios, expresa Su perfección, como el sol es expresado por sus rayos de luz. Y como no hay obscuridad en la luz del sol, no hay mal en el hombre de la creación de Dios, que Le refleja semiternamente en salud, abundancia y todo lo bueno.

Un verso de un bello himno dice (Himnario de la Ciencia Cristiana, No. 3):

"Un corazón agradecido es como un jardín,
En donde hay siempre lugar
Para toda belleza y gracia de Dios,
Que florecen en perfecto esplendor."

El agradecimiento nos hace receptivos para la abundancia del bien que Dios da constantemente a Sus hijos. Parecemos escasear en cosas buenas sólo porque no estamos listos para recibir todo lo que El nos da. Cuando aceptemos la Verdad, comprenderemos que Dios nunca nos priva de nada bueno.

A veces, cuando pensamos que hemos sembrado buena semilla, sin ver pruebas de que haya producido nada que valga la pena, haremos bien en recordar las palabras de San Pablo (I. Corintios, 3:6): "Yo planté . . . pero Dios dió el aumento." Nuestra obra es sembrar la semilla, dejando los resultados al cuidado de Dios. Aunque tal vez no veamos jamás los resultados de algunas de nuestras siembras espirituales, podemos estar seguros de que en alguna parte buenos resultados se han producido. En la página 361 de su libro SCIENCE AND HEALTH WITH KEY TO THE SCRIPTURES (CIENCIA Y SALUD CON CLAVE DE LAS ESCRITURAS) Mary Baker Eddy dice: "Un germen de la Verdad infinita, aunque sea el más pequeño en el reino de Dios, es la esperanza más alta en la tierra, pero será rechazado y vilificado hasta que Dios prepare el suelo para la semilla." Y Dios está preparando el suelo constantemente. Nuestra propia responsabilidad consiste en reflejar a Dios en todo pensamiento, toda palabra y todo acto. La Ciencia Cristiana revela la verdad absoluta acerca de la perfección de todo lo que es real, porque Dios, el bien, es infinito de veras, inmensurable, ilimitado, imperecedero. ¿Pudiéramos tener esperanza mayor que la de establecer el reino de los cielos en la tierra, actualmente y aquí mismo? Y esto es lo que la Ciencia Cristiana está enseñando a sus discípulos.

No nos preocupemos demasiado por la cosecha. Nuestra siembra prepara para ella. A veces nuestros planes humanos tienden a limitarnos. Jesús explica (Mateo, 13:39): "Los segadores son los ángeles." La señora Eddy nos dice que los ángeles son "los pensamientos de Dios que pasan al hombre; inspiraciones espirituales, puras y perfectas; la inspiración de bondad, pureza e inmortalidad, contrarrestando todo el mal, la sensualidad y la mortalidad" (SCIENCE AND HEALTH, pág. 581). Sabiendo que los ángeles hacen la siega y que Dios, el bien, es infinito,—¿No podemos dejar los resultados de nuestra siembra de buena semilla, y el cuidado respecto al tiempo y la cantidad de la cosecha confiadamente en las manos de nuestro Padre celestial?

Información respecto a la literatura de la Ciencia Cristiana publicada en este idioma puede obtenerse dirigiéndose a la Casa Editorial de la Ciencia Cristiana (The Christian Science Publishing Society, Boston, Massachusetts, U. S. A.).


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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1942

Second Section

# Intimate Message: Washington

*Mrs. F. D. R. and Her Work in the OCD* ..... *By Mary Hornaday*

Just what is Mrs. Franklin D. Roosevelt doing in her job as Assistant Director of the Office of Civilian Defense?

I don't mean how is she doing? There's plenty of controversy about that. But what is her aim? Why does the OCD want to organize volunteer participation in home defense, beyond what the American Red Cross is doing?

In most places the result of Mrs. Roosevelt's effort hasn't shown up yet. Cities and towns are getting their first-line protective services in order first. Air-raid wardens, auxiliary policemen, and fire fighters. The type of welfare service that the President's wife is directing will come along later.

At a press conference this week, women reporters received their first clear-cut impression of what the volunteer bureaus Mrs. Roosevelt is setting up all over the country will be expected to do.

The women and older men who sign up for this type of service are to be visiting welfare workers.

**Care of Underprivileged**

If an air raid comes to an American city, the people who suffer the most will be the poor, the infirm, and the mentally insecure. Most of us will get along all right. We have the means and ingenuity to look after ourselves and our families. But what about the people in New York's tenements or in the factory towns who will have nothing to fall back on if they are "bombed out"?

It's all right to say that bombs fall equally on the rich and the poor, but the effect isn't always the same.

One of Britain's greatest wartime problems has been the care of its underprivileged. They have flocked to the bomb shelters and felt secure in the comradeship they found there. Canteens gave them better food than they had at home. Nurses were available to give them advice on their children and help look after them.

When "Jerry" stopped coming over with his nightly load of bombs, many of them continued to go to the shelters because there they had found security that was lacking in their home lives.

In the United States, OCD Director Fiorello H. La Guardia is advising against the construction of large bomb shelters. The large number of casualties from a direct hit on big shelters plus the improbability of continued bombing here led to the decision to advise Americans to seek shelter in their own homes and offices.

That does not mean that the new social services that have come out of Britain's war will not have their American counterpart.

In some communities, air-raid wardens are already canvassing their districts to determine whether there are any persons who would need special attention in case of air raids. The warden will take the names. Then it will be up to Mrs. Roosevelt's volunteers to step in.

The warden, as he makes his rounds, may find a family where the husband is unemployed. He may find another home where the children are not getting enough to eat or where the family is mentally upset over a plight of one of its members.

In most communities, the proper welfare agencies are already in existence, to meet the material needs of those in want, but the families don't always know about them.

**Co-operation of Agencies**

Mrs. Roosevelt's cohorts will bring the needy and the welfare agencies together. They will start new wartime services where necessary.

If they find a man who moved to the city from the farm, they will be likely to recommend that he start a "victory garden." They will suggest to his wife that she go to a WPA canning project and learn how to conserve the food he raises. She may find a family that needs clothes.

If a woman has a large family that isn't getting enough to eat, the air warden's assistant will make sure she knows about free school lunches and the food stamp plan. She will make sure the unemployed know about the U. S. Employment Service and social security.

The air-raid warden himself won't have time to do much of this welfare work, Mrs. Roosevelt explained. He will need assistants who know all the community resources.

In certain cities volunteer workers have scoffed at this phase of defense as another "New Deal Experiment." They prefer to confine their efforts to actual protection from bombs.

England has proved that social welfare and physical protection are closely related.

What's more, the "Know Your Community" movement that Mrs. Roosevelt and the New Deal have promoted with only partial success for the last 10 years is spurting ahead amazingly now that air-raid wardens all over the country have begun to call on their neighbors.

# The Country Speaks: Midwest

*Getting in the Crops* ..... *By Dorothea Kahn*

Hired men on the farm promise to be as scarce as new automobiles this coming year, with the army and defense industries gathering up manpower. What can women do to make up for the shortages?

Farm women leaders from many sections discussed this question here at a recent conference arranged by the magazine, Farm Journal, and came to the conclusion that there is quite a lot women can and will do. But it probably won't mean that there will be a spectacular army of farmerettes recruited from the city to save the farm. The rural women discussed the possibility of giving stenographers attractive uniforms and sending them out in military formation to bring in the crops, but agreed that this is not a practical procedure. It will have to be a matter of innumerable individual adjustments and adaptations.

Some city women can help some farmers, said the women here. Rural homemakers attending the conference told of actual cases from last fall's experience when the labor shortage had already appeared. These cases were not, of course, in the big mechanized farms where it takes a skilled operator to run machinery. They occurred on small farms where the owner was threatened with loss of nearly his whole crop because he could not get day labor when it was urgently needed.

**Women Husk His Corn**

One such case was that of a corn farmer who couldn't get huskers. He got in touch with some folks he knew in town and managed to line up a dozen women who had grown up in farm homes and knew something about the country. They husked his corn.

In another case the Ladies' Aid Society of a town church came to the rescue, living up to its name. In this instance the farmer was a woman, according to Mrs. Sidney Maurer of Red Wing, Minn., who told the story. A fruit grower, she found herself at harvest time unable to hire the usual day labor for picking apples. Without help the crop would have been lost. So she hastened in to her church and appealed to the Ladies Aid. Seven volunteers responded, and the crop was saved.

Another member of the conference, Mrs. Carl Sanders of Hisega, S. D., reported that schoolteachers make excellent help around the farm home during their vacation months. She was high in praise of the local mathematics teacher—one of the best helpers about the farm home she had ever known. With assistance in the household, said Mrs. Sanders, the farm woman can be released to help in the outdoor work about the farm.

The rural leaders gathered here did not look like the type of woman one would expect to see working in the fields. Yet a number of them said they are planning to help their husbands do the farm work next year if it proves impossible to get help, or if untrained workers must be taken on. They think they can be particularly valuable as supervisors of unskilled workers when trained help is not available.

**Must Save in the Kitchen**

But if they are to do this, they want more labor-saving machinery in their kitchens and basements. The intelligent farm woman doesn't expect to become a drudge. She proposes to let electricity help with her washing and cleaning, and to take the time thus saved and use it where it can do the most good—in the field.

For that reason she is asking the Government to consider the importance of providing some equipment for the farm home during the war, and of seeing to it that rural electrification is not held up for lack of copper wire. She isn't asking for luxuries—just for tools which will enable her to do more work, and thus help provide food the nations need.

At the same time, she is asking the Government to be very discriminating when it comes to drafting young farmers, so that the Nation's food producing plant can continue to produce as it should. Women can help, but it still takes strong-armed men to handle the big farm machines and swing a tractor round the corners in the most efficient way, said the farmers' wives at the Chicago meeting. They think that draft boards should be as careful to defer essential farm labor as they are to keep needed workers in industry.

But these women realize that no matter what is done to defer essential farm labor, patriotic young men are going to enlist and that there will be severe shortages of labor. City women won't be able to do all the skilled tasks of the farm even if they were willing to try. The farm homemakers are going to spend more time than ever before out in the sunshine and in the barns working beside their husbands to help produce "food for freedom."

# To Change the Subject:

*Pets Have a Place in Raid Shelters* ..... *By Josephine Ripley*

Chubby had an air-raid shelter long before bombs fell on England.

All it took was one ominous roll of thunder to send our small dog scooting for shelter faster than any Britisher ever ducked for an Anderson. And he didn't need an air-raid warden to direct him under the nearest table.

On the Fourth of July it was the same. With ears back, tail limp, eyes wild and bewildered, he crouched in terror until the last firecracker had paid its salute to American independence.

I think of Chubby now as we file into our air-raid precaution classes to learn about bombs and where to seek safety if they should come. I am reminded of frightened animals everywhere who will tremble at things they cannot understand.

They're entitled to their chance, too. It's up to us to see that they get it, and if we're as mindful of the welfare of our pets at home as the boys at sea of mascots on shipboard, our animals will not be neglected.

**Tale of a Monkey**

I recall a story told me recently by one of the seamen on an English convoy ship. It was about one of their pets—a monkey. The boys decided that since the monkey was to share their peril, he ought to be provided with equal protection against it, so they made him a lifejacket, cut to his particular specifications, carefully stitched, and placed where it would be handy in case of need.

Later, when a torpedo found its mark, and orders came to abandon ship, there was the monkey, lifejacket and all, on the life-raft with the rest of them, and there he remained under the watchful eyes of his shipmates until rescue came three days later.

Then there's the famous story of Oscar, the cat. He started his seagoing adventures on the Nazi battleship Bismarck, and was picked up by the British destroyer, Cossack, when the German ship went down.

From the Cossack, he was transferred to the Ark Royal. Now that, too, has gone down, and Oscar, picked up from a drifting plank, has survived his third ship and his second shipwreck.

Home pets deserve the same chance that the boys provided for their seagoing mascots. They can ride it out, too, with the proper opportunity. Humane societies are doing their part. Animal Rescue Leagues in many cities are printing leaflets to be distributed to pet owners, and the American Red Star Animals Relief, with national headquarters in Albany, N. Y., has been quietly organizing during the past two years for just such an emergency.

This organization came into existence in 1916 for the purpose of providing relief to animals in the Army, and at the close of the first World War turned its attention toward the welfare of animals who might be in distress as a result of disaster, such as flood, fire or hurricane.

Since animals are not permitted in public air-raid shelters, it is necessary to make special provision for their safety, and the Red Star has issued instructions which include the following recommendations:

That dogs be kept under strict control during air-raid warnings—on leash, chain, or confined to one room. That drinking water be kept handy; dogs exercised near home, and not permitted to roam day or night.

**Care for the Horses**

The same instructions may be applied to the care of cats. In the case of horses, it is recommended that they be removed from harness, tied to the tailboard of wagon after locking rear wheels. Avoid tying horse to hydrants or telephone poles; never tie by reins, and don't remove the bit.

Always see that horse is supplied with web or rope halter—with at least six feet of rope attached. Don't abandon the animal during the air raids until all safety measures have been taken.

These are the material steps to be taken. But there are other things to remember, too, and one of them might be a little prayer that goes like this:

"Dear Father, hear and bless
Thy beasts and singing birds:
And guard with tenderness
Small things that have no words."

By a Staff Artist

*"185,000 Planes; 120,000 Tanks; 18,000,000 Tons of Ships . . ."*

This Nautical-Appearing Building Houses San Francisco's Marine Museum

In One of the Showcases: Star of Scotland

# San Francisco Museum Traces Pioneer Times

**Elaborate marine exhibit forms nucleus of displays which cover wide range of interests—Models of a mine, early types of aircraft, and railroad section ready for visitors—Gold rush days recalled.**

By Nate White

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN FRANCISCO—Since shipping built San Francisco, bringing settlers to its sand dunes and hills from all parts of the world and from the eastern United States around Cape Horn, it is considered fitting that an elaborate marine exhibit should be the nucleus of the newly formed San Francisco Museum of Science and Industry, now open in the City's Aquatic Park.

Models of clipper ships, brigantines, luxury liners, such as the Queen Mary, cargo steamers, a river boat, and quaint vessels of ancient types form the bulk of the Museum's contents. Rare old prints, advertising posters, many dating to the days of the gold rush around the Horn enable the visitor to pick up much of the exciting atmosphere of those days.

A model of a modern California mine, the beginnings of a rail section, and models of various types of aircraft mark the opening of other departments of the museum which will eventually cover the whole field of the West's industrial, agricultural, and technical progress.

**Dioramas of Early Days**

One large poster, printed in black and red, dated about 1856, advertises the start of the New York-to-San Francisco run of the "new and magnificent" double-engine sidewheelers of the New York - San Francisco Steamship Line. The 1,500-ton steamship, Union, brought passengers to Aspinwall, Panama, where they entrained by way of the Panama Railroad for a journey across the Isthmus to the waiting 1,800-ton steamship, Cortes, on the Pacific side. The poster advertised "greatly reduced rates" and "no detention on the Isthmus."

Another interesting item is a picture of the steamer, Mechanics Own, built for the Mechanics Mining Association which sailed from New York for the first time Aug. 14, 1849, bringing men to the California gold rush fields.

A hint of what may be developed at the museum in the future, life-like dioramas of historic bits of San Francisco's early days, is provided in a model of the landing of the French ship, the Ville de Paris.

Chartered by Felix Verdier, the ship in 1850 brought to San Francisco the first cargo of luxuries from France which were sold from the decks. M. Verdier was grandfather of Paul Verdier, President of the City of Paris, one of San Francisco's leading department stores. The diorama shows the womenfolk of the booming gold rush town visiting the Ville de Paris by skiff, fingering silks and laces spread out on the decks and on the shores. It provides a graphic scene of what must have been an exciting moment in the days of the City.

In cases beside excellent models of such famed old full riggers as the Flying Cloud and the Tille E. Starbuck are handsome, shining models of the British liner, the Queen Mary, with lights shining from each of the hundreds of portholes, and the Swedish motorship, the Kungsholm, and models of Japanese ships.

**Link With New England**

The connection between the Atlantic and Pacific coasts becomes at once apparent as the cards on each model indicate that most of the early ships were built in Atlantic yards. Brunswick, Maine, Newburyport, Mass., Gloucester, Mass., and East Boston figure prominently as the homes of most of the famed ships that served the Pacific Coast trade around the Horn.

One old ship, the former Balclutha, built in Glasgow in 1886, is today the Pacific Queen which forms a colorful part of San Francisco's water front. Formerly the Star of Alaska, when it served the Pacific Coast-Alaska routes, the old three-master today is an amusement center for those who wish to board her. She has served in a number of well-known movies.

An old river boat, the Fort Sutter, recalls the days, which existed until 1940, of the overnight runs from San Francisco to Sacramento, and earlier days when river boat was the primary means of travel and freight between the coast and valley points.

Precise models of United States Navy cruisers battleships, submarines, aircraft carriers, and also of such early vessels of the Navy as the brigantine Cabot are features of the museum, as are models of a Spanish galleon, a Viking ship, an old Dutch smack, and such slick racing vessels as the famous "Bluenose."

**Officers of Museum**

Beginning of the museum can be traced to a few public-spirited San Franciscans, whose families have watched the growth of the City through the years. Many were at one time intimately connected with the shipping business. Some still are. Mrs. Alma Spreckels Awl is Chairman of the Museum Board. Officers are Walter J. Walsh, President; William A. Baxter, Secretary-Treasurer; Edward S. Clark, Director.

Location of the Museum in the City's handsome new Aquatic Park building is considered especially apt, since all ships which enter San Francisco Bay pass the park, and since murals and tiling of the Park building are designed after marine motifs.

Eventually the Museum may become the working center of groups of boys interested in building model craft of all kinds. It is the hope of William E. Bond, Managing Director of the Museum, to form classes and competitions in model-building which will attract the interest of the youth of San Francisco. Mr. Bond believes that in this way the museum will build up a love for the sea which will not only be of advantage to the City but to the shipping industry as well.

# Harvey and Arthur Jackson Give Bruins Their First Brother Act in Team's History

## Toronto Stars Contribute Share to Boston Victory

By Gordon Campbell
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

History of a sort was made at Boston Garden last night when the Jackson boys, Harvey and Arthur, combined their talents to give the Boston Bruins their first brother duo in the 18 years the club has been operating.

As the Bruins defeated the Chicago Black Hawks 3-2 to take over undisputed possession of first place in the National Hockey League, these two Toronto-born athletes contributed handsomely to a team weakened through injuries and tired from playing four games in the past eight days.

That either showed up to advantage last night was in itself amazing, for Harvey—or Busher, as he is familiarly called—was playing his first hockey game in 10 months, while Arthur—or Stoney, as he is known—was playing with different linemates than he has been all season.

**Assist On First Goal**

At that it was Stoney who sent the Bruins off to a lead which grew to 3-0 before the end of the first period and which proved enough to insure victory. In the absence of Milt Schmidt, Arthur was centering for Woody Dumart and Bobby Bauer, and Art's pass to Dumart set up the first Boston goal.

Just how difficult Art's job was in taking over Schmidt's duties could be seen from a remark dropped by Bauer in the dressing room before the game. As he sat beside his pal, Dumart, and watched several writers approach, he said with a half-grin, "Well, here's one half of the Kraut line. The other half is sitting out tonight."

Bauer's statement, although made in jocular vein, was a sincere tribute to Schmidt's greatness and proved his admiration for Milt has not abated one whit since the day he first suggested to Manager Art Ross that he secure Schmidt's services even though at the time (1936) Milt was still playing junior hockey in Ontario.

**Proved Adaptability**

To step into such a player's skates was hard, but Stoney thoroughly relished the evening. Perhaps not as fast a skater as Milt nor as clever a stick-handler, Art nevertheless acquitted himself in convincing fashion and proved his adaptability.

With Schmidt on the sidelines—he watched the game from the first row of the balcony in center ice—Busher had to step right into a regular role in his first appearance with the Bruins, a situation which surprised him inasmuch as he had not had as much practice as had previously been thought. He tired, naturally, but he still looked as though it will not be long before he returns to the form he once had as a star with Toronto Maple Leafs.

**Played For Leafs**

Although Harvey and Arthur were making Bruin's history as the team's first brother combination, they also played as brothers for one season when both belonged to the Maple Leafs, and although Harvey is nearly five years his brother's senior, both have had strangely parallel careers. Each turned pro with the Leafs; each spent one season with New York (now Brooklyn) Americans, an experience both would rather forget; and now the two are playing for Boston.

Busher, of course, has a far more outstanding record in major league competition, of which he has had five more years than his kid brother. Busher was the scoring champion of the N. H. L. in 1931-32, and was selected as all-star left wing on four separate occasions. Art refuses to be awed, however, for he has been a member of two Stanley Cup championship teams to just one for Harvey.

**To Skate Daily**

Right now Art is in better condition than his brother and consequently makes more of an impression on the ice. But before long a family rivalry may develop, for Busher plans to skate every day this week to get himself in shape for the Bruins' game against Detroit here at the Garden next Tuesday.

The chances are, though, that this rivalry will work to the advantage of the team for when Schmidt returns to his regular spot, as he is expected to do next Tuesday, Art will drop back to his regular position as center for the third line. And if Busher becomes the Busher of old, he may take a regular left wing position on his kid brother's wave, where a goal for either in their personal rivalry is still a goal for the Bruins.

**Over the Blue Line**

The Bruins barely managed to outlast the Hawks last night, for after their three-goal spurt in the first period they seemed to fade . . . Red Hamill, former Bruin, making his first appearance in a Chicago uniform here, almost tied the score in the last two seconds of play . . . Red, incidentally got a nice hand from the crowd when his uniform number was announced . . . The Bruins management made its first request for the return of pucks shot into the crowd . . . The first one shot over the dasher was slow in returning to the ice and the crowd immediately began to chant, "Throw it back" . . . Bruins will be glad of the full week's layoff, for many members of the team are bruised . . . Johnny Crawford, who received a skate cut on his foot, will be sidelined a while, and Herb Cain, Dit Clapper, Woody Dumart, Des Smith, and Milt Schmidt are all below par one way or another.

* * *

New York Rangers, by defeating Detroit 3-2 last night, tied the record of 77 games without being shut out made by the Ranger team of a decade ago . . . Chicago's loss was its sixth in a row, second longest losing streak of the campaign . . . . Americans are first with 10 in a row . . . Don Metz of Toronto had his first workout yesterday since he broke his ankle last November . . . Bill Cowley earned two assists last night to put him back into a tie with Bryan Hextall of Rangers for the scoring lead of the league . . . Each has 26 points . . . Bryan went scoreless last night.

## 'This One Ought to Fit, Busher'

Associated Press

**From One Brother to Another**

**Harvey "Busher" Jackson, left, former forward for Brooklyn Americans, got his welcome into the ranks of the Boston Bruins hockey team last night when his younger brother, Art, handed him his jersey bearing No. 18. Busher played his first game of the season against Chicago Black Hawks, having been under suspension since the start of the year due to a salary dispute with Brooklyn.**

## 'Pics Return Home to Play Eagle Sextet

**BULLETIN**

**NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—President Tom Lockhart of the Eastern Amateur Hockey League today fined the Boston Olympics $100 for walking off the ice in protest of a decision by Referee Mel Harwood in a game with the Washington Eagles at Washington last night.**

**Harwood slapped a five-minute penalty on Ty Andersen of Boston and Paul Courteau of Washington and an additional 10-minute misconduct penalty on the former for fighting just as the first period ended. Coach Hago Harrington sent the Olympics off the ice and they did not return until warned by the referee, said Lockhart.**

After the most successful road trip in the history of the club, the Boston Olympics returned home today to face Washington Eagles at Boston Garden tonight. The 'Pics last night defeated Washington in the Capital 7-6 in a game marred by numerous penalties and a 10-minute interruption in the second period when the Olympics refused to return to the ice in protest of a decision by Referee Mel Harwood.

The victory, which may be forfeited inasmuch as Harwood reported the incident to President Tom Lockhart, put the 'Pics out in front in the Eastern League's championship standing by one point over Johnstown, and increased their lead in the Walker Cup race to three points over the same Johnstown sextet.

**Home Stand**

Beginning tonight the Olympics open a home stand of five games which will close out the competition for the Walker Cup, for which the first 30 games on the league schedule are counted. Following Washington this week end will be Johnstown, which comes for a two-game series Saturday and Sunday, and then New York and River Vale, which come for single games on the 14th and 18th, respectively.

The Olympics were highly elated today over the results of their long road trip, which lasted just two days shy of two weeks and saw the players spending New Year's Eve and Day away from home. In seven games the 'Pics chalked up four victories and one tie, a far cry from their Provincial League days when they wistfully hoped for a victory out of a two-game series in Canada, but were usually happy to return home with a tie.

**Ask Return of Pucks**

In the past two weeks the Olympics defeated Atlantic City twice, and New York and Washington once, with their solitary tie being with River Vale. Losses were to Johnstown and Baltimore.

Tonight's game, with Coach Hago Harrington expecting to have his full team on hand, is scheduled to start at 8:30 p. m. Like the Bruins, the 'Pics are requesting that pucks shot into the crowd be returned to the team in the interest of national defense. Any person receiving a puck is asked to hold on to it until the game is over and then bring it to the Olympics' dressing room, No. 5, where a free reserved ticket will be given in exchange.

**Eastern Amateur Hockey League**
**(Season Standing)**

| | W | L | T | Pts | Goals For | Goals Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 17 | 5 | 3 | 37 | 125 | 80 |
| Johnstown | 16 | 6 | 4 | 36 | 109 | 84 |
| New York | 17 | 11 | 1 | 35 | 133 | 103 |
| Washington | 12 | 13 | 2 | 26 | 108 | 114 |
| Baltimore | 11 | 14 | 2 | 24 | 112 | 123 |
| Atlantic City | 7 | 18 | 0 | 14 | 100 | 146 |
| River Vale | 5 | 18 | 2 | 12 | 62 | 99 |

**Walker Cup Standing**
**(First Half of Season)**

| | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 17 | 5 | 3 | 37 | 125 | 80 |
| Johnstown | 15 | 6 | 4 | 34 | 103 | 82 |
| New York | 16 | 11 | 1 | 33 | 124 | 101 |
| Washington | 12 | 12 | 2 | 26 | 106 | 108 |
| Baltimore | 11 | 13 | 2 | 24 | 110 | 114 |
| Atlantic City | 7 | 18 | 0 | 14 | 100 | 146 |
| River Vale | 5 | 18 | 2 | 12 | 62 | 99 |

**Results Jan. 6**
**Boston 7, Washington 6.**
**Atlantic City 7, Johnstown 4.**

## Golf Champions Last Year Enter Florida Winter Play

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ST. AUGUSTINE, Fla., Jan. 7—Two of last year's golf champions will return here to defend their crowns in major tournaments to be played on picturesque St. Augustine Links during the early 1942 season, it was announced today. Georgia Tainter, of Fargo, N. D., winner of the Florida East Coast women's championship, and Bill Stark, of the Ponte Verda Country Club, near Jacksonville, holder of the National Championship of Golf Club Champions, are the pair who will strive to repeat their victories of 1941 on the local course.

The youthful Miss Tainter will be present when the Florida East Coast championship, for the Mrs. William R. Kenan, Jr., trophy, will be contested March 10 to 14. Stark will appear here a month earlier, for the 15th anniversary competition for the Championship of Club Champions is slated Feb. 16 to 21.

**Startled Galleries**

Miss Tainter, who startled the galleries last year with her steady play and poise, has entered also the other two women's titular events on the Florida East Coast—the championship of Palm Beach at Palm Beach, Feb. 9 to 13, and the South Atlantic championship at Ormond Beach, March 3 to 7.

Stark, whose powerful drives were an important factor in his winning of the championship of Club Champions last year, intends to move up on Carl Dann, of Orlando, Fla., and Charles Whitehead, of New Brunswick, N. J., next month. Dann and Whitehead are in an enviable position to retire the Walter J. Travis Memorial Trophy, annual award for this classic, for each has scored two victories in this competition. The Travis Trophy becomes the permanent possession of the club whose representatives win the tournament three times, not necessarily in successive years.

**Two Legs on Trophy**

Dann achieved his two legs on the Travis Trophy in the early years of the classic, winning in 1929 and 1933. The young veteran—he was only 18 years old when he came through in 1929—has an excellent chance to retire the trophy, as he is now at the peak of his game. He has participated in 12 of the National Club championships to date. Whitehead, several times New Jersey state amateur champion, gained his victories here in 1935 and 1937. He has played in eight of these tournaments on St. Augustine links.

It is expected that the other championship combination of a year ago will again enter as a team when the entry blanks are mailed out for the eighth annual national amateur - professional best-ball match play championship. Sammy Snead and Wilford Wehrle, his amateur partner, won the tournament last March. The dates for the eighth renewal of this tournament on the local links are March 18 to 22.

## *Dobson Credits Jimmy Foxx With Helping Him Win*

NASHVILLE, Tenn., Jan. 7 (AP)—One sweltering day last mid-August, big, curly-haired Joe Dobson, just another of Joe Cronin's hired hands, was having his usual difficulty locating the plate when over to the mound strolled Jimmy Foxx, Boston Red Sox first baseman.

"Take it easy, Joe," counselled diamond-wise Jimmy. "Just relax and don't throw the ball so hard and try to pick your spots around the plate."

At the time Foxx gave him this tip, Dobson had won five games and dropped five, mostly as a fireman for the Red Sox. But he went on to win that mid-August day and finished the campaign with seven straight triumphs for a season mark of 12 victories, five losses.

"I hope I'll be able to continue the streak next summer," Big Joe said today in crediting Foxx with turning him from just a so-so hurler into one of the hottest things in the American League at the fag end of the 1941 campaign.

Dobson, powerfully built six-footer weighing 195 pounds, is wintering here with his wife and two-year-old son. He spent a couple of seasons with Cleveland before being traded to Boston a year ago. "I'm in great shape," he declared.

Joe's ready to do his bit for Uncle Sam, but figures he won't be called into service this year.

"I've got a 3-A classification, with a wife and child to take care of," he explained. "But, of course, I'm ready to go whenever I'm needed."

## *Eastern College Wrestlers Open Season Saturday*

Meets which send Army to Ithaca to face Cornell, and Pennsylvania to New York to take on Columbia will open the 1942 season of the Eastern Intercollegiate Wrestling Association on Saturday. The release of the schedule by Asa S. Bushnell, Executive Director of the Central Office for Eastern Intercollegiate Athletics, was accompanied by the announcement that the affairs of the Association are now being administered by the Central Office.

The 11 member colleges are Army, Columbia, Cornell, Harvard, Lehigh, Navy, Penn State, Pennsylvania, Princeton, Syracuse, and Yale. They will take part in a total of 30 meets with each other during the 10-week campaign. The annual intercollegiates, to be held at State College, Pennsylvania, on March 13 and 14, will conclude the season.

The schedule follows:

Jan. 10, Army at Cornell, Pennsylvania at Columbia; 14, Syracuse at Penn State; 17, Navy at Penn State, Yale at Pennsylvania, Army at Columbia; 31, Syracuse at Army, Yale at Lehigh, Princeton at Penn State.

Feb. 6, Lehigh at Syracuse; 7, Lehigh at Cornell, Pennsylvania at Princeton, Army at Yale; 14, Harvard at Army, Pennsylvania at Lehigh, Columbia at Princeton, Cornell at Yale; 21, Navy at Pennsylvania, Harvard at Columbia, Penn State at Cornell; 23, Pennsylvania at Harvard, Princeton at Yale; 28, Pennsylvania at Army, Columbia at Cornell, Penn State at Lehigh, Harvard at Princeton.

March 4, Cornell at Syracuse; 7, Yale at Harvard, Cornell at Pennsylvania, Lehigh at Princeton; 13 and 14, Intercollegiates at State College, Pa.

## *Terriers Active On Court Minus Wally Williams*

Boston University's varsity basketball team, boasting of victories over American International and Wesleyan, will return to action after a 23-day break in schedule to meet Clark at the Boston University gymnasium Saturday night. The Worcester team was one of the three teams to defeat the Terriers last year and the Scarlet and White is out to even that score, if possible. The chances are, though, that the Terrier hoopmen will be hard-pressed in their effort to run up their third victory of the season in view of the fact that Wally Williams will no longer be with the team.

Williams joined the Marine Corps today and he leaves a gap that will be hard to fill. He has been first-string center ever since the first game of his sophomore year and has not only been a high point scorer, but a great playmaker as well. Williams officially bowed out of competition in the Wesleyan game by scoring 23 points to make him the highest scorer on the team to date.

Either Frank Tripp, a newcomer to the squad this year, or Warren Langley, 6-foot, 3-inch sophomore, will fill in for Williams. Langley may get the call as he shows promise of developing into an outstanding center. His only difficulty to date is lack of experience in varsity competition.

In a preliminary game, Boston University freshmen will meet the Harvard Medical School five.

## Sports Around the Hub

**Williams Not Going Right Away**

As Ed Doherty, Red Sox public relations chief said last night between periods of the Bruin-Chicago Black Hawk game, Ted Williams may be able to play most of next season with the Fenway Parkers. "The Kid has been reclassified and will go through an examination, but that doesn't mean he'll put on a uniform right away," Doherty pointed out. "He might not be called until September. At least, we're all hoping it will turn out that way."

Like Sergeant York, Williams learned to shoot a gun with the eye of an expert long before he ever thought about joining the Army. At Sarasota last spring, and in Boston after the season opened, Ted spent many idle hours at practice ranges with his new Colt automatic. There will be few men in Uncle Sam's service with truer aims.

Doherty also announced that Dick Newsome will be in town for a few days, straightening out a difficulty which hampered his pitching. All of which prompts the query: "If Dick won 19 games in 1941 under handicap, what will he do in '42?" He will return to his native North Carolina shortly, then come back to the Hub for the annual baseball writers' dinner Jan. 28.

* * *

The big leagues next season are certain to ask customers to throw back baseballs which are hit into the stands, with the promise that said pellets will be passed on to the Army and Navy. Even though balls may be roughed slightly and unfit for the big time, they still would be acceptable for service games. As in the case of hockey, where fans have been urged to return pucks, it isn't the price of the equipment which prompts the plea, but rather the scarcity of material used in their manufacture.

* * *

The first general meeting of the Eastern Yacht Club for 1942 will be held at the Harvard Club of Boston the evening of Jan. 13. Election of officers will be held, as well as the question of dues and entrance fees for '42. The get-together will be highlighted by a talk by Lieut. Commander Alexander W. Moffat, U. S. N. R.

* * *

Magnates feel that the shortage of automobile tires and automobiles themselves will be beneficial to professional sports. As one has pointed out, fewer persons will be able to go out of town on week ends, and consequently will seek entertainment at home. Vacations will probably be effected, also. Not only is it becoming increasingly difficult to drive out of town, but train and plane reservations, too, are at a premium. Transportation facilities, or lack of them, may affect baseball to some extent.

* * *

Shorts . . . B. U. tallied a pair of goals in the overtime period last night at the Boston Arena to defeat New Hampshire, 5-3, in one-half of a hockey double-header. In the other half B. C. iced M. I. T., 6-2 . . . The New England A. A. U. track and field meet at the new Malden High School gymnasium Jan. 17 (afternoon) will feature the following events; 600 and one-mile in the open class; 35-yard dash, 440, 880, mile, high jump and shotput in class B (those who have never won a first, second, or third-place medal); 300, 600, and 1,000 for high school boys; 20-yard novice dash, and 40-yard sprint for enlisted men of the Army, Navy, or Marines.

* * *

Bob Quinn yesterday received a letter from Bama Rowell, who is stationed in the Chemical Warfare Service at Edgewood Arsenal, Maryland . . . The new Saturday Evening Post is out today with an article on Ted Williams. Asked by the author what he could possibly want, Teddy answered: "To be an immortal." . . . The National and American Leagues will probably meet the first week in February and discuss possible effects the war may have on baseball.

E. R.

**Slim Lead**

MILWAUKEE, Jan. 7 (AP)—Bill Anderson and Charles Yaccino held to a slim lead as the six-day bike race entered the 106th hour today.

## Harvard and Williams Meet

Harvard and Williams varsity hockey teams meet tonight at the Boston Skating Club Rink. Last year the Crimson defeated Williams 3-2 at Williamstown. Coach Clark Hodder's team has just returned from a vacation practice session at Lake Placid where they lost two and won one against Princeton. Harvard's next encounter will be against Dartmouth at Hanover Saturday in the Crimson's opening game of the Pentagonal League. The game tonight starts at 8 o'clock.

Coach Hodder will start a line of Cole, Loring at left wing, Burgy Arres at center, and Dick Harding at right wing, a junior and newcomer to the line, who improved greatly during the Christmas practice sessions. The defense pair will be Capt. Greely Summers at right defense and George Dreher at left defense, who starred against Princeton. At goal will be Ab Fenn, backed by Sophomore Steve O'Neill.

**Other Lines**

The other Crimson lines will be Gordie McGrath, left wing; John Paine, center, and George Gebelein, right wing, and Marc Beebe, left wing; Al Everts, center, and Al Macmillan and Earle Acker alternating at right wing. Alternate defense men will be Tom Cowen and Charlie Griffith.

The Williams team is playing its first formal game, though it has participated in five practice games. The team reached the finals of the eight-college Lake Placid tournament during the vacation by defeating Lehigh 3-0 and New Hampshire 3-1. They lost the title to Colgate 5-1. In two other practice games at West Point, they lost to the Army 8-7 in the opener, and won the second game 4-3.

**Sophomore Team**

Williams is a team of sophomores and juniors for the most part, having lost eight of their best men through graduation last June. In the starting team is only one senior, Capt. Marsh Hannock at goal. The only other senior on the squad is the spare goalie, Sully Gardner.

The starting forward line consists of three junior lettermen, Ted Brown, l. w.; Herb Kittredge, c.; and Bob Comfort, r. w. At defense are Bill Courter, l. d., captain of next year's football team; and "Big" Cole, r. d., outstanding sophomore performer.

The second line is a sophomore trio with Johnny Talbot, l. w.; Joe Fisher, c.; and Dick Aycrigge, r. w. In the third line are Red Nichols '43, l. w., a letterman, and sophomores Johnny Fuller, c.; and Al Bedford, r. w. The spare defensemen are juniors Bernie Boykin and Johnny MacFarland.

## Wildcats Shift Line-Up of Team For Northeastern

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DURHAM, N. H., Jan. 7—Coach Henry Swasey did an about face in usual basketball strategy as he shifted Harold Hall of North Attleboro, Mass., tiniest man on the University of New Hampshire squad, from forward to guard.

Purpose of the change, according to Swasey, is to give the Wildcats added scoring strength in the backcourt as they meet their first New England league opponent, Northeastern, here tonight. Hall, who is also one of the fastest men in a New Hampshire uniform, is one of the Wildcats' best basket makers on long, set shots.

The shift of Hall will move big 6ft. 3in. Don Harris of Dartmouth, Mass., to right forward.

"Harris will be valuable in getting rebounds off the forward backboard," the coach said.

Biggest threat against New Hampshire will be Northeastern's Al Pajonas. Despite an injury which kept him out of early season games last winter, the Huskie forward amassed 64 points in five league games and was given an All Conference rating. This year he is averaging better than 18 points a game.

Previewing the varsity game, freshmen from New Hampshire will meet the Northeastern yearlings. Coach George Fielding will introduce to the New Hampshire court his "quarterbacked" quintet. All New Hampshire plays will be run from set formations and will be directed by a signal caller.

Saturday night, New Hampshire's two teams continue their home stand against varsity and freshman squads from Tufts.

**Count de Baillet-Latour**

BERLIN, Jan. 7 (Official Broadcast Recorded by AP)—Count Henry de Baillet-Latour, President of the International Olympic Committee, passed on today at Brussels, his home. Count de Baillet-Latour had been closely connected with the Olympic Games since 1903. when he became head of the Belgian Olympic Committee. He had expressed confidence that the games would be held again at the close of the war, which had forced their suspension.

## Bob Feller Wants To Throw Strikes For His Uncle Sam

NORFOLK, Va., Jan. 7 (AP)—Baseball's young hero, Bob Feller, began his naval training career here yesterday with the expressed wish that he would be able "to throw a few strikes for Uncle Sam."

The 22-year-old former Cleveland Indian pitcher told attaches at the Norfolk naval training station: "I've always wanted to be on the winning side and this time I know I'm with a winner."

Trim in the uniform of a chief boatswain's mate, the speedball specialist asked his fellow enlisted men to treat him as "just another fellow."

He tried to brush aside questions about himself and baseball and concentrated on asking questions about the training station and its routine.

He arrived Monday night after driving from his home in Van Meter, Iowa.

Reported to have drawn $40,000 last year for his pitching prowess, he will make $99 a month as chief boatswain's mate.

"That's more than Hank Greenberg makes," Feller said, referring to the former Detroit Tiger batting champion who went into the army last year.

## Public Barred

ANNAPOLIS, Md. (AP)—Capt. T. Starr King announces the general public will be barred from winter athletic contests at the Naval Academy because of strict wartime regulations governing entrance to academy grounds.

The director of athletics said an order covering attendance was being prepared by the superintendent's office and would be announced soon.

## *New Aerial Combination*

Wide World

**Football 'Passes' Out for Air Service**

**GLENVIEW, Ill.—They can't keep away from the pigskin and during their lunch hour find time to do some passing around. There will however be no passing around with any enemy pilot they may meet after these two ex-football players (left to right), Bob Saggau, Notre Dame halfback, and Dave Rankin, Purdue end, graduate from the Elimination Flight base here.**

## Travis Reports

ATLANTA, Jan. 7 (AP)—Cecil Travis, infielder for the Washington Senators, reported to Fort McPherson here today for final physical examination preparatory to induction in the Army.

Travis, whose home is at Riverdale, Ga., said he expected to be sworn in tomorrow morning. He played regularly with Washington since 1933, when he came up from Chattanooga in the Southern Association. He was selected for the American League All-Star team in 1940 and 1941, and last season was second to Ted Williams of Boston in American League batting. He averaged .359 in 152 games.

**Training Site**

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla. (AP)—Three major league baseball clubs will be in training here for at least a week this spring. St. Pete is the regular training site for the New York Yankees and St. Louis Cardinals. The Brooklyn Dodgers will pull into the city March 19 for two exhibitions and then stay on while they play five more games in nearby cities.

**Canadian Amateur Hockey**

*By the Canadian Press*

**Results Jan. 6**

**Ontario H. A. Senior A**

St. Catharines 3, Niagara Falls 1.
Hamilton 7, Kingston 4.

**Ontario H. A. Junior A**

Toronto St. Michael's College 5, Toronto Native Sons 0.
Toronto Marlboroughs 4, Brantford 3 (overtime).

**A. B. C. Senior League**

Lethbridge 3, Red Deer 1.
Kimberley 6, Trail 3.

**Saskatchewan Senior League**

Saskatoon 3, Moose Jaw 2.

## Hogan Scores 63 At Hillcrest In Practice Round

LOS ANGELES, Jan. 7 (AP)—Little Ben Hogan's record-equalling 63 at the Hillcrest Country Club yesterday was the bright news of the day as many of the Nation's top notch golfers got in practice rounds for the $10,000 Los Angeles open, starting Friday.

The Hershey, Pa., walloper carded nine birdies and nine pars to clip nine strokes off par and tie the mark set for the course 11 years ago by Leo Diegel. Actualy Hogan might have scored a 61, for he took an unnecessary penalty stroke on the eighth hole.

Sam Snead and Sam Byrd carded 66's; Willie Goggin, 68; Vic Ghezzi and John Bulla, 69, and Mark Fry, Jim Ferrier and Jimmy Hines, 70.

## Penn Awards Many Fall Sport Letters

Twenty-seven members of the Pennsylvania varsity football squad are among 171 athletes in football, soccer, and cross-country, awarded letters and insignia for participation in the three sports during the fall season, H. Jamison Swarts, chairman of the Awards Committee, announced.

Two sport athletes in the group include Gene Davis, football captain in 1941 and catcher on the baseball team; Paxson Gifford, football and track; Bert Kuczynski, 1942 football captain who plays baseball; Jack Welsh, football and track; Dick Martin, football and basketball; Jack Cohen, football and track; Dick DiBattista, football and wrestling, and John Craemer, football and lacrosse.

E. Graham Gibbons, of Ramsbury, Pembroke, Bermuda, and Stewart McCracken, of Shanghai, China, received awards in soccer.

The cricket team which is making an effort to revive the sport, among Eastern colleges, received class numerals, the first award in the sport in two decades.

New Englanders in the list of awards included: Varsity football letter, Joseph L. Kane, Tewksbury, Mass.; 150-pound football award, Morton R. Jacobs, Beach Bluff, Mass.; varsity soccer award, Harvey S. Genden, Springfield, Mass.

**Backfield in Armed Forces**

ALBUQUERQUE, N. M. (AP)—New Mexico University has a complete backfield in the armed forces. Halfback Clyde Hill is in the Marines. In the Army Air Corps are Clyde's brother, Reese, Boeslo (Bozo) McIntyre, and Charlie Smith.

# Amateur Athletic Union Plans to Maintain Full Track Program Despite Situation

## No Curtailment Planned With Service Men Rated

(This is the first of a series written for the Associated Press by sports' leaders on the prospects for 1942)

By Daniel J. Ferris

Secretary-Treasurer, Amateur Athletic Union

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—It is not easy to assume the role of a prophet in wartime. Situations change too rapidly for that. Present indications, however, are that there will be no curtailment of any of its sports by the Amateur Athletic Union or any of its 41 district associations.

For 53 years we have been striving to make America's youth physically fit, and in this emergency we feel that our efforts along those lines should be doubled rather than diminished. All of the A. A. U. national championships are going on as scheduled and we will attempt to broaden the base that we interest more and more of the young men and women in athletics. That will help, we believe, from a morale and physical standpoint.

**Full Program Listed**

To date a full program of indoor meets is listed and only a few meets have been cancelled because armory sites no longer are available or because the returns on recent meets have not justified the effort expended. Every track and field meet will have special service events, closed to members of the armed forces, and we hope and expect many of our organizations to conduct frequent track meets in which service men in large numbers will be afforded an opportunity to participate.

The Army, Navy, and Marines already have many of our stars—Chuck Fenske, John Munski, Campbell Kane, John Woodruff, Dick Ganslen, James Kehoe, Barney Ewell and many others. Still more are certain to join later on. Some of them will be able to take part in the regular events and others will confine their activities to the service tests.

**Headline Attractions**

Many of the stars who are not yet in service and may be expected to be headline attractions again include Leslie MacMitchell, Greg Rice, Walter Mehl, Les Steers, Bill Stewart, Fred Wolcott, Jimmy Herbert, Charlie Beetham, Mel Trutt, Joe McCluskey, Al Blozis, John Borican. This is a formidable array of talent for a most promising season that will be climaxed once more by the national A. A. U. indoor championships at Madison Square Garden, Feb. 28.

The outdoor highlight will be the A. A. U. title test at Dallas, June 26-27. Prior to that meet will be the National Collegiate A. A. championships at Lincoln, Neb. These meets are close enough geographically that the best of the college athletes undoubtedly will be able to participate in the A. A. U. games.

**Serve as Guide**

These two championships will serve as a good guide for the U. S. team which is scheduled to compete in the first Pan-American Games at Buenos Aires in November. Unless the carnival in Argentina is cancelled—and there are no signs of it—this will provide a real track boom.

Unlike the Olympics, which were held in the summer, the Pan-American games come so late in the year that our athletes will have to keep sharp throughout the summer. This, and the availability of athletes in service, may mean a big increase in track competition during the months that usually have little or none.

**Surprising Response**

The A. A. U. has written to the commanding officer of every fort, camp, post, naval station, and air field in the United States, offering all the facilities it has at its command. To date the response has been surprising and many segments of our armed forces already are working with local A. A. U. associations in furthering their athletic programs.

The A. A. U. constitution has provisions for permitting service men to compete in national championships without entry fee or without observing the residence rules. It also permits them to take part in closed service events against ineligible athletes without losing their own good standing.

## *All-Eastern Soccer Team Is Announced*

Springfield, Yale and Penn State have captured two places each on the first Intercollegiate All-Eastern soccer team ever to be chosen by the National Soccer Coaches Association. The selection, based on a poll of Eastern Coaches conducted by Coach Bill Jeffrey of Penn State, names one former "All-America" football player—Bill Guycayson of Army, at center half. Guycayson, easily the pick of the eastern boo'ers, was largely responsible for Army's defeat of Penn State, a trick no other team had been able to accomplish in 63 games.

**New Englanders**

Jarina and Schmidt, right full back and center forward, respectively, of Springfield, who led their team to the New England League championship, together with Hugh Cummings, left halfback of Yale, George Haines, Yale outside left, Hersler, Amherst goalie, and Gordon Smith, Dartmouth outside right, were New England's representatives on the All-Eastern team. In addition to Guycayson, the Middle Atlantic States placed Ken Ports of Maryland at left fullback, Stanton Cope of Swarthmore at right halfback, and two Penn Staters—Anibal Galindo at inside right, and Woodrow King, inside left.

**Temple on Second Team**

Although not represented on the first team, Temple managed to land three of its players on the All-Eastern second team—Frank Halpen at goal, Hritz, center, and Lorenc, inside left. Haverford placed two men—Ken Roberts at right fullback and Morris Evans at inside right. Navy, Cornell, and Princeton gained one place each on the second team. Bill Crawford of Navy at left halfback, Blatz of Cornell at outside right, Chamberlain of Princeton at outside left were mentioned by coaches. Dick Geppart of Dartmouth at left fullback and Chapman of Amherst at right halfback complete the team.

| First Team | Second Team |
|---|---|
| Goal—Heisler, Amherst: | Halper, Temple. |
| Rfb—Jarina, Springfield: | Roberts, Haverf'd. |
| Lfb—Ports, Maryland: | Geppart, Dartm'th. |
| Rhb—Cope, Swarthm.: | Chapman, Amherst. |
| Chb—Guycayson, Army: | Megrail, Pa. State. |
| Lhb—Cummings, Yale: | Crawford, Navy. |
| OR—Smith, Dartmouth: | Blatz, Cornell. |
| IR—Galindo, Pa. State: | Evans, Haverford. |
| Cen—Schmidt, Springfield: | Hritz, Temple. |
| IL—King, Pa. State: | Lorenc, Temple. |
| OL—Haines, Yale: | Chamberlain, Princeton. |

## College Basketball

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Jan. 6**

**East**

Rhode Island Tea. 43, New Britain Tea. 31.
Toledo 50, Depaul 37.
Ohio 49, Findlay 37.
Mount Union 32, Kent State 29.
Fairmont Tea. 40, California (Pa.) Tea. 39.
St. Josephs (Philadelphia) 70, Princeton Seminary 31.
Fordham 54, Columbia 43.

**South**

Richmond 60, Hampden-Sydney 32.
Georgia 39, Clemson 31.
Alabama 36, Tulane 27.

**Midwest**

Augustana 36, Monmouth 34.
St. Cloud Tea. 59, Gustavus Adolphus 57.
Bradley 52, West Texas State 49.
Maryville Tea. 46, Moorhead Tea. 35.
Oklahoma Baptist 50, Mexico City Y. M. C. A. 20.
Loras 34, St. Thomas 32.
Grinnell 47, Iowa State Tea. 39.
Emporia State 49, Wichita 41.
Western Union 40, Midland 39.
Lawrence 43, Ripon 39.
Murray (KH) Tea. 58, Cape Girardeau Tea. 56 (overtime).
Rose Poly 56, Oakland City 28.
North Dakota State 45, Concordia 31.
Michigan State 33, Great Lakes Naval Training Station 31.
Western Michigan 47, Hope 43.
Lake Forest 41, Illinois Tech. 35.
Bethel 28, Ottawa 24.
Nebraska 44, Kansas State 38.
Missouri 39, St. Louis 24.
Kansas 54, Oklahoma 32.
Springfield (Mo.) Tea. 37, Tulsa 21.

**West**

Whittier 51, La Verne 32.
Santa Clara 47, San Francisco U. 42.
St. Mary's 38, California 34.
Texas Tech. 51, Flagstaff Tea. 50.

## Sports Mirror

*By the Associated Press*

**Three Years Ago**

Wesley Wallace, Fordham, set new record of 1:04.4 for 500 meters at New York; old mark 1:05 set by Alan Helffrich in 1926.

## Manero Declares Open Worth Most Of Links Prizes

MIAMI, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—Tony Manero figures he pocketed only about half the cash value of the National Open championship, but he still places the crown above any other golf prize.

The 1936 U. S. champion took issue today with Ben Hogan, who recently said he'd rather take the Harry Vardon Trophy — awarded the player with the best tournament record over a 12-month stretch—than to win both the open and the P. G. A. titles in the same year.

**Man In Demand**

"I'll take the open, and let Hogan have the Vardon," Manero declared. "I'd be the man in demand. A lot of people don't know what the Vardon Trophy is, but they know what the open championship means."

Manero estimated he cashed in on the championship to the extent of about $12,000, but declared he could double that figure should he win again.

"The take from the title depends on the man winning it and how he conducts himself with the public," he continued.

"The open champion has to depend on local pros for his dividends. They are the boys who get the clubs to put up $150 or $200 for an exhibition. Politics play a big part.

**Royalties**

"It's the local pro who makes the champion. Of course the champion can take in a lot of royalties. He may get $10,000 or more from a movie. That royalty stuff is a big item. Even so," Manero added, "the title isn't worth what it was in the lush 20's and before."

Manero, summer pro at Peabody, Mass., is staying at his winter home here until the touring pros move into Florida again.

## Pennsylvania Plans

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

PHILADELPHIA—University of Pennsylvania not only intends to continue athletic competition next fall, but is laying plans to schedule contests for future years, H. Jamison Swarts, Director of Athletics, said recently.

## National Hockey League

| | Won | Lost | Tied | Pts | Gls For | Gls Agst |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| Boston | 15 | 5 | 3 | 33 | 75 | 46 |
| Toronto | 15 | 7 | 1 | 31 | 71 | 45 |
| New York | 15 | 8 | 1 | 31 | 84 | 69 |
| Chicago | 9 | 10 | 3 | 21 | 56 | 61 |
| Detroit | 8 | 13 | 2 | 18 | 58 | 66 |
| Brooklyn | 7 | 17 | 1 | 15 | 68 | 88 |
| Montreal | 6 | 15 | 1 | 13 | 51 | 83 |

Results Dec. 6

Boston 8, Chicago 2.
New York 3, Detroit 2.

## *Why Boston Leads in Enlistments*

Associated Press

**Whole Ball Team Enlists in Marines**

**The Wake Island and Guam episodes in which the Marines played heroic parts have stirred Boston enlistments to where they lead the nation and scenes such as the above are not uncommon. The entire nine members of the Boston Recreation League baseball team applied for and received enlistment in the Marine Corps at the Boston recruiting office recently. They were immediately sworn in by Maj. Harry W. Bacon, U. S. M. C. officer in charge of the recruiting station. Members of the group are (left to right): John F. Hasson, William G. Walsh, Henry G. Holzman, Charles D. Martin, J. Richard Hodgens, Thomas J. Mulkerin, James J. Sullivan, John M. Daly and William C. Martin.**

## *Yanks, Dodgers Lead All-Star Writers' Poll*

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7 (AP)—The New York Yankees breezed past the Brooklyn Dodgers four games to one in the 1941 World Series, but the National League champions had just as much all-star talent in the collective opinion of the Baseball Writers' Association of America.

Both the Yanks and Dodgers landed three players on the 17th annual all-star team, chosen by 356 members of the association and announced by The Sporting News, baseball weekly.

The Boston Red Sox, Chicago Cubs, Chicago White Sox, Cleveland and Washington each placed a representative in the lineup.

Joe Di Maggio, the Yankees' center fielder, was a unanimous choice for the second time, counting votes for all outfield positions, and was named on the team for the fifth consecutive year.

Ted Williams of the Red Sox, first .400 hitter in a decade, gathered 353 first-place votes and led for both left and right field. The latter post went to Pete Reiser, Brooklyn's batting champion rookie, who was runner-up with 108 votes.

The remainder of the all-star lineup with individual vote totals:

First base, Dolph Camilli, Brooklyn, 233; second base, Joe Gordon, Yankees, 296; shortstop, Cecil Travis, Washington, 185; third base, Stan Hack, Chicago Cubs, 178; catcher, Bill Dickey, Yankees, 262; pitchers, Bob Feller, Cleveland, 347; Whit Wyatt, Brooklyn, 269; and Thornton Lee, Chicago White Sox, 137.

Dickey returned after a year's absence to become dean of the team and win recognition for the sixth time.

## Billiards' New Rule

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Billiards' new rule, permitting use of either cue ball at the start of an inning, even has champion Willie Hoppe working overtime.

He has been trying it out in practice sessions for the 1942 three-cushion title tournament, opening Friday, and concluded today that it not only will speed up play, but will "reduce the safety play to a minimum and force many changes in strategy."

Hoppe's first foe in his bid for a third straight title will be Chicago's Earl Lookabaugh. In the only other match opening night Joe Chamaco, Mexico, will oppose Art Rubin, New York.

## Rules Committee Seeks To End Double Offsides

PHOENIX, Ariz., Jan. 7 (AP)—The 1942 college football rulebook remains almost exactly as it was last season, but the governing rules committee clarified a few points and wrote two stern frowns into the text on a couple of practices.

One raised eyebrow was directed at officials taking the easy way out in calling both teams off-side and, while the crowd yawned, making them replay the maneuver.

Advisory coaches sitting in at the rules meeting at the Camelback Inn before adjournment yesterday joined with Chairman Walter Okeson in condemning the practice. Usually, they said, it is apparent that one or the other eleven is off-side and there is a rule that says when one player draws another off-side, number one's team should get five yards—backward.

"We want to eliminate this double off-side matter," said Okeson.

**Play Frowned Upon**

The hideout, or sleeper play, where it is screened by substitutions, was also frowned upon and a 15-yard penalty attached for future reference. This type of play comes when a coach sends in, say, five players. In the confusion, six players start off the field—only one stops at the sideline and takes refuge in the cluster of chain-handlers, the headlinesman and possibly eight photographers.

The sleeper play with the wide flanker is all right—but not under this kind of wrap. West coast observers will remember that Babe Hollingbery of Washington State thought he detected this in one game, yelled loudly and the "sleeper" was awakened.

Gone, too, under the 1942 supplemented rules, is the reversed-center, which gained prominence last season on Ossie Solem's Syracuse team. It was described as the "Y-formation."

**Stagg Sounded Keynote**

Alonzo Stagg sounded the keynote of its end when he commented:

"Football is a combat game, and should not be played by players turning their backs to their opponents."

The new rule clarifications say that a player, to be legally on the line of scrimmage, must face his opponents' end line, and his feet must be behind the ball.

Another supplemental note provides that in the last two minutes of a half a referee may start or stop the clock if, in his opinion, one team or the other is intentionally trying to delay a game by sending in substitutes.

**Sharply Defined**

It also more sharply defined the last two-minute sub rule to prescribe that when the referee has finally and definitely put the ball into place ready for play, no sub can be sent in without bringing a five-yard penalty along with him.

Okeson and his associates said they "deliberately" refrained from adopting new rules recommended—although many were discussed—because of present war conditions. Many coaches, players and officials are in the service of the country, and more will be next fall, so it wouldn't be wise to change rules.

"The committee . . . recognized the fact that the value of the game . . . during the present crisis is limited to whatever contribution it can make toward increasing the efficiency of our combat forces," said the final report.

## Harvard on Michigan Schedule

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

ANN ARBOR, Mich.—University of Michigan's football team in 1942 will meet six of the same teams faced by the Wolverines last fall, with Harvard and Notre Dame taking the places on the schedule occupied this past season by Columbia and Pittsburgh.

The six teams back on the schedule next fall are Michigan State, Iowa, Northwestern, Minnesota, Illinois and Ohio State. The game with Harvard, to be played here, will complete a two-game home-and-home arrangement, the first game of which was played at Boston in 1940. It will be the eighth meeting between the two teams.

Even this far in advance it is possible to predict, without too great a fear of contradiction, that the Michigan-Notre Dame game will be one of the top gridiron attractions in the country next fall. It will be the ninth game between the two schools, but the first since 1909. The game will be played at South Bend on Nov. 14. A year later the teams will play here.

The complete 1942 schedule:

Oct. 3—Michigan State at Ann Arbor; 10—Iowa, at Ann Arbor; 17—Northwestern, at Ann Arbor; 24—Minnesota, at Minneapolis; 31—Illinois, at Ann Arbor.

Nov. 7—Harvard, at Ann Arbor; 14—Notre Dame, at South Bend; 21—Ohio State, at Columbus.

**College Hockey**

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Jan. 6**

Boston U. 5, New Hampshire 3 (overtime).
Boston College 6, Mass. Tech 2.

## Fourth for Caputo

ST. PETERSBURG, Fla., Jan. 7 (AP)—Jimmy Caputo, golfing landscaper from Swampscott, Mass., yesterday defeated Art (Bomber) Stone, Syracuse, N. Y., 4 and 2, in the 36-hole final match of the 19th annual Lakewood Country Club's New Year's golf tournament here.

It was Caputo's fourth consecutive victory in the tournament.

## *Women's Basketball*

TORONTO (CP) — Bucktown, Eastern Pennsylvania champions, recently defeated Toronto Simpson Volunteers 30-to-27 in a women's exhibition basketball game. It was the second of a series of international basketball games in aid of the British War Victims' Fund, a team from Davenport, Iowa, having won here a few weeks ago.

## Canadians Agree On Extended Program

TORONTO (CP)—President H. J. Cody of the University of Toronto has announced six points of agreement for extended sports activities reached here recently at a meeting of representatives of the Universites of Toronto, Western Ontario, McGill and Queen's.

The agreement did not relax the ban on intercollegiate sports to which these universities agreed shortly after beginning of the war. It asked for more emphasis on the intra-mural sports and exhibition games not involving teams from the universities represented at the meeting.

The delegates agreed there should be no intercollegiate competition between senior, intermediate or junior teams from the four universities represented; that all possible emphasis should be placed on intra-mural sports, and that athletic events in the university should not interfere with military or academic work in the universities.

The rule that university teams should not travel was repeated, although it was agreed that university teams could enter local leagues with permission and under the direct jurisdiction of the university in question. Exhibition games could be arranged to be played only at the university's home city.

Dr. Cody's statement concluded the meeting felt this clarification of the universities' athletic positions would help to promote physical fitness among students without interfering with military and academic functions to which the universities were committed in wartime.

## Hockey at a Glance

*By the Associated Press*

**Results Jan. 6**

**National League**

New York 3, Detroit 2.
Boston 3, Chicago 2.

**American League**

Springfield 3, Philadelphia 2.

**American Association**

St. Paul 4, St. Louis 3.
Kansas City 4, Dallas 0.

**Eastern Amateur League**

Boston 7, Washington 6.
Atlantic City 7, Johnstown 4.

**Tonight's Schedule**

**American League**

Providence at Cleveland.

**American Association**

Minneapolis at Fort Worth.

**Eastern Amateur League**

Washington at Boston.
Atlantic City at Baltimore.
Johnstown at River Vale.

## Drake at Randolph

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

RANDOLPH FIELD, Texas — Raymond W. Drake, Jr., Newark, N. J., man, who was a letter-winner in baseball and tennis at Princeton University, is at present seeking his commission with the Air Corps at Randolph Field.

## Three High Jumpers For Husky Coach

Coach Gerry Tatton has a trio of excellent high jumpers at Northeastern this winter, but he doesn't know what to do with them. The Husky leapers will be very valuable in dual competition, however, and Tatton expects them to help his team maintain its perfect dual meet record started last winter.

One of the big surprises is Paul Hodge of Dedham, a sophomore who already has done over 6:1 in the high jump and close to 22 feet in the running broad jump. Hodge is one of the best students in his class and one of the best speakers in the college. Last year he won second place in the all-university speaking contest. Another athlete, Fred Cusick, took first.

Another sophomore, George Leach of Danvers, and junior Bill Lavin, former Boston English High performer, complete the Husky trio. Both these boys have been doing better than six feet in practice, and their broad jumping has been promising.

Tatton has developed numerous good high jumpers at Northeastern, but the crop has been a little thin for the last two years. Last outstanding performer was Danny Miles, who won half a dozen New England crowns and did well in national competition.

Miles, incidentally, is working in Manila. The coaching staff and other faculty members at Northeastern yesterday received belated Christmas cards from him.

## British Cadets In U. S. Take To American Games

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

MONTGOMERY, Ala.—In spite of the traditional appeal of Rugby and soccer to every Englishman, British cadets in the Southeast Air Corps Training Center seem to be forsaking their native sports for those of their fellow American aviation cadets.

Encouraged to play games during their free time, and allowed to choose their own sport, the Britishers have been observed playing the American games of volleyball, basketball, and speed ball rather than Rugby and soccer. The latter two games are played, however, by many of the future RAF birdmen.

The sports program being conducted by Training Center officials is handled in conjunction with the regular physical education program designed to condition cadets for actual flight training. Both British and American aviation cadets get the same physical instruction.

Only competition cadets are allowed to participate in is that of intra-post games, with matches between squadrons within single posts. These matches are being organized by athletic officials with the view to selecting post champions throughout the Southeast Training Center.

Also proving popular with British cadets is fencing, badminton and softball, with basketball appearing to be the best-liked sport of them all.

Exhibition soccer and Rugby games have been put on by the Britishers at several posts throughout the Center for the benefit of American sports fans who were not familiar with these games.

## Hines Chairman

LOS ANGELES (AP)—Jimmy Hines, Garden City, Long Island, has been named chairman of the Professional Golf Association's tournament committee. Hines succeeds Ed Dudley, Colorado Springs, new P. G. A. president.

Other committee members are Olin Dutra, Los Angeles; Leo Diegel, Philadelphia; Ben Hogan, Hershey, Pa.; Paul Runyan, White Plains, N. Y.; Craig Wood, Mamaroneck, N. Y.; Mark Fry, Los Angeles; Tom Mann, Boston, Mass.; Wally Mound, St. Paul; George Schneiter, Ogden, Utah, and Larry Nabholtz, Dallas.

## British Shorts

LONDON (CP)—Sport shorts from Britain.

Richard Bergmann, world table tennis champion, has joined the Royal Air Force. The youthful Pole recently lost his first match since winning the world title in Cairo in 1939.

* * *

Ray Stehr, Australian International Rugby League forward, who played against England in 1933 and 1937, has enlisted in the Australian Imperial Forces.

## 'Keep Your Eye on Ball'

CHICAGO (AP)—Golfers will get in a lot of hunting this summer, predicts Ed Dudley, president of the Professional Golfers' Association. And it all will be for lost golf balls.

"We golfers have been too careless in pre-war times about losing a ball," he averred.

Dudley, en route from Philadelphia to the Pacific coast, said a survey among manufacturers led him to make a conservative estimate that the 1942 supply of golf balls would be 25 per cent of those available last year.

## $1,123.07 More for Navy

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Publishers of the official program used at the Chicago Bear-All-Star National League football game Sunday have turned over $1,123.07—their profits from the day's sales—to the Naval Relief Society.

## Sheppard Ran Races to Win Rather Than for New Times

*Wide World-Associated Press*

NEW YORK, Jan. 7—They were talking in Dan Ferris' A. A. U. office of Mel Sheppard, the great track athlete of 30 years ago who passed on last Sunday, and wondering just how fast he could run. It was agreed his times for various distances were misleading as he was one of those fellows who ran only to win, and not to set records.

"Old-timers will tell you that Peerless Mel, as Sheppard was known, would have been as good as the Cunninghams and the Woodruffs and the other later middle-distance stars had he been running against them," Ferris remarked. "He ran his greatest race after he had been running 10 years or so.

**Second to Meredith**

"That was when he finished second to Ted Meredith in the 800-meter event in the 1912 Olympic Games in Stockholm. Sheppard had won both the 1,500-meter and 800-meter events in the 1908 Games in London.

"He and Meredith had agreed that whoever got away fastest would set the pace, and Sheppard was that man. He ran a sensational quarter, something like 52s., but when it came to the stretch and Meredith was waiting for Sheppard's great finishing kick, nothing happened. Meredith, feeling the threat of the German runner, Braun, put on steam and passed his teammate to win in 1m. 51.9s."

**Colorful Runner**

Sheppard was a colorful, aggressive competitor, Ferris recalls. He had supreme confidence in his ability and durability. Coach Mike Murphy urged him not to compete in the 1,500-meter race in London after Sheppard had won the 800, feeling he would have no chance.

"I'll run it, and I'll win it," Sheppard answered, and that's just what he did.

Track athletes were a lot busier in those days than they are today. In fact, they had to be in training practically the year around, with the indoor season running from the first of November until April, and the outdoor season from May 30 until Fall.

**Odd-Distance Marks**

Weekly meets were held at the old Celtic Park here, and with the same men running against each other week after week the distances were switched about to lend variety. This accounts for the numerous odd-distance records Sheppard still holds.

In 1910 he ran 500 yards in 57 3-5s., 550 yards in 1m. 4s., 700 yards in 1m. 26 4-5s., 800 yards in 1m. 43 3-5s., 900 yards in 1m. 57 1-5s., and two-thirds of a mile in 2m. 44 2-5s. All these records still are on the books.

**Running Conditions**

Running conditions were not as streamlined as they are today. Indoor races were run on unbanked tracks, and outdoors the surfaces weren't brushed and combed and manicured. In fact, sometimes races were held on horse tracks, and Ferris saw Sheppard set two marks at Poughkeepsie under such conditions.

Sheppard could run a good 220, and competed in cross-country events, but distances around 440 and 880 yards were his best. However, he was no slouch as a miler and he, along with Abel Kiviat, Norman Tabor and John Paul Jones formed a formidable quartet at that distance.

## *Brazilian Girl Betters Another Swimming Record*

DETROIT, Jan. 7 (AP)—Another women's swimming record fell last night before Maria Lenk of Brazil, when she clipped 16.4s. off the American mark in the 440-yard breaststroke.

Swimming against time, in a meet sanctioned by the Michigan A. A. U., Miss Lenk, member of a touring group of South American natators, negotiated the distance in 6:35.8. The listed American record of 6:52.2 is held by Patty Aspinall of Indianapolis.

It was Miss Lenk's second record achievement in as many nights. She cut 23.6s. off the 400-yard world breaststroke mark of Kathryn Rawls with a 5:53.2 performance against Miss Aspinall Monday night at Battle Creek, Mich.

Miss Lenk also holds world records at 200 and 400 meters in the event as well as all South American marks.

A South American team of Pablo Fonseca de Silva, Carlos Sos and Lewis Alcidar defeated a Wayne University trio of Freeman Flynn, Victor Dene and Ray Niver in the 150-medley with a time of 1:22.1.

Two other South Americans turned in victories against Wayne swimmers. Willy O. Jordan, Brazilian 100-meter freestyle champion, won a 220-yard freestyle race against Albert Towar, Tartar Freshman, by a touch in 2:19 and Silva edged out Flynn by a yard in the 100-yard backstroke event in 1:04.6.

## Barrow Hears Of Two More Yankees Ready for Service

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The world champion New York Yankees have learned that they were giving two more players to the army—right-handed pitchers Steve Peek and Charley Stanceu.

President Edward G. Barrow was advised that Peek, whose home is at Utica, N. Y., had enlisted and that Stanceu would be inducted tomorrow at his home in Canton, Ohio.

Both pitchers were rookies last season and used chiefly in relief roles. Peek, who is 27 years old, won four games and lost two. Stanceu, who will be 26 Sunday, won three and lost three.

Reserve catcher Ken Silvestri already has been inducted and regular first baseman Johnny Sturm has been classified 1-A and will be called up within a few weeks.


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# Films in Prospect for Boston—Theater, Music, and Art News

## Miss Colbert For Screen At Metropolitan

"Remember the Day," 20th Century-Fox's new film starring Claudette Colbert and John Payne, heads the program arriving Thursday at the Metropolitan. Miss Colbert has the role of a schoolteacher. Douglas Croft, a newcomer to the screen, is one of her pupils, and Mr. Payne is the man with whom she falls in love. Among the others in the cast are John Sheppard, Jane Seymour, Ann Todd, and Frieda Inescort. Henry King directed from a screenplay by Tess Slessinger, Frank Davis, and Allan Scott based on an original play by Philo Higley and Philip Dunning.

The companion feature, "The Perfect Snob," is a comedy with Charles Ruggles and Charlotte Greenwood as the parents of a daughter played by Lynn Bari. Anthony Quinn, Alan Mowbray, and Cornel Wilde are in the cast.

### Paramount and Fenway

"They Died With Their Boots On," starring Errol Flynn and Olivia De Havilland, moves Thursday from the Metropolitan to the Paramount and Fenway. Also moving to the twin houses is "The Body Disapears," a combination of mystery and comedy with Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman in a cast which includes Edward Everett Horton and Herbert Anderson.

### At South Station

The program of short features at the South Station Theater beginning Friday will include "Battle of the Mediterranean," with Tex McCreary of the New York Daily Mirror as commentator, a Quiz Kids reel with Gerard Darrow and his juvenile companions, "Florida's Key West," "Hedda Hopper's Hollywood on the Screen," "Hands of Destiny," "Strange Facts," "Community Singing," a musical comedy with Gloria Jean, Three Stooges Comedy, and national and war newsreels.

### Continuing Films

A second week is announced at the Keith Memorial for "Ball of Fire," Samuel Goldwyn's new comedy starring Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. In the supporting cast are Oscar Homolka, Henry Travers, S. Z. Sakall, Tully Marshall, Leonid Kinskey, Richard Haydn, and Aubrey Mather. Likewise holding over for the second week is "Obliging Young Lady," with Joan Carroll, Edmond O'Brien, Ruth Warrick, Eve Arden, Robert Smith, and Franklin Pangborn.

At the State and Orpheum, "Babes on Broadway," starring Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland, with Virginia Weidler, Ray McDonald, and Richard Quine, begins a second week today. Also remaining for a continued engagement is "Miss Polly" with Zasu Pitts, Slim Summerville, Kathleen Howard, Brenda Forbes, Elyse Knox, and Dick Clayton.

### At Keith Boston

Orrin Tucker with Wee Bonnie Baker and his orchestra is announced to head the program at the Keith Boston beginning Friday. The feature film will be "Don't Get Personal," with Hugh Herbert, Mischa Auer, and Jane Frazee in the cast.

### At the Exeter

Beginning Thursday the feature films at the Exeter will be "Target for Tonight," a documentary from England, and "Shadow of the Thin Man."

20th Century-Fox

**Douglas Croft**

**In "Remember the Day," film coming Thursday to the Metropolitan**

© Vitgraph

**Olivia De Havilland**

**In "They Died With Their Boots On," moving Thursday to the Paramount and Fenway.**

MGM; by Willinger

**Mickey Rooney**

**Now to be seen in "Babes on Broadway," staying for a second week at the State and Orpheum.**

## News of the Stage

"Porgy and Bess," George Gershwin's folk opera, which Cheryl Crawford has revived, is expected to stay for a third week at the Shubert. That will bring the end of the engagement on Jan. 17, leaving the theater dark for the first three days of the following week. The lights will go up again on Thursday, Jan. 22, with the arrival of John Van Druten's "Solitaire."

* * *

"Portrait of a Lady," which is now in Philadelphia, will be withdrawn from the stage at the end of this week. The authors, Alexander King and Chester Erskin, hope to complete alterations within three weeks so the play can go into New York without further out-of-town engagements.

* * *

"Letters to Lucerne," which was seen recently in Boston, is scheduled to close Saturday night after 23 performances in New York. Two other engagements which will end this week are "Candle in the Wind" and "Theater."

* * *

Seats are now on sale for the Tributary Theater production of "The Old Homestead," a revival of Denman Thompson's play which will be presented at the Peabody Playhouse in Charles Street, beginning Jan. 22. The contest department announces that midnight on Jan. 15 is the deadline for submission of manuscripts for a play to be produced in the spring under direction of Eliot Duvey. A royalty of $50 for each performance will be given to the author of the play chosen.

* * *

"Two Orphans," a once popular melodrama, will be revived without burlesquing by students at Emerson College early in February. Other plays which are announced by the Emerson Drama Workshop include five one-act plays, the Chinese fantasy "Lady Precious Stream," and Molnar's "Liliom."

* * *

### In New York

"The Flowers of Virtue," by Marc Connelly, will begin its pre-Broadway try-out at the National Theater, Washington, on Jan. 19. Frank Craven, Isobel Elsom, Vladimir Sokoloff, and Virginia Lederer are members of the cast now rehearsing under Mr. Connelly's direction. "The Flowers of Virtue" is Mr. Connelly's first play since "The Farmer Takes a Wife." The playwright won the Pulitzer prize for "The Green Pastures."

* * *

Seats for the Maurice Evans-Judith Anderson "Macbeth" are on sale at the National Theater through Jan. 31.

* * *

The New York engagement of Ethel Barrymore in "The Corn Is Green" will end with the performance of Saturday night, Jan. 17, after a run of 475 performances, said to be the longest in Miss Barrymore's career. On the following Monday night the play will open at the Harris Theater, Chicago, beginning a tour which Herman Shumlin announces will continue through the remainder of this season and all of next. With the possible exception of "Grand Hotel," this has been Mr. Shumlin's most profitable production, according to his press department.

Robert M. Lewis

**Hans Wohlmuth**

**Stage director of the Philadelphia Opera company, which opens a four-day engagement at the Boston Opera House tonight.**

### Opera Opens Tonight

The Philadelphia Opera Company will open its first Boston engagement tonight at the Opera House with Mozart's "The Marriage of Figaro." Like the other productions of this company, "Figaro" will be sung in English. The engagement runs through Saturday evening.

## Robert Kitain as Soloist

An instrumentalist of the front line, Robert Kitain, was called to town by the Women's Symphony Orchestra last night, to take part in a presentation of Beethoven's Violin Concerto. Mr. Kitain, appearing with the women on the platform of Jordan Hall, with Alexander Thiede conducting, did justice to his part in the unparalleled piece of music and gave acclaim to the organization such as is much wanted to keep things moving. An artist of his powers belongs with an orchestra of the first class. He can show to complete advantage in the solo role of the greatest of concertos only among executants of his own measure, but he can give good indication of his quality in association with any group that plays with zeal and with reasonable technical expertness.

He must take care not to allow his work to stick out too prominently against the accompanying background, he must temper his style, that is to say, to the mood and mechanism of the forces collaborating with him; and yet he must sacrifice nothing in the line of expression, he must maintain his tone, and he must make his instrument sing.

All these matters Mr. Kitain attended to, and he did plentiful honor to himself as well as high service to the orchestra and its musical director. Interesting about the sound of his violin is what comes from the low strings, when his right hand is above them, apparently bearing the bow down on them. The effect is rich and virile. Interesting in another way is what proceeds from the top string, when his bow slants upward and his hand sways below. He attains here a lightness less on the flute and more on the oboe order. He leads the violin out of the sentimental track into which it has been drawn of late. Altogether, he represents a rather new, and a modern voice.

The women on their own account, in the second part of the program, gave a lovely and skillful performance of Beethoven's Symphony No. 2 in D major. That rates them. It shows them on the advance.

W. P. T.

## Exhibitions at Vose's

There is a good-sized exhibition at the Robert C. Vose Galleries, 559 Boylston Street. Included are etchings, drypoints, water colors, pastels, and crayon drawings.

A native of Jersey Island, Edmund Blampied has made a touching and amusing record of its inhabitants. Though a British subject, he has a good deal of the Frenchman in him. His observation of the typical ways of his fellowmen is reminiscent of Daumier and Forain. There is a thoughtfulness in the characterizations, an implicit sympathy with the difficult lives of these Channel islanders, and a touch of quiet humor in respect to their odd and amusing traits.

In color and with the brush Mr. Blampied can go a good deal further than he does in the print toward eliciting subtle atmospheric effects, allusive shadows, and hazy fog. Once he is in a painterly mood, he abandons the authoritative line for broad washes and pallid indications. The paintings depict qualities of light which are evasive and require sensitive handling of the brush. Among the paintings are many views of the harbor, scenes along the coast where natives harvest seaweed. This occupation is known as vraicking. The heavy carts and workhorses are depicted as are the peasants at work and leisure. The prints are fluidly drawn and like the drawings and paintings are the interpretations of a poetic and sympathetic recorder of the ways of men.

Miss Buffie Johnson of New York exhibits her oils for the first time in Boston. They fill an interesting and entertaining gallery, recalling Paris of a happier and freer day. Miss Johnson takes an average subject, a person or still-life and transmutes it into something exotic, opulent, or tantalizing. Her brushes operate with zest; they dip into a generous palette which is lavish in warm, resplendent hues as it is in cool, subduing tonalities. Miss Johnson's pictorial world is fanciful. It is regulated by imagination and sensibility. Sometimes objects take shape in sophisticated guise with a baroque flourish; sometimes she relishes the imposing limitations of the primitive viewpoint. El Greco is no doubt one of her favorites and other painters of the dream world, of pallid faces, tenuous forms, and lurid color schemes have captured her eye. There seems withal a basic mood of the theater, a love of costume, decors, bold accent, and vivid characterization.

Miss Johnson's pictures show how aptly American painters have assimilated the vivid, flavorsome, and captivating fashions of style which prevailed on the Parisian boulevardes only a few years ago. It will be interesting to see what time will do to these enthusiastic adherents of the French style.

D. A.

### 'Vanishing Virginian'

"The Vanishing Virginian," starring Frank Morgan, will have its first showing in Lynchburg, Va., the scene of its story, on Jan. 23. Spring Byington, Kathryn Grayson, and Elizabeth Patterson are in the cast. The story is an adaptation of a novel by Rebecca Yancey Williams.

### Anna Sokolow Lecture

Anna Sokolow, who has been conducting special Wednesday evening classes in modern dance at the Senia Russakoff Studio, 431 Boylston Street, for the Contemporary Dance Group, will be presented by them in a lecture at the same studio on Thursday evening at 8 p. m.


# AMUSEMENTS

## NEW YORK (STAGE)

"Enormously exciting."—Brown, World-Tel. "Everything one could hope for"—Watts, Her. Trib.

**ANGEL STREET** with VINCENT PRICE, JUDITH EVELYN, LEO G. CARROLL
GOLDEN THEA., W. 45 St. Cl. 6-6740. Evgs. 8:40 Evgs. 55c-$2.30. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 55c to $2.20. Seats for next 6 weeks—Mail Orders Now

"A honey for your money."—*Winchell*
George Abbott's New Musical Hit
**BEST FOOT FORWARD**
with ROSEMARY LANE
Book by John Cecil Holm
Music & Lyrics by Hugh Martin & Ralph Blane
BARRYMORE THEA., 47 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-0390
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wednesday & Saturday, 2:40

"Wittiest, gayest, most sagacious comedy to hit Broadway in years."—Walker, News
JOHN C. WILSON presents
Clifton Webb, Peggy Wood, Leonora Corbett, Mildred Natwick
**BLITHE SPIRIT**
NOEL COWARD'S BEST COMEDY
MOROSCO Thea., 45 St. W. of B'way. Cl. 6-6230
EVENINGS 8:40. MATS. WED. & SAT. at 2:40

LAST WEEK!
HELEN HAYES
in MAXWELL ANDERSON'S New Play
**CANDLE IN THE WIND**
Staged by ALFRED LUNT
SHUBERT THEA., 44th St., W. of B'y. Cl. 6-5990
Evgs. 8:35. Mats. Thurs. & Sat. at 2:35

"A GREAT SHOW."—Herald Tribune
50c, $1 and $1.50 plus taxes
Sensational Musical Icetravaganza
**IT HAPPENS ON ICE**
at America's Only Ice Theatre
Center Theatre, Rockefeller Center. CO. 5-5474
Evgs., except Mon., Mats. Sun., Wed. & Sat.
501 Seats for Every Performance 50c. Evgs. at 8:40

"Brings joy and gaiety to the theatre"—*Richard Watts, Jr., Her. Trib.*
**JUNIOR MISS**
*The New Comedy Smash*
LYCEUM THEA., 45 St. E. of B'way. CH. 4-4256
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40

"A Perfect Comedy"
—BROOKS ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
**LIFE WITH FATHER**
with HOWARD LINDSAY, DOROTHY STICKNEY
EMPIRE, Broadway and 40 St. 269 Seats at $1.10
Evgs. 8.40. Matinees Wed. and Sat. 2:40

LAST WEEKS!
"The finest production of 'Macbeth' in the modern American theatre."—Watts, Her. Trib.
JANICE EVANS and JUDITH ANDERSON
**MACBETH**
NATIONAL THEA., W. 41 Street. PEnn. 6-8220
Evgs. 8:30. Mats. WED. and SAT., 2:30.

"From beginning to end Grace George is a joy." BROWN, World Telegram
Grace C. Aubrey George and Smith in
**SPRING AGAIN**
HENRY MILLER'S, 43rd St. E. of B'way. BR. 9-3970
Evgs. 8:40. Mats. THURS. & SAT., 2:40
Moves Jan. 12 to Playhouse Thea., W. 48th St.

LAST 2 WEEKS!
"A masterpiece." ATKINSON, N. Y. Times
"A highly prized playgoing experience."
The Christian Science Monitor
ETHEL BARRYMORE in
**THE CORN IS GREEN**
ROYALE THEATRE, 45th St. West of Broadway
Cir. 5-5760. Evgs. 8:40. Mats. Wed. & Sat., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

"DRAMA AT ITS BEST"—Walter Winchell
HERMAN SHUMLIN presents
A New Play by LILLIAN HELLMAN
**WATCH ON THE RHINE**
Lucile Watson, Paul Lukas, Mady Christians
MARTIN BECK Theatre, 45 St., West of 8 Ave.
Evenings 8:40. Matinees WED. and SAT., 2:40
MAIL ORDERS PROMPTLY FILLED

## NEW YORK (MOVIES)

**CLAUDETTE COLBERT**
**"REMEMBER THE DAY"**
with JOHN PAYNE • Directed by HENRY KING
A 20th Century-Fox Picture
GALA HOLIDAY STAGE SHOW **ROXY** 7th Ave. & 50th St.

*Managers of theaters advertised in The Christian Science Monitor appreciate your identifying yourself as a Monitor reader.*

## BOSTON

Aaron Richmond presents the
**OPERA** PHIA. OPERA COMPANY
5 Perf. Only. OPERA HOUSE. Operas in English excitingly staged.
*75c to $2.75 at Opera House*
TONIGHT, 8:30. Gala Opening 'FIGARO'
TOM'W EVE.—"Faust" SAT. MAT.—"Fledermaus"
FRI. EVE.—"Peleas" SAT. EVE.—"Rose Cavalier"

BALLET
Tickets at Opera House thru Sat.
55c to $2.20 balc. ($1.65 to $2.75 downstairs)
*Ballet Theater* 4 Eve's., Sat.
Mat. beg. Jan. 21

## BOSTON (LECTURES)

SYMPHONY HALL 5 SAT. MAT. AT 2:30 BEGINNING JAN. 17
**BURTON HOLMES**
Jan. 17 AMAZING ARIZONA
" 24 ALASKA and the YUKON
" 31 The CANADIAN ROCKIES
Feb. 7 The DUTCH EAST INDIES
" 14 The CAPTIVE CAPITALS
Course Tickets: $4.40-$3.30-$2.20. Incl. Tax
Single Tickets: $1.10-85c-55c
Symphony Hall, Incl. Tax

## BOSTON (STAGE)

**PLYMOUTH** • Tonight, 8:30
MATINEE TOMORROW
*Mr. and Mrs. North*
A Mystery Comedy by Owen Davis
With Personal Appearance of LOIS HALL—OWEN DAVIS, JR.
Evs. 55c-$2.75; Pop. Mat. Thur. & Sat. 55c-$1.65

**SHUBERT**—Tonight 8:30 Mat. Today
GEORGE GERSHWIN'S IMMORTAL
**PORGY and BESS**
with TODD DUNCAN and ANNE BROWN
Orchestra Under Direction of Alexander Smallens
Evs. 55c to $2.75 • Wed. and Sat. Mats. 55c to $2.20, incl. tax

## BOSTON (MOVIES)

**STATE** Loew's **ORPHEUM**
30c 'Til 1:00 P. M., Inc. Tax
Mickey ROONEY • Judy GARLAND
**"BABES ON BROADWAY"**
Plus: "Miss Polly" with Zasu Pitts

NOW! **METROPOLITAN**
ERROL FLYNN • OLIVIA DeHAVILLAND
**"They Died With Their Boots On"**
Plus "THE BODY DISAPPEARS"

**PARAMOUNT** and **FENWAY**
NOW
Madeleine CARROLL ★ Sterling HAYDEN
**"BAHAMA PASSAGE"**
Plus "The Night of January 16th"

**SOUTH STATION** 16.5560
MARGARET BOURKE-WHITE'S Photos
PETE SMITH'S Kennedy Talking
SUPERMAN CARTOON • ARCHERY
7½ HP PROGRAM


## Entertainment Timetable

### Theaters

**Plymouth**—"Mr. and Mrs. North," by Owen Davis. Frances and Richard Lockridge. Featuring Lois Hall and Owen Davis, Jr. 8:30. Matinees Thursdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

**Shubert**—"Porgy and Bess," by George Gershwin with Todd Duncan and Anne Brown. Presented by Cheryl Crawford. 8:30. Matinee Saturday at 2:30.

**Wilbur**—"My Sister Eileen," presented by Max Gordon. Featuring Betty Furness, Dorothy Littlejohn, King Calden, and others. 8:30. Matinees Wednesdays and Saturdays at 2:30.

### Opera

**Boston Opera House**—"The Marriage of Figaro," by Mozart, presented by the Philadelphia Opera Company. 8:30.

### Films in Boston

**Exeter**—"The Man Who Seeks the Truth," with Raimu. 2:10, 5:10, 8:10. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:40, 6:40, 9:35.

**Fenway**—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Stirling Hayden. 12:55, 3:30, 6:45, 9:40. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:30 a. m., 2:20, 5:15, 8:10.

**Keith Memorial**—"Obliging Young Lady," Joan Carroll, 10 a. m., 1:25, 4:45, 8:03. "Ball of Fire," Gary Cooper and Barbara Stanwyck. 11:25 a. m., 2:45, 6:10, 9:30.

**Kenmore**—"If I Had My Way," Bing Crosby and Gloria Jean. 1, 4:30, 8:05. "Destry Rides Again," James Stewart and Marlene Dietrich. 2:50, 6:20, 9:50.

**Orpheum**—"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 10:20 a. m., 1:15, 4:10, 7:05, 10. "Miss Polly," Zasu Pitts. 9:30 a. m., 12:25, 3:20, 6:15, 9:10.

**Metropolitan**—"They Died With Their Boots On," Errol Flynn and Olivia de Havilland. 10 a. m., 1:45, 5:30, 9:15. "The Body Disappears," Jeffrey Lynn and Jane Wyman. 12:25, 4:15, 8.

**Modern**—"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 11:45 a. m., 3:15, 6:45, 10:18. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:55, a. m., 1:20, 4:50, 8:20.

**Paramount**—"Bahama Passage," Madeleine Carroll and Sterling Hayden. 9:30 a. m., 12:40, 3:50, 7, 10. "The Night of Jan. 16th," Robert Preston and Ellen Drew. 11:15 a. m., 2:35, 5:40, 8:40.

**RKO-Boston**—"Mexican Spitfire at Sea," Lupe Velez, Leon Errol, and Zazu Pitts. 10:50 a. m., 1:50, 4:50, 10:10. Stage Show: 12:20, 3:20, 6:20, 9:05.

**Scollay Square**—"You're in the Army Now," Jimmy Durante. 11:45 a. m., 3:10, 6:30, 9:55. "One Foot in Heaven," Fredric March. 9:30 a. m., 1:55, 4:40, 8.

**South Station Theater**—"Women in Photography," "Army Champions," "West of the Rockies," "Skiing With the Experts," "Champion Archers," "Freddie Slack and His Orchestra," "Hitler's Secret Weapon," latest newsreels and other shorts.

**State**—"Babes on Broadway," Mickey Rooney and Judy Garland. 12:50, 3:55, 6:55, 10. "Miss Polly," Zazu Pitts. 12, 3:05, 6:10, 9:10.

**Telepix**—"Hawaii," "Annapolis," "Swedish Skiers," "Women in Photography," "Musical Comedy," "Screen Snapshots," color cartoons and 30 minutes of news. Continuous 10 a. m. to midnight.

**Tremont**—"Western Union," Robert Young. 9:40 a. m., 1:10, 4:40, 8:10. "That Uncertain Feeling," Merle Oberon and Melvyn Douglas. 11:20 a. m., 2:50, 6:25, 9:55.

**Uptown**—"Target for Tonight," 3, 5:55, 8:40. "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. 1:10, 3:55, 6:45, 9:35.

### Films in Suburbs

**ALLSTON—Capitol:** "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 1:45, 8.

**Allston:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "The Gay Falcon," George Sanders. 2 and 8.

**ARLINGTON—Capitol:** "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Highway West," Brenda Marshall. 2 and 8.

**Regent:** "Cowboy and the Blonde," George Montgomery. "Dangerous Lady," Neil Hamilton. 2. Evenings 6:45-11.

**BRAINTREE—Braintree:** "You'll Never Get Rich," Fred Astaire and Rita Hayworth. "40,000 Horsemen," Grant Taylor. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**BRIGHTON—Egyptian:** "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 8.

**BROOKLINE — Coolidge Corner:** "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott. 2, 5, 8:05. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:40, 6:45, 9:50.

**Brookline Village:** "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:25, 6:35, 9:40. "Dr. Kildare's Wedding Day," Lew Ayres and Lionel Barrymore. 1:50, 4:55, 8:05.

**Cleveland Circle:** "The Stars Look Down," Margaret Lockwood. "A Date With the Falcon," Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

**CAMBRIDGE — Central Square:** "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields. 2 and 8.

**Harvard:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "They Meet Again," Jean Hersholt. 2 and 8.

**University**—"Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. 3:05, 6:20, 9:35. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:35, 4:50, 8:05.

**CHARLESTOWN — Thompson Square:** "You Belong to Me," Henry Fonda and Barbara Stanywck. "Kid From Kansas," Dick Foran and Andy Devine. 2 and 8.

**DORCHESTER — Dorchester:** "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Rags to Riches," Alan Baxter. Evenings 7:30-11.

**Strand:** "Swamp Water," Walter Huston. "A Date With the Falcon," Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 7:45.

**Codman Square:** "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari and Alan Curtis.

**EGLESTON SQUARE — Egleston:** "Skylark," Claudette Colbert and Ray Milland. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45, 7:45.

**EVERETT—Capitol:** "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 2:46, 9:10. "Smilin' Ghost," Brenda Marshall and Wayne Morris. 1:30, 7:54.

**Park:** "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott and Gene Tierney. "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. 1:30, 7:30.

**HINGHAM — New Loring Hall:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Buy Me That Town," Lloyd Nolan and Constance Moore. 1:50, 7:45.

**HYDE PARK—Fairmount:** "Little Foxes," Bette Davis. 3:03, 9:18. "Mob Town," Dick Foran. 1:33, 8:08.

**Hyde Park:** "Lives of a Bengal Lancer," "Mercy Island," Gloria Dickson. 2 and 8.

**JAMAICA PLAIN—Jamaica:** "It Started With Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 1:45, 7:45.

**LEXINGTON — Lexington:** "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 3, 8:45. "March of Time." 2:35, 8:20.

**MALDEN — Granada:** "Naval Academy," Freddie Bartholomew. 1:50, 4:59, 8:08. "Shadow of the Thin Man," William Powell and Myrna Loy. 3:02, 6:11, 9:20.

**Maplewood:** "Unfinished Business," Irene Dunne. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 1:45, 7:30.

**Orpheum:** "Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde," Spencer Tracy and Ingrid Bergman. "San Antonio Rose," Jane Frazee. 1:45. Continuous 7-11.

**Mystic:** "We Go Fast," Lynn Bari. 2:15, 8:30. "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. 3:35, 7, 9:40. **Strand:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. 3:25, 8:30. "Among the Living," Albert Dekker. 2:15, 7:15, 9:55.

**MATTAPAN—Oriental:** "Swamp Water," Walter Huston. "A Date with the Falcon," Wendy Barrie. 1:45, 8.

**MEDFORD — Fellsway:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:30, 7:30.

**Medford:** "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas. "Bullets for O'Hara," Joan Perry. 4, 6:45, 10.

**MELROSE—Melrose:** "Our Wife," Melvyn Douglas and Ruth Hussey. "Tillie the Toiler," William Tracy and Kay Harris. 1:30, 7:30.

**NATICK—Colonial:** "It Started with Eve," Deanna Durbin and Charles Laughton. 3:15, 9. "Target for Tonight," 2 and 7:45.

**NEEDHAM—Needham:** "Feminine Touch," Rosalind Russell and Don Ameche. "Flying Cadets," 1:30, 8.

**NEWTON — Paramount:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "Belle Starr," Randolph Scott.

**NORWOOD—Norwood:** "The Little Foxes," Bette Davis and Herbert Marshall. 2:05, 6:30, 9:30. "Never Give a Sucker an Even Break," W. C. Fields and Gloria Jean. 3:45, 8:20.

**QUINCY—Quincy:** "I Wake Up Screaming," Betty Grable and Victor Mature. "We Go Fast," Alan Curtis and Lynn Bari. 2 and 8.

**Strand:** "Suspicion," Cary Grant and Joan Fontaine. "Glamour Boy," Jackie Cooper. 2 and 8.

**REVERE—Revere:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 2 and 8.

**Boulevard:** "Birth of the Blues," Bing Crosby and Mary Martin. "Ladies in Retirement," Ida Lupino. 2 and 8.

**SOMERVILLE—Central:** "Unexpected Uncle," Anne Shirley. "Bullets for O'Hara," Roger Pryor and Joan Perry. 2 and 8.

**Davis Square:** "Wild Geese Calling," Henry Fonda and Joan Bennett. "Hello Sucker," Hugh Herbert. 2 and 8.

**Strand:** "Citizen Kane," Orson Welles. "Passage From Hong Kong," Keith Douglas. 2 and 8.

**SOUTH BOSTON—Broadway:** "This Woman Is Mine," Franchot Tone. "Blackout," 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

**Strand:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Top Sergeant Mulligan," Nat Pendleton. 1:45. Continuous from 6:15.

**SOUTH WEYMOUTH—Cameo:** "Week End in Havana," Alice Faye and John Payne. "Great Guns," Laurel and Hardy. 1:45. Continuous from 6:45.

**WAKEFIELD—Wakefield:** "Lady Scarface," Dennis O'Keefe, Judith Anderson. 2:09, 7:34. "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. 3:20, 9:05.

**WALTHAM—Embassy:** "Swamp Water," Walter Huston. "Week End for Three," Dennis O'Keefe. 2, 8.

**WATERTOWN—Coolidge:** "Nothing But the Truth," Bob Hope and Paulette Goddard. "Charlie Chan in Rio," Sidney Toler. 1:45, 7:45.

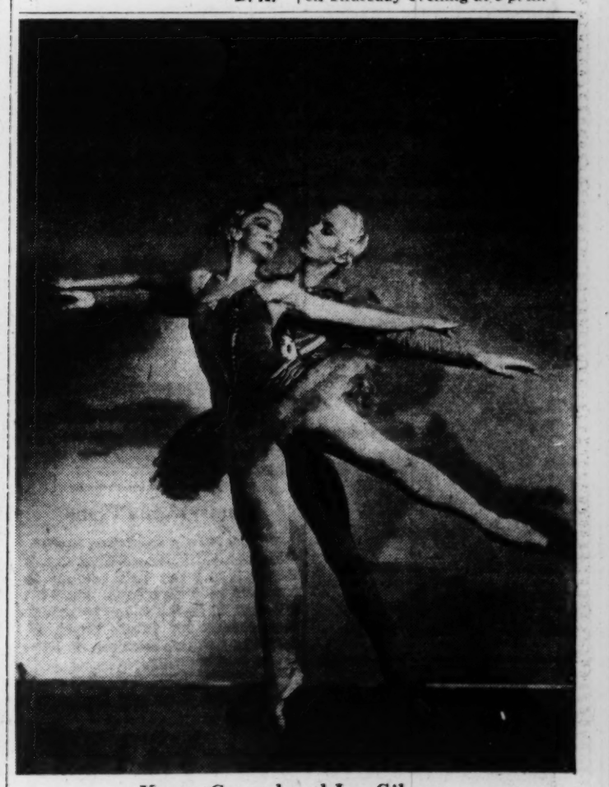
**Watertown Square:** "Sky Devils," Spencer Tracy. "Melody for Three," Jean Hersholt. 1:45, 7:45.

**WAVERLEY — Strand:** "International Squadron," Ronald Reagan and Olympe Bradna. "Mexican Spitfire's Baby," Lupe Velez and Leon Errol.

**WELLESLEY HILLS — Community Playhouse:** "You Belong to Me," Barbara Stanwyck and Henry Fonda. "The Maltese Falcon," Mary Astor and Humphrey Bogart. 2:15, 7:45, daily, except Sundays.

**WEST NEWTON—West Newton:** "Feminine Touch," Don Ameche and Rosalind Russell. "Flying Cadets," William Gargan and Edmund Lowe. 1:30, 7:45.

**WINCHESTER — Winchester:** "Yank in R. A. F." Tyrone Power. 3:34, 8:04. "Henry Aldrich for President," Jimmy Lydon. 2:12, 6:40, 9:31.



**Karen Conrad and Ian Gibson**

**In a moment from "Princess Aurora," which will be presented on Thursday evening, Jan. 22, during the four-day engagement of the Ballet Theater at the Boston Opera House.**

Commerce and Finance

# Nation's Reply to Roosevelt Message—'Full Speed Ahead'

Business and Industry

## Canada's 1942 Budget Seen Rising 40 P. C.

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

OTTAWA—Canada is framing a new war budget for 1942 which dwarfs even the huge figures of this year. The forecast of the Dominion Bureau of Statistics that expenditures are likely to advance 40 per cent in the next fiscal year indicates beyond doubt that the Canadian people must face enormous new sacrifices on top of those already accepted. And the Bureau of Statistics' calculation was made before Canada had to fight Japan.

Yet latest figures from official sources show that Canada's financial position up to date is extraordinarily sound — better, by far, than most Canadian students of public affairs had dared to hope. Canada is meeting all costs out of revenues and borrowing from the people's real savings. There is no element of inflation in the government's budget so far—and there must not be, of course, if the government's basic economic policy, the freezing of prices, is to succeed.

Probably no country of Canada's population ever dealt in such figures as those that now pass across the desk of J. L. Ilsley, the able young Minister of Finance. Where Canada spent roughly $500,000,000 on its federal government before the war, Mr. Ilsley will spend $2,820,000,000 in the 12 months ending March 31, next, according to recent estimates, which confirm his original expectation.

Mr. Ilsley thus must borrow about as much again from the Canadian people. So far this year he has borrowed $836,800,000 in the Victory Loan of last June; $102,900,000 in savings certificates bought in small denominations, usually out of pay checks; and some $3,000,000 in these certificates, yet to be paid for.

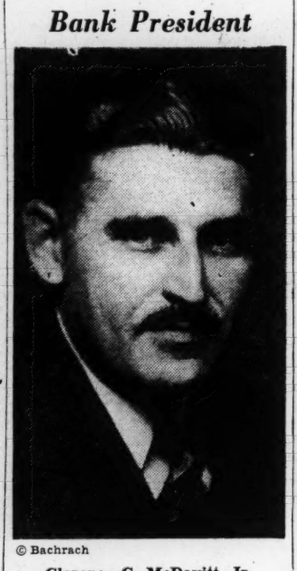
This leaves Mr. Ilsley with the necessity of a new loan of $500,000,000 which will be floated in February. When it is subscribed, as he confidently expects, he will cover all his bills in the fiscal year ending March 31, next. He will have paid about 50 per cent or a little better out of taxation, the rest out of borrowings from the people's savings.

If Canada could consider its loans to Britain as active assets, definitely repayable, it would be entitled to say that far more than half of its war costs were being paid out of income.

Canada is spending this year $1,450,000,000 on its own war effort and $900,000,000 in aid to Britain, but no Canadian is even thinking about the settlement of this latter account. Few Canadians think loans to Britain will ever be repaid and no one is counting on it.

That is the picture for the current year. If costs are to advance 40 per cent from the present total of about $2,800,000,000, Canada will face expenditures next year of something like $3,750,000,000 more than seven times its pre-war total. Unless the national income —reckoned for this year at just under $6,000,000,000 — advances sharply, next year's expenditures will compel the government to raise taxes drastically, increase voluntary borrowings, impose compulsory savings or adopt inflation. The government will not use the inflationary method.

### *Bank President*



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**Clarence G. McDavitt, Jr.**

Elected President of the Somerville National Bank, Somerville, Mass., to succeed Joseph E. Gendron, who was previously elected Chairman of the Board. Mr. McDavitt, who has been with the bank since 1934, has been Executive Vice-President since 1936.

## Industry Responds Ardently To President's Arms Program

*By the Associated Press*

NEW YORK—Industrial leaders from coast to coast responded to President Roosevelt's call for clouds of planes, swarms of tanks, armadas of ships with resounding pledges that "it will be done."

Aircraft manufacturers were undaunted by the lifting of the quota for 1942 to 60,000 planes, and 125,000 for 1943—more than any other country ever dreamed of producing.

Guy W. Vaughan, President of Curtiss-Wright Corp., largest American manufacturer of aeronautical products, declared:

"I see no reason why, with the co-ordinated effort Americans are displaying today, the new program he has just called for should not be met. . . ."

**Industry Responds Quickly**

Said Donald W. Douglas, president of Douglas Aircraft, Santa Monica, Calif.:

"I am confident that with a united nation, hard work, clear thinking and unselfish devotion by all groups to the country's welfare in the hour of national peril, the job can be done. . . ."

Other business men said that while figures on actual plane production are no longer being made public for military reasons, current output was believed to be running not far from half of the 1942 goal set, and with new plants coming into production, materials and man power being made available, the figure would be met.

A leading tank maker, Duncan W. Fraser, President of American Locomotive—also making gun carriages, shells, and other arms equipment—declared:

"We have been asked greatly to increase our output and are now adding to our facilities to enable us to meet this request." He said his company had only one answer, "All-out production."

The National Council of American Shipbuilders said the industry, given a "constant flow of materials, equipment, and uninterrupted service and labor," could and would meet the huge ship construction objective; that already there were more ships under construction in the United States than ever before in the history of any maritime nation.

William P. Witherow, President of National Association of Manufacturers, said the "stupendous" program would be accomplished "if it is within the realm of possibility," but added it had apparently been arrived at "with careful consideration of industry's capacity."

**Ford Says Goal Can Be Met**

Walter S. Tower, President of the American Iron and Steel Institute, said the mighty plan meant diversion of steel from civilian uses, but this would make available equipment and labor for millions of tons of war needs. He added:

"The present steel making capacity of approximately 88,000,000 tons in this country alone means we can produce 50 per cent more than can be made in Germany, Italy, Japan and all the conquered European countries put together."

Henry Ford said in Detroit "industry can and will" meet the production quotas. "If we can make one tank, or one plane, we can make thousands of them. All that is necessary in mass production is to get the first unit right. The rest follow very easily and quickly," said this veteran mass producer, adding:

"With that greater program under way the war should come to a speedy end, perhaps in 1943."

It was noteworthy, however, that many of the leading industrialists specified that the job can be done provided an adequate and uninterrupted flow of men and materials is available.

And with this in view, there was no inclination to minimize the enormity of the task. Virtually all agreed, on and off the record, that it meant gruelling labor, long hours of work, and sweeping diversion of materials away from normal civilian use.

**Acute Labor Shortages**

Labor shortages will grow more acute, almost all but most essential consumers goods made of metals and other scarce materials will gradually disappear from the markets. Food, however, experts said, will be plentiful, and clothing will be adequate, although making millions of uniforms will cut into some supplies.

Business analysts urged small business men to go after war business with all their energies, or face shutdowns. Efforts to spread the war work, some explained, have been severely hampered by the time factor. Recent figures issued by OPM showed that 63 big companies were still holding 77 per cent of total orders.

However, hope for the small manufacturer was seen in the fact that sweeping expansion of the volume of war business would put the big concerns under increasing pressure to sub-contract, as well as prompt more intensive efforts on the part of the Army and Navy to seek suppliers among smaller concerns.

It was noted President Roosevelt stressed two points:

1. Full utilization of existing plant.
2. Conversion of civilian plants to war work.

**How to Boost Production**

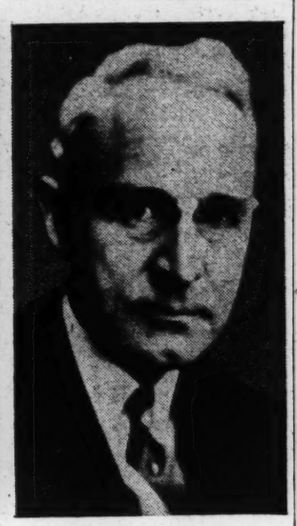
There is immediate opportunity to increase production of existing plant, some experts said, by finding methods of running more machines 24 hours a day, seven days a week. On top of that, there is much to be done in conversion.

Much of the war effort has required building of new plant, some said, and that has made the progress seem slow in the past 18 months, but much of this plant is now coming into production. Some $4,000,000,000 was spent in expanding manufacturing facilities for war production in 1941, and additional billions are being spent in 1942. The magnitude of this may be appreciated, when it is noted that the estimated value of the entire manufacturing facilities of the country in 1940 was $22,500,000,000.

Where is the additional labor to come from? It is now estimated that there are some 3,500,000 workers in war industries, and some 2,100,000 in the armed forces. It has been estimated that it takes as high as 18 workers to supply one soldier in the field, and the armed forces are to be increased by millions.

### *Harriman Ripley Officers Advance*

**Joseph P. Ripley**



**Pierpont V. Davis**

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—Harriman Ripley & Co. announces that Joseph P. Ripley has been advanced to the office of chairman and that Pierpont V. Davis has been promoted to be president of the company.

Mr. Ripley has been president of the company since its organization as Brown Harriman & Co., Incorporated, on June 16, 1934. The name of the company was changed to Harriman Ripley & Co., Incorporated, effective January 1, 1939.

Mr. Davis, the new president of the company, has been a director of Harriman Ripley & Co., Inc., since the company's formation in June, 1934. He has been senior vice-president of the company since March 26, 1940. Prior to that time he was vice-president in charge of the buying department.

In addition to his work in the investment banking field, Mr. Ripley is chairman of the board of directors of the Cramp Shipbuilding Company, Philadelphia. He played an important part in the opening of this shipyard which is now actively engaged in the building of warships for the United States Navy. Mr. Ripley is also a director of United Air Lines Transport Corporation and West Virginia Pulp & Paper Company.

## Government-Owned Cotton Is Offered To Domestic Mills

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Commodity Credit Corporation announced that effective immediately it would offer for sale to domestic mills Government-owned cotton to meet their demands for certain desirable grades and staples.

A price of 19 cents a pound will be asked for 15/16 middling cotton stored in Carolina mill areas with appropriate differentials for location, grade and staple.

The Corporation said it contemplated that these prices would be applicable through January, although it reserved the right to terminate the program at any time.

War production has increased their demands for certain grades of cotton considerably.

**Titanium Prices Maintained**

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson announced that the five United States producers of titanium pigments had agreed to maintain prices at the Oct. 1, 1941, level for the first quarter of 1942.

## Domestic Cotton Consumption Increases to New High Record

WASHINGTON (AP)—Domestic consumption of cotton reached an all time daily high during November, the Agriculture Department said in a statement, and added that if the average were maintained annual consumption may surpass 11,000,000 bales this season.

The previous seasonal high was 9,750,000 bales in 1939-40.

Consumption averaged 43,600 bales a day in November, against a previous high of 42,950 last May and 36,150 in November, 1940.

The department said consumption may go still higher in the next few months if labor and equipment are available, explaining this country's entrance into the war would result in larger government orders and substitution of cotton for imported fibers.

There also probably will be further increases in civilian demand for cotton textiles, the statement added.

"The extent of any further expansion in the output of domestic mills will depend more upon their ability to obtain equipment particularly repair and replacement equipment, than upon their ability to obtain labor," the statement said.

The department said the increasing rate of consumption, together with the government loan program and general inflationary sentiment in the cotton trade, was an important factor contributing to a net advance of 1 cent a pound in cotton prices from late November to late December.

The Dec. 30 price of middling 15-16-inch cotton in 10 markets of 17.77 cents a pound was 7¾ cents higher than a year earlier and nearly twice as high as the 1938-39 average, the last year prior to the outbreak of the second world war.

The department said that although prices have recently been from 2½ to nearly 3½ higher than the 1941 low rates, farmers have continued to place cotton on government loan.

Up to Dec. 20 government loan stocks included over 1,500,000 bales of cotton from earlier crops were owned or held as collateral against loans by the government as of Dec. 1.

**Eastman Cuts Record Wage Melon**

ROCHESTER, N. Y. (AP)—The Eastman Kodak Company will distribute a wage melon of record size, totaling $4,200,000 on March 13, officials announced here. The 30th annual dividend will bring the total distribution in three decades to more than $51,000,000, it is said.


**What's Ahead for STOCKS in 1942?**

**Will stocks prove better than cash?**
**Which war stocks look best?**
**What outlook for Rails, Utilities?**

ANSWERS to sixteen vital questions on business and finance —a valuable guide to investment in the New Year—are contained in the Annual UNITED OPINION Forecast for 1942. Gives also—

**5 Stocks to Buy Now**

[Forecast includes 5 over-depressed dividend-paying stocks averaging $16 a share and yielding about 10%, also 1 War stocks and 10 low-priced rail bonds]

*Get the Facts—free!*

That you may test the accuracy of UNITED OPINION advices for yourself, we will send you the Annual Forecast with list of 5 Outstanding Issues for 1942, free to new inquirers only.

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*(No salesman will call)*

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**PAID UP SHARES FOR SALE** Latest Dividend Rate **3%**

**Price $200 each**

**Dividends Mailed Quarterly**

Shares Insured in Full Under Massachusetts Laws

**CONGRESS COOPERATIVE BANK**
80 Federal St., Boston
301 Chamber of Commerce Bldg.



**Cambridgeport Savings Bank**
Incorporated 1858
Central Square
Cambridge, Mass.
*Deposits Received by Mail*
**INTEREST BEGINS JAN. 10**



*The* SECOND NATIONAL
*Bank of Boston*
FOUNDED 1832

Condensed Statement of Condition
December 31, 1941

RESOURCES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Cash and Due from Banks | | $36,650,179.78 |
| United States Government Securities | | 20,153,077.95 |
| State and Municipal Securities | | 2,206,978.58 |
| Other Securities | | 5,066,631.34 |
| Loans and Discounts | | 51,715,090.72 |
| Customers' Acceptance Liability | | 786,927.53 |
| Vaults, Furniture and Fixtures | | 150,000.00 |
| Accrued Interest Receivable and Other Assets | | 182,666.97 |
| TOTAL | | $116,911,552.87 |

LIABILITIES

| | | |
|---|---|---|
| Deposits: | | |
| Demand | $107,406,814.03 | |
| Time | 50,000.00 | |
| | | $107,456,814.03 |
| Capital | $2,000,000.00 | |
| Surplus | 4,000,000.00 | |
| Undivided Profits | 1,302,550.15 | |
| | | 7,302,550.15 |
| Reserves: | | |
| Taxes, Unearned Discount, etc. | $387,767.91 | |
| Dividend Payable January 2, 1942 | 80,000.00 | |
| Contingencies | 750,000.00 | |
| | | 1,217,767.91 |
| Acceptances Executed for Customers | $5,369,418.23 | |
| Less: Amount Held for Investment | 4,434,997.45 | |
| | | 934,420.78 |
| TOTAL | | $116,911,552.87 |

As required by law, U. S. Government, Trust Department and U. S. Court Deposits amounting to $5,443,030.90 are secured by pledged assets totaling $6,011,127.49

MEMBER FEDERAL DEPOSIT INSURANCE CORPORATION


### Your Federal Income Tax

**No. 3**

**Gross Income Determines Liability For a Return**

A very arresting fact in the 1941 income tax law is the lowering of the personal exemption from $800 to $750 for a single person, and from $2,000 to $1,500 for a married person or the head of a family, and the change in the basis for determining liability for a return.

Every citizen or resident of the United States must file an income tax return, if single, or not living with husband or wife, and his or her gross income is $750 or over; or if married and living with husband or wife and his or her gross income equals or exceeds $1,500; or if both have gross income, and the combined gross income of husband and wife equals $1,500 or over. Thus single persons or married persons not living with husband or wife, who earn as much as $14.43 a week for the 52 weeks of the year, and married persons living together who have aggregate earnings of as much as $28.85 a week for the year, are required to file returns.

It matters not if the return discloses that, by reason of allowable deducation or for a dependent or dependents, the individual has no tax to pay; the gross income of such persons must be reported to the Government.

## Heavy Restriction Placed Upon Tin

WASHINGTON (AP)—The Government has prohibited the use after March 31 of tin in 29 different products—including musical instruments, tinfoil, toys, household furnishings, jewelry, buckles and various novelties—and ordered an immediate 50 per cent reduction in tin used for such purposes.

No new restrictions were placed on tin used in cans and other containers but the OPM priorities division said a conservation order would be issued shortly limiting production and use of those items.


**NOTICE OF ANNUAL MEETING**

The Annual Meeting of the members of the Union Federal Savings and Loan Association of Boston will be held at the office of the Association, 236 Massachusetts Avenue, Boston, Massachusetts, on Wednesday, January 21, 1942, at 2 P. M., to nominate and elect Directors to fill the vacancies of those whose terms expire and for such other business as may properly come before the meeting.

WILLIAM M. KENYON, Secretary



# A service of particular value at this time

TODAY many individuals seek ways to arrange their personal affairs so that they will have more time to devote to their business, the service of their community or their country. To such people we offer our facilities for the care and management of securities.

*Custodian Account for Security Owners*

Our services as Custodian can be adapted to your personal requirements. We will perform for you the routine duties which will make it unnecessary for you to visit your safe deposit box. If you wish complete or partial relief from investment responsibilities, you may have the benefit of our experience to the degree specified by you. Through this helpful service we will:

1. Provide for the physical safety of your securities.
2. Relieve you from all or part of the burdens of investment management.
3. Collect and remit income as directed.
4. Make purchases and sales on your order.
5. Furnish complete records of all transactions.
6. Assemble figures and data for income tax returns.

Our officers will be glad to consult with you at any time regarding the services which this Company renders. A folder, "Services as Custodian," will be mailed to you promptly on request.

**OLD COLONY TRUST COMPANY**
ONE FEDERAL STREET, BOSTON

T. JEFFERSON COOLIDGE, *Chairman* — CHANNING H. COX, *President*

*Allied with* THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK *of* BOSTON

Complete List of Odd Lot and Inactive Issues on New York Stock Exchange Are Published Tuesdays and Fridays

# Today's Closing Prices on the New York Stock Exchange

Today's sales (est.) 600,000
Previous day's sales 801,860
1942 volume to date 2,622,640
1941 volume to date 2,139,280

## Stocks Trace Mild Retreat; Trading Quiet

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—Stocks traced a mild retreat in today's market but losses were reduced generally after publication of President Roosevelt's budget message to Congress.

Financial quarters appeared to have been well prepared for the revenue raising recommendations of the Chief Executive which were highlighted by a call for $9,000,000,000 of new taxes in the next fiscal year.

Consideration of the federal financing program and the President's Tuesday outline of our war-building goal momentarily diverted Wall Street interest from the war bulletins which had a favorable tinge except as regards the situation in Malaya.

Declines predominated in the share list near the final hour though most issues were well above early lows which had represented declines of fractions to a point or more. Steels, motors and aircrafts continued in arrears while a few rails and industrial specialties registered modest gains. Transfers were at the rate of about 600,000 shares.

### Bonds Rally

Demand for domestic corporate issues revived in the bond market today soon after the President's budget message went to Congress.

Early losses were canceled in many cases, and gains of as much as 2 points established toward the end of the session. There were still enough losers, however, to give an irregular cast to the market.

Sharp rises were posted for many foreign dollar issues, among them Belgium 6s of '55, New South Wales 5s of '58, Buenos Aires 4¾s, Uruguay 4½s, and Queensland 6s.

Corporates ahead included Pennsylvania 4¼s, Western Maryland 5½s, St. Paul 4½s, Canadian Pacific 5s, Texas Co. 3s of '65, Western Union 5s, and Youngstown Sheet 3¼s.

Lower were American Telephone 3s, Union Pacific 3½s of '70, Nickel Plate 4½s, International Hydro Electric 6s, and International Telephone 5s.

## OPM Orders Cut In Steel Used For Vending Machines

WASHINGTON (AP) — Drastic cuts in the use of iron, steel, zinc, and the "prohibited metals," in the manufacture of vending machines have been ordered by the OPM to divert the materials to war production.

Donald M. Nelson, OPM priorities chief, clamped down a 100 per cent ban on the use for non-military purposes of the metals described by OPM as "prohibited." These include aluminum, stainless steel, chromium, copper, copper base alloys, lead, nickel and tin. They may not be used in manufacturing vending machines after February 1.

Other vending machine curtailments ordered: Iron and steel, 25 per cent during January and 50 per cent thereafter; zinc, 50 per cent for January and 75 per cent thereafter. These percentages are of the average monthly consumption for the 12 months ended last June 30.

Mr. Nelson aimed his order at machines which dispense cigarettes, food, candy, nuts, chewing gum, and beverages. The restrictions do not apply to postage stamp machines nor to automatic restaurants (automats).

CHICAGO (AP)—The coin machine industry has turned to the manufacture of shell casings, bomb sights and airplane parts in an effort to offset a 75 per cent production curtailment ordered by the Government.

An order issued last month by Donald M. Nelson, OPM priorities director, cut the January production of juke boxes, penny scales and similar coin devices to one fourth of normal and banned the manufacture of any gambling machines after Feb. 1.

## Shippers Appear Before ICC To Oppose Rate Rise

ST. LOUIS, Jan. 7 (AP)—Three members of the Interstate Commerce Commission held separate sessions today to hear testimony in opposition to the application of railroads and barge lines for a general 10 per cent increase in rates.

Shippers of mine and forest products appeared before acting Chairman Clyde D. Aitchison, shippers of agricultural and animal products before Commissioner Charles D. Mahaffie and miscellaneous groups before Commissioner Walter N. W. Splawn.

F. F. Estes of Washington, traffic manager of the National Coal Association, testified that bituminous coal producers in general were opposed to an increase.

## Zinc Producers Ordered To Increase Reserves

WASHINGTON (AP)—The OPM has ordered zinc producers to increase their reserve supply by 2 per cent, boosting their reserve stock pile to 31 per cent of the October production.

Producers will be required to set aside an amount of zinc equal to 31 per cent of their October production for allocation by OPM's Director of priorities in January. The OPM estimated the 31 per cent would approximate 23,000 tons.

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 55¾ | 46 | Abbott (1.60a) | 1 | 48¾ | 48¾ | 48¾ | — ¼ |
| 51¾ | 43⅝ | Acme Steel (4a) | 1 | 46½ | 46½ | 46½ | Jan 6 |
| 8⅛ | 5⅛ | Adams Ex (.60g) | 3 | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | 7⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 24¼ | 17¾ | Adam-Millis (1a) | 2 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | Dec31 |
| 15⅞ | 9⅛ | Addressog (1) | 8 | 11⅜ | 11½ | 11⅜ | Jan 5 |
| 45 | 34⅝ | Air Reduct (1a) | 10 | 37½ | 37⅛ | 37⅜ | — ¼ |
| 5 | 1½ | Air-Way El Ap | 7 | 1½ | 1¼ | 1¼ | Dec31 |
| 9½ | 3¼ | Alaska Juneau | 3 | 2 | 2 | 2 | + ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 3⅝ | Alleghany Corp | 3 | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | 3⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅛ | 11¼ | Alleg pf xw | 8 | 5½ | 4¾ | 5½ | + ½ |
| 23⅛ | 17¼ | Alleg pf $30 ww | 17 | 5¾ | 5 | 5½ | + ¼ |
| 23⅝ | 17¼ | Alleghany pr pf | 2 | 15¼ | 15 | 15¼ | + ¼ |
| 4 | 1¼ | Alleg Lud (2¼g) | 1 | 22¼ | 22¼ | 22¼ | + ¼ |
| 167½ | 135¼ | Allen Indust (1) | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Jan 6 |
| 13 | 10¼ | Al Ch & Dye (6a) | 1 | 147½ | 147½ | 147½ | |
| 14¾ | 11½ | Allied Kid (1a) | 3 | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | 10⅞ | Dec31 |
| 9 | 5 | Allied Mill (1¼g) | 1 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ | — ⅛ |
| 87 | 71⅜ | Allied Stores | 6 | 5⅝ | 5½ | 5½ | — ⅛ |
| 37 | 24⅜ | Allied Str pf (5) | 1 | 80⅛ | 80 | 80⅛ | + ⅝ |
| 21⅜ | 14½ | Allis-Ch M 1½g | 2 | 28¾ | 28½ | 28¾ | |
| 1⅜ | 1 | Alpha Cem (2g) | 5 | 17¾ | 17¾ | 17¾ | |
| 20 | 10 | Amal Leather | 2 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jan 6 |
| 63½ | 44 | AmalLea pf 1½k | 1 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | Dec31 |
| 22⅞ | 14⅜ | Amerada Cp (2) | 1 | 54 | 53 | 53 | Jan 5 |
| 58½ | 40 | Am Ag Ch 1.20a | 7 | 21½ | 20½ | 20½ | Dec31 |
| 9¾ | 5½ | Am Airlines 1½g | 13 | 46 | 44 | 44½ | —1⅞ |
| 8¼ | 1½ | Am Bank N(.10e) | 16 | 7¼ | 7⅛ | 7¼ | + ⅛ |
| 39 | 26½ | Am Bosch | 2 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4¾ | Jan 6 |
| 3 | 1 | Am Br&Sh 2.20g | 1 | 31 | 30¼ | 31 | |
| 65¼ | 55¼ | Am Cable & R | 2 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 185 | 157½ | Am Can (4) | 7 | 62¼ | 61¾ | 61¾ | — ½ |
| 34¾ | 23 | Am Can pf (7) | 1 | 160 | 160 | 160 | Dec31 |
| 79¼ | 56 | Am Car&Fy(1g) | 13 | 31⅞ | 31⅛ | 31⅞ | + ¼ |
| 23⅛ | 16½ | Am C & F pf (7) | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | |
| 115 | 107 | Am Ch & C (2g) | 1 | 20¼ | 20¼ | 20¼ | — ¼ |
| 121 | 101½ | Am Ch&C pf (5) | 1 | 107 | 108 | 108 | Dec24 |
| 8¾ | 4¾ | Am Chicle (4a) | 3 | 55 | 55 | 95 | Jan 6 |
| 9⅞ | 4⅝ | Am Col'type(.60) | 1 | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | 5⅜ | Jan 5 |
| 19½ | 9½ | Am Comm Al | 3 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 | Jan 5 |
| 17⅜ | ½ | Am Crys S (1¼) | 1 | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | 18⅜ | Jan 6 |
| 6½ | 3¾ | Am Encaus Til | 1 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jan 6 |
| 1⅛ | ¼ | Am European | 1 | 5 | 5 | 5 | Dec31 |
| 24⅜ | 11⅞ | Am & For Pow | 4 | ½ | ½ | ½ | Jan 6 |
| 28⅜ | 14¾ | A F P $6 pf 1½k | 1 | 19 | 19 | 19 | + ½ |
| 3⅞ | 1⅛ | AFP $7 pf (1¾g) | 8 | 22½ | 21 | 22½ | +2 |
| 38½ | 29 | Am & F P 2 pf | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | Jan 6 |
| 4⅛ | 2 | Am Haw SS (5g) | 1 | 31 | 31 | 31 | |
| 33½ | 27 | Am Hide & Lea | 4 | 2⅜ | 2½ | 2⅜ | + ⅛ |
| 51¼ | 42⅜ | Am H & L pf (3) | 1 | 32½ | 32½ | 32½ | Dec31 |
| 2⅛ | 1 | Am Home(2.40a) | 2 | 45⅜ | 45¼ | 45¼ | — ½ |
| 30⅛ | 20 | Am Ice | 6 | 1¼ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | Jan 5 |
| 4¼ | 2½ | Am Ice pf (1½e) | 1 | 25 | 25 | 25 | Dec31 |
| 13¼ | 6½ | Am Internat'l | 5 | 3¼ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | Jan 6 |
| 50 | 38 | Am Inv Ill (.80) | 11 | 6½ | 6½ | 6½ | Dec31 |
| 17⅛ | ⅞ | Am In Ill pf(2½) | 1 | 39 | 39 | 39 | Dec31 |
| 95¼ | 77¼ | Am Locomotive | 21 | 10¼ | 9½ | 10 | |
| 13⅜ | 8½ | Am Loco pf (7k) | 1 | 88 | 88 | 88 | +1 |
| 6⅛ | 2¼ | Am M & F (.80) | 3 | 10⅛ | 10 | 10⅛ | Jan 6 |
| 23 | 15½ | Am M & Metal | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | Jan 6 |
| 31¼ | 27 | Am Metal (1½g) | 21 | 21¾ | 20 | 21¾ | +1⅞ |
| 46¾ | 20¾ | Am Power & Lt | 6 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | — ⅛ |
| 39 | 17½ | AP&L $6pf 5¼k | 8 | 25 | 24½ | 25 | Jan 6 |
| 7¼ | 3¾ | AP&L $5 pf .94k | 7 | 21⅜ | 21⅛ | 21¼ | — ⅛ |
| 15⅞ | 9 | Am Rad & S (.60) | 36 | 4⅝ | 4½ | 4⅝ | |
| 7 | 4⅜ | Am Roll M (1.40) | 28 | 11¾ | 11⅜ | 11⅝ | — ⅛ |
| 10⅝ | 6 | Am Saf R (½g) | 2 | 5 | 5 | 5 | |
| 45⅝ | 33⅜ | Am Seating (1g) | 1 | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | 7⅝ | Jan 6 |
| 155 | 138⅜ | Am Smelt (3½g) | 17 | 41½ | 41 | 41 | — ⅝ |
| 54 | 29⅜ | Am Sm&R pf(7) | 9 | 145¾ | 144 | 145¾ | +1⅜ |
| 28½ | 15⅜ | Am Snuff (1e) | 3 | 34 | 34 | 34 | |
| 11½ | 8½ | Am Stl Fdrs 2g | 16 | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19⅞ | |
| 13½ | 6⅜ | Am Stores (1) | 5 | 10 | 10 | 10 | Jan 6 |
| 22⅝ | 13 | Am Sugar (2e) | 7 | 8½ | 8 | 8½ | Jan 6 |
| 98 | 81 | Am Sugar pf(7) | 1 | 19⅞ | 19⅜ | 19⅜ | Jan 6 |
| 19⅜ | 11¾ | Am Sum Tob (1) | 1 | 96 | 96 | 96 | — ½ |
| 168¾ | 115¼ | Am Tel & Tel (9) | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | +½ |
| 73½ | 43⅞ | Am Tobacco 4½g | 32 | 134 | 131 | 131 | —3¼ |
| 74½ | 43⅞ | Am Tob pf B 4½g | 11 | 47¾ | 47½ | 47½ | — ½ |
| 159 | 143 | Am Tob pf (6) | 16 | 49 | 48½ | 48½ | — ⅜ |
| 7 | 3⅜ | Am Type Fdrs | 1 | 143 | 143 | 143 | Jan 2 |
| 29⅛ | 23½ | Am Viscose (1g) | 2 | 41¼ | 41⅛ | 41¼ | |
| 116¾ | 112 | Am Viscose pf(5) | 5 | 26½ | 26¼ | 26¼ | — ¼ |
| 7¼ | 2½ | Am Water Wks | 2 | 116 | 116 | 116 | — ½ |
| 99⅛ | 64¾ | Am WW 1pf (6) | 23 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅜ | 3½ | Am Woolen | 1 | 65 | 65 | 65 | Jan 2 |
| 81¼ | 51 | Am Wool pf(12g) | 6 | 5½ | 5¼ | 5¼ | |
| 8 | 2¾ | Am Zinc L & S | 4 | 74 | 73½ | 73½ | — ⅛ |
| 56¾ | 46⅛ | Am Z pr pf (5) | 1 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | — ¼ |
| 30 | 22⅛ | Anaconda (2½g) | 1 | 47 | 47 | 47 | Dec30 |
| 17¼ | 11⅛ | Anchor H (.90g) | 35 | 27⅜ | 26¾ | 27⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 12½ | 7 | Andes Cop (1) | 6 | 17 | 16⅞ | 17 | Jan 6 |
| 2⅛ | ¾ | A P W Paper | 2 | 9 | 9 | 9 | Jan 3 |
| 33⅞ | 26 | Arch-DM (1.85g) | 1 | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | 1⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 112⅛ | 108½ | Arm Del pf (7) | 1 | 24 | 24 | 24 | |
| 5½ | 2¼ | Armour Ill | 2 | 110 | 109⅜ | 109⅜ | Jan 2 |
| 70¼ | 47½ | Arm I pr pf 1½k | 15 | 37⅜ | 33¾ | 33¾ | |
| 72 | 60 | Arm Ill pf | 9 | 64 | 63¾ | 63¾ | — ⅜ |
| 34⅜ | 20½ | Armstron' C 2¼g | 5 | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | 70⅛ | Dec23 |
| 9¾ | 6½ | Arnold C (¾g) | 5 | 25½ | 24¾ | 25 | |
| 6¾ | 3 | Artloom (.77½g) | 2 | 7 | 7 | 7 | Jan 3 |
| 10⅜ | 5⅜ | Assd Dry Goods | 1 | 6¼ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ⅛ |
| 88 | 78 | Assd D G 1pf(6) | 1 | 79½ | 79½ | 79½ | Dec23 |
| 102½ | 76 | As D 2pf (1934k) | 1 | 76½ | 76 | 76 | Dec29 |
| 35⅛ | 20 | Associates (2a) | 1 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ | Dec31 |
| 31⅝ | 18 | Atch T&SF 1e) | 43 | 29¼ | 28 | 29 | + ¼ |
| 70¼ | 53⅝ | Atch T&S Fpf (5 | 2 | 62⅝ | 62 | 62½ | |
| 28⅛ | 13½ | Atl Coast L (1g) | 21 | 23⅞ | 22¼ | 23⅞ | +1¼ |
| 56 | 16½ | Atl G & W I (3g) | 2 | 34 | 33½ | 34 | Jan 6 |
| 28⅛ | 19½ | Atl Refining (1a) | 6 | 45 | 44 | 44½ | — ½ |
| 111⅛ | 107 | Atl Refin pf (4) | 1 | 109 | 109 | 109 | +2 |
| 7½ | 6⅝ | Atlas Corp (1½g) | 11 | 7 | 6⅞ | 6⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 51⅛ | 47½ | Atlas Cp pf (3) | 1 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ | + ½ |
| 72¼ | 61 | Atlas Pow (4½g) | 1 | 70 | 70 | 70 | Jan 6 |
| 9¼ | 6 | Atlas Tack (.30g) | 3 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Jan 6 |
| 37⅛ | 13⅛ | Austin Nichols | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | Jan 5 |
| 5¼ | 2⅝ | Aviat Corp (.15g) | 34 | 4⅛ | 4 | 4 | — ⅛ |

### B

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 19 | 10¼ | Bald Loco ct | 15 | 14⅜ | 13⅞ | 14⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 5⅜ | 2⅛ | Balt & Ohio | 46 | 3⅝ | 3½ | 3⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 8⅞ | 3¾ | Balt & Ohio pf | 21 | 6½ | 6 | 6⅜ | + ⅜ |
| 8½ | 3⅛ | Bangor & Ar | 4 | 4¾ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Jan 6 |
| 13½ | 7 | Barber As ⅓e) | 5 | 9½ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | Jan 6 |
| 9⅞ | 5½ | Barker Bros (1g) | 1 | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | 5⅞ | Jan 6 |
| 10½ | 7⅝ | Barnsdall O (.60) | 27 | 9¾ | 9⅜ | 9⅝ | + ⅜ |
| 24⅞ | 13⅜ | Bath I W (1¼g) | 3 | 17⅞ | 17½ | 17⅝ | |
| 31⅜ | 17¼ | Bayuk Cig (1½) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ½ |
| 27⅝ | 20 | Beat Cream (1a) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | Jan 5 |
| 104½ | 102⅞ | Beat pf ww (5) | 2 | 104 | 104 | 104 | Jan 3 |
| 106 | 103 | Beat C pf (5) | 1 | 105¼ | 105¼ | 105¼ | Dec 3 |
| 104 | 103 | Beat pf xw (5) | 1 | 104 | 103 | 104 | Feb 5 |
| 126 | 108 | Beech-Nut (4a) | 1 | 116⅝ | 116⅜ | 116⅝ | Dec30 |
| 8½ | 6½ | Beld-Hem (.80) | 5 | 7½ | 7 | 7½ | Dec31 |
| 41¼ | 32⅜ | Bendix Av (4g) | 13 | 39⅜ | 38½ | 38½ | — ¾ |
| 20⅞ | 10½ | Benef Ind (1.70g) | 10 | 13½ | 13 | 13¼ | + ⅛ |
| 57 | 50 | Benf Ind pf (2½) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Dec30 |
| 34¾ | 19⅝ | Best & Co (1.60a) | 1 | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | 22⅜ | — ½ |
| 89½ | 51½ | Beth Steel (6g) | 31 | 64⅜ | 63½ | 64⅛ | — ¼ |
| 131½ | 115 | Beth Steel pf (7) | 2 | 121 | 120 | 121 | +1 |
| 31⅞ | 21 | Bigelow pf (7) | 1 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | |
| 23⅞ | 15¾ | Black & D(1.80g) | 3 | 19 | 18⅞ | 19 | + ½ |
| 10¼ | 5 | Blaw-Knox (.60) | 10 | 6½ | 6¼ | 6¼ | — ¼ |
| 18⅜ | 13 | Bliss & L (2g) | 1 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ | Jan 3 |
| 24¾ | 12⅜ | Boeing Airplane | 30 | 20⅛ | 19¾ | 19⅞ | — ⅜ |
| 35 | 25⅛ | Bohn A&B (2g) | 2 | 31⅜ | 31½ | 31⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 23⅝ | 17 | Bond Strs (1.60) | 1 | 17¼ | 17¼ | 17¼ | + ½ |
| 21⅞ | 18¼ | Borden (1.40g) | 10 | 20⅜ | 20⅛ | 20⅜ | |
| 21 | 16 | Borg-Warn (2g) | 11 | 21¼ | 20¾ | 21¼ | + ¼ |
| 3¼ | ⅞ | Boston & Maine | 1 | 1½ | 1½ | 1½ | Jan 6 |
| 39⅝ | 28 | Bower Roll B (3) | 1 | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ | Jan 6 |
| 17¼ | 16½ | Brewing C(new) | 1 | 17 | 17 | 17 | Dec30 |
| 12⅜ | 6¾ | Bridgeport B (1) | 4 | 8⅞ | 8½ | 8¾ | — ¼ |
| 25⅜ | 14¼ | Briggs Mfg 2¼g | 6 | 17 | 16¾ | 16⅞ | — ¼ |
| 41 | 23½ | Briggs & S (3) | 6 | 27¼ | 27 | 27 | — ¼ |
| 45¼ | 38 | Bristol-My 2.40a | 6 | 42¼ | 42 | 42 | —1 |
| 25⅜ | ⅜ | Bkly & Q Trans | 1 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jan 5 |
| 6⅝ | 1 | Bkly-Man Tr | 8 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | |
| 14¼ | 7 | Bkly Un Gas | 8 | 9⅛ | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 36½ | 30 | Brown Shoe (2) | 1 | 31½ | 30½ | 31½ | Dec31 |
| 23½ | 11⅜ | Bruns-Bal (2½g) | 6 | 13 | 13 | 13 | — ¼ |
| 12⅝ | 7¼ | Bucyrus-Erie 1g | 6 | 8¾ | 8¾ | 8¾ | |
| 5¼ | 2½ | Budd Mfg | 25 | 3¼ | 3 | 3⅛ | — ⅛ |
| 8⅛ | 5¼ | Budd Wh (1.05g) | 5 | 6⅞ | 6¾ | 6⅞ | |
| 34½ | 18¼ | Bullard Co (2½g) | 4 | 22 | 21½ | 22 | — ½ |
| 35⅜ | 23⅛ | Bulova Watch 2a | 1 | 26 | 26 | 26 | +1¾ |
| 56¾ | 49 | Burling pf (2¾) | 1 | 55 | 55 | 55 | Jan 3 |
| 9⅜ | 5¾ | Burr Add (.70g) | 5 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | |
| 4½ | 1¾ | Bush Terminal | 2 | 2⅝ | 2⅜ | 2⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 6⅞ | 4¼ | Butler Br (.60) | 2 | 5¾ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | Jan 6 |
| 23 | 18 | But Bros pf (1½) | 1 | 20 | 20 | 20 | Jan 6 |
| 4⅜ | 2⅛ | Butte Cop&Zinc | 2 | 3⅛ | 3 | 3⅛ | |
| 11¾ | 6 | Byers (AM) Co | 4 | 7⅞ | 7⅜ | 7⅞ | Jan 5 |
| 12 | 7½ | Byron Jack (1g) | 1 | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | 10⅜ | — ⅛ |

### C

| | | | | | | | |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 24¾ | 15¾ | Calif Pack (1½) | 4 | 18½ | 18¼ | 18¼ | — ¼ |
| 54⅛ | 51 | Calif P pf (2½) | 1 | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | 54⅛ | N'v 13 |
| 1½ | ½ | Callahan Z-Lead | 10 | ¾ | ¾ | ¾ | Jan 6 |
| 7¼ | 4¾ | Cal & Hecla (1) | 4 | 6⅛ | 6 | 6 | — ⅛ |
| 14⅞ | 9⅝ | Campbell W1.60g | 2 | 13 | 12⅞ | 12⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 17½ | 10⅞ | Canada Dry .60a | 5 | 11¾ | 11½ | 11½ | — ¼ |
| 5¼ | 3 | Canadian Pacific | 85 | 4¼ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | + ¼ |
| 39⅞ | 32½ | Cannon Mills (2) | 2 | 34½ | 33⅞ | 33⅞ | — ⅝ |
| 33⅛ | 18⅜ | Capital Ad A | 8 | 17⅜ | 17⅛ | 17⅛ | Dec31 |
| 30½ | 22 | Carpenter S 2½g | 3 | 27¾ | 27¾ | 27¾ | +1 |
| 31½ | 21¼ | Carr & Gen .225g | 1 | 23¼ | 23¼ | 23¼ | |
| 87¾ | 43 | Case (JI) Co (7g) | 2 | 67½ | 67 | 67 | — ½ |
| 50⅝ | 36 | Caterpil Tr (2) | 10 | 41½ | 41 | 41½ | |
| 29¾ | 18½ | Celanese (2) | 5 | 20 | 20 | 20 | + ⅛ |
| 10⅛ | 5⅜ | Celotex Cp (1a) | 4 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7⅞ | + ⅛ |
| 22¾ | 15½ | Cent Aguir(1½a) | 4 | 19½ | 19 | 19½ | + ⅛ |
| 3⅛ | 1⅜ | Cent Foundry | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ | 1¾ | |
| 4 | 2¼ | Cent RR NJ | 8 | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ | Jan 6 |
| 17 | 4¼ | Cent Violetta(1g) | 12 | 15⅞ | 15½ | 15½ | — ½ |
| 4 | 2 | Century Rib M | 2 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Dec31 |
| 34⅞ | 25 | Cerro de Pas(1e) | 14 | 29¼ | 28½ | 29¼ | + ½ |
| 5⅜ | 1½ | Cert-teed Prod | 3 | 2½ | 2½ | 2½ | Jan 6 |
| 21¼ | 15 | Chain Belt (¼e) | 2 | 19 | 19 | 19 | Jan 6 |
| 22½ | 14¾ | Cham P&F (1g) | 1 | 16 | 16 | 16 | |
| 18 | 5¾ | Checker Cab | 1 | 7½ | 7½ | 7½ | Jan 5 |
| 44⅛ | 31½ | Ches & Ohio (3a) | 26 | 35¾ | 35⅜ | 35⅜ | — ⅜ |
| 102½ | 93 | Ches & O pf (4) | 1 | 95 | 95 | 95 | Dec31 |
| 4¼ | 2¼ | Ches Corp | 17 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | |

| 1941 High | 1941 Low | Stocks & Div'ds in Dollars | Sales in 100s | High | Low | Close | Net Ch'ge |
|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|---|
| 1¾ | ½ | Chi & E Ill | 4 | 1¼ | 1¼ | 1¼ | + ¼ |
| 6⅛ | 1⅜ | Chi & E Ill A | 5 | 4 | 3¾ | 4 | + ¼ |
| 3 | ⅛ | Chi Great West | 4 | 2 | 1⅞ | 2 | |
| 11¼ | 3⅞ | Chi Great W pf | 10 | 9⅞ | 9½ | 9⅞ | + ¼ |
| 8¼ | 1½ | Chi Mail Or (1¼g) | 2 | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | 4⅝ | Jan 6 |
| 19½ | 9½ | Chi Pneu T (⅓e) | 1 | 16¾ | 16¾ | 16¾ | — ¼ |
| 44½ | 37½ | Chi P T cv pf (3) | 2 | 38¾ | 38 | 38 | Dec31 |
| 54 | 49 | C P T pr pf(2½) | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Jan 5 |
| ⅛ | ⅛ | Chi Rock Is & P | 17 | ⅛ | ⅛ | ⅛ | Jan 6 |
| ⅜ | ⅛ | C R I & P 6% pf | 3 | ¼ | ¼ | ¼ | |
| 9¾ | 8⅛ | C R I & P 7% pf | 3 | ⅜ | ⅜ | ⅜ | |
| 14¾ | 10¾ | Chi Yel Cab (1) | 2 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ | Jan 5 |
| 3 | 1 | Chickasha (1) | 1 | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | 11⅞ | Jan 6 |
| 72⅛ | 41⅝ | Childs Co | 1 | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | 1⅜ | |
| 10¾ | 8 | Chrysler (6g) | 53 | 48½ | 47¼ | 47⅞ | — ¾ |
| 4½ | 2 | City I & F (1.20) | 1 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | Jan 6 |
| 40½ | 29⅛ | City Stores | 2 | 2½ | 2⅜ | 2½ | Jan 5 |
| 33¾ | 24 | Clark Equip 3½g | 1 | 34 | 34 | 34 | +1 |
| 44½ | 26⅞ | Clev Graph B 2g | 4 | 29 | 29 | 29 | Jan 5 |
| 39⅞ | 28½ | Clev Graph B 4½ | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ½ |
| 106 | 78 | Cluett Peab (3g) | 3 | 36½ | 36¼ | 36¼ | — ¼ |
| 63¾ | 60 | Coca-Cola (5g) | 12 | 78 | 75⅞ | 76 | —2⅜ |
| 16¼ | 10⅞ | Coca-Cola A (3) | 2 | 63 | 63 | 63 | |
| 106 | 100¾ | Colgate-P ⅓a) | 6 | 13¼ | 12⅞ | 13¼ | |
| 30¼ | 11 | Colg-P pf (4¼) | 1 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ | +1 |
| 20 | 12¼ | Collins & A (3g) | 11 | 13⅜ | 13⅛ | 13½ | Jan 6 |
| 21¾ | 11 | Colum Fuel & I (1a) | 3 | 16½ | 16⅛ | 16½ | — ½ |
| 21 | 11 | Colum Br A (2g) | 1 | 13½ | 13½ | 13½ | — ¼ |
| 4⅞ | 1 | Colum Br B (2g) | 2 | 13½ | 13½ | 13¼ | — ¼ |
| 82½ | 43½ | Col G&E (.10g) | 41 | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | 1⅝ | |
| 7⅞ | 4¼ | Col G&E pf A (6) | 2 | 54 | 52½ | 53 | —1 |
| 28½ | 21¼ | Colum Pict | 2 | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | 5⅝ | Jan 6 |
| 83 | 64 | Colum P pf (2¾) | 11 | 24 | 24 | 24 | Dec31 |
| 31 | 16⅛ | Col Carb (4.70g) | 1 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ | +1¾ |
| 104⅜ | 96 | Comi Credit (3) | 12 | 17¼ | 16¾ | 17 | + ⅝ |
| 37⅞ | 19⅛ | Com Cr pf (4¼) | 2 | 97 | 97 | 97 | Jan 5 |
| 110 | 100 | Com Inv Tr (3) | 15 | 21½ | 21 | 21¼ | — ¼ |
| 11⅞ | 7½ | Com T cv pf(4¼) | 5 | 100 | 100 | 100 | Dec30 |
| 12 | 3⅛ | Comi Solv (.55g) | 2 | 9 | 8⅞ | 9 | + ⅛ |
| 65⅝ | 39½ | Com'th & South | 86 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | |
| 30⅛ | 20 | Com&Sou pf (3) | 2 | 44½ | 43½ | 43½ | — ⅜ |
| 4 | 2¼ | Com Edis (1.80) | 21 | 23⅜ | 23¼ | 23½ | + ¼ |
| 18¾ | 13¼ | Conde Nast(¾g) | 3 | 5⅜ | 3¼ | 3¼ | |
| 23⅜ | 18¼ | Congoleum (1a) | 2 | 15¾ | 15¾ | 15¾ | + ⅜ |
| 15⅞ | 9¼ | Cons Aire (.4g) | 25 | 10¼ | 20 | 20⅛ | — ⅜ |
| 23⅜ | 11¾ | Consol Cig (1½g) | 2 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ | |
| 3 | 1 | Consol Oil (⅓) | 74 | 5¾ | 5½ | 5⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 7¼ | 2⅞ | Con RR Cuba pf | 9 | 7⅛ | 7 | 7⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 30 | 14 | Consol'n Coal | 2 | 43¾ | 43⅜ | 43¾ | + ¼ |
| 106⅝ | 93 | Consol'n Coal pf | 1 | 52 | 52 | 52 | Jan 5 |
| 16½ | 11 | Con Pow pf(4½) | 1 | 23 | 23 | 23 | |
| 5¼ | 2¼ | Container (1½g) | 1 | 93 | 93 | 93 | Dec30 |
| 11⅜ | 11¼ | Cont Baking | 3 | 13¼ | 13 | 13 | + ⅛ |
| 109¾ | 79 | Cont pf cld (8) | 6 | 23¾ | 23¼ | 23¾ | |
| 40½ | 21⅞ | Cont Bak pf (8) | 4 | 111⅜ | 111⅞ | 111⅜ | Dec29 |
| 10 | 6½ | Cont Can (2) | 1 | 102 | 102 | 102 | |
| 45⅞ | 35¼ | Cont Di A F (1) | 21 | 24⅜ | 24 | 24¼ | |
| 4⅛ | 2⅜ | Cont Ins (1.60a) | 1 | 7⅞ | 7¾ | 7¾ | Jan 6 |
| 27⅛ | 17⅜ | Cont Mot .10g) | 8 | 42 | 41⅜ | 41⅜ | — ⅛ |
| 23½ | 15½ | Cont Oil Del (1) | 11 | 3⅜ | 3½ | 3½ | — ⅛ |
| 18⅞ | 9⅝ | Cont Stl (2½g) | 8 | 20⅞ | 20⅝ | 20⅝ | — ⅜ |
| 56¾ | 48 | Cop'weld S (.80) | 3 | 19 | 19 | 19 | — ½ |
| 54 | 42¼ | Cop'weld pf(2½) | 3 | 12⅛ | 11⅜ | 12⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 4⅞ | 2⅞ | Corn Prods (3) | 4 | 50 | 50 | 50 | +1 |
| 19⅞ | 11 | Coty Inc (½g) | 15 | 55¼ | 55 | 55¼ | + ¼ |
| 7¾ | 3 | Cotv Internat') | 1 | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | 3⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 5 | 2½ | Crane Co (1g) | 1 | ⅞ | ⅞ | ⅞ | Dec31 |
| 6½ | 2 | C of Wheat(1.60) | 8 | 13⅝ | 13¼ | 13⅜ | — ¼ |
| 9 | 4⅜ | Crosley (.30g) | 6 | 14¼ | 14¼ | 14¼ | — ¼ |
| 27⅝ | 15 | Crown C&S(1g) | 6 | 6⅜ | 6¼ | 6⅜ | Dec31 |
| 45½ | 38⅞ | Crown C pf 2¼g | 6 | 18¼ | 18⅛ | 18⅛ | |
| 15⅜ | 10 | Crown Zell (¼e) | 3 | 42¾ | 42⅜ | 42¾ | Dec29 |
| 47¼ | 28 | Crucible Stl (1g) | 8 | 11¼ | 11⅛ | 11¼ | |
| 98⅛ | 73½ | Crucible pf (5) | 1 | 33½ | 32½ | 33½ | —1⅛ |
| 8½ | 3½ | Cuban-Am Sug | 31 | 8 | 7⅞ | 7⅞ | — ⅛ |
| 77 | 41⅞ | Cuban-AS pf 5½ | 1 | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | 76⅛ | + ⅛ |
| 16½ | 8 | Cudahy Pack | 2 | 11¾ | 11⅝ | 11⅝ | + ⅛ |
| 25 | 12½ | Cuneo Pr (1½) | 2 | 15½ | 15 | 15½ | +1 |
| 99 | 98 | Cuneo Pr pf 4½ | 20 | 98 | 98 | 98 | |
| 17⅜ | ⅜ | Curtis Publish | 7 | 1¼ | ⅝ | ⅝ | |
| 34¾ | 16 | Curtis P p pf(3) | 1 | 3 | 3 | 3 | — ⅛ |
| 11¾ | 

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

# Federal, Foreign and Domestic Bond Quotations—Curb Market

Listed New York Bond and New York Curb Quotations

## 1943 Aircraft Program Cost May Exceed $9,000,000,000

By Harold Fleming

*Staff Correspondent of The Christian Science Monitor*

NEW YORK—The following figures may give some perspective on the President's armament program as included in his "Message on the State of the Union."

The program calls for 60,000 planes in 1942 and 125,000 in 1943.

Current output of planes is at the rate of 2,500 a month, or around 30,000 a year. It must average twice that for the full year and quadruple it for 1943.

That means that by next December the production rate must be triple the present and reach a rate of around 7,500 a month.

And by December, 1943, two years from now, it must be about 12,500 planes a month, about five times the current rate.

**Program Advanced 2 Years**

By comparison, the monthly rate a year ago was around 1,000. Two years ago it was round 500. Three years ago around 250. Four years ago round 100. From 1932 to 1934, around 50 a month.

These planes average to cost perhaps $150,000 apiece. Trainers come at $25,000 up, fighters at $50,000 up, and bombers from $100,000 to $300,000 .Average costs are rising fast with the installation of power turrets (at $500 to $1,000 apiece), more machine guns and cannon, automatic flight controls, central firing controls and bombsights, together with the increased oxygen and pressure-cabin stratospheric equipment as the battle ceiling steadily rises.

Fighters carry about 2½ tons of aluminum apiece, heavy bombers around 10 tons.

The 50,000-a-year schedule now aimed at for 1942 was originally expected for 1944; the date, in other words, is advanced two years.

Nearly 400,000 persons are now engaged in the business. It had been estimated that 500 a month would alone require 400,000 workers. These four-engine jobs cost each about as much as 300 automobiles. Figures are now blacked out and guesses from Washington do not agree, but it is unlikely that an output of more than 100 a month has yet been reached.

The 500-a-month goal called for an output to include the following:

| Model | Builder | | Monthly |
|---|---|---|---|
| Boeing B-17 (Flying Fortress), | Boeing | Seattle | 75 |
| | Vega | Burbank | 40 |
| | Douglas | Long Beach | 65 |
| Consolidated B-24 (Liberator) | Consolidated | San Diego | 95 |
| | Consolidated | Tulsa & Ft. Worth | 65 |
| | Ford | Ypsilanti | 75 |

Each of these figures must now, however, be doubled. That means that plant must be doubled. Actually the added plants will probably be built in the Middle West, not on the Coast. However it takes about nine months to bring one of these plants to life. That makes time even more of the essence.

The above figures refer only to the airplane program. They do not touch on the plan to produce 45,000 tanks, 20,000 aircraft guns, and 8,000,000 tons of merchant shipping in 1942.

(To be continued.)

## Power Production Higher for Week

NEW YORK (AP)—Electric power output increased during the week ended Jan. 3 after the drop in the preceding Christmas week, the Edison Electric Institute announced.

Latest output of 3,286,705,000 kilowatt hours was 1.6 per cent ahead of 3,234,128,000 in the preceding week and 15.5 per cent more than 2,845,727,000 a year ago. Comparable figures were revised.

Percentage gains over a year ago, acording to major geographic areas, were reported by the Institute as follows:

New England 16.9, Mid-Atlantic 11.4, Central Industrial 13.9, West Central 15.7, Southern States 17.2, Rocky Mountain 16.5, Pacific Coast 23.6.

## Farmers Asked to Supply Own Feed, Food Supplies

WASHINGTON (AP)—Secretary of Agriculture Claude Wickard told farmers they could help the war effort greatly by providing their own food and feed supplies.

"The farm family that grows its own vegetable and egg and milk supply increases the nation's productive capacity in several ways," said Mr. Wickard. "First of all, such a family is better fed, stronger and able to work harder. Second, such a family does not call for the use of scarce tin and other containers to put up its food in city factories; it does not require the use of rail or highway transport to get part of its food supply, and it releases part of the commercial supply of these greatly needed foods for use by our own people, and the people of the nations allied with us."

In a nationally-broadcast talk, Mr. Wickard lauded a "plant-to-prosper" campaign inaugurated in 1934 by the Memphis Commercial Appeal and subsequently adopted by other newspapers.

Urging complete co-operation with the department's 1942 production goals, Mr. Wickard said that without such goals, "the 6,000,000 farmers in this country would produce great quantities of cotton and wheat and tobacco which we don't need; and the nation would be sadly lacking in vegetables, milk, eggs and oil crops."

### Lehman Corp. Net Assets Off

NEW YORK (AP)—The Lehman Corp., an investment concern, reported the net asset value per share of capital stock totaled $26.74 on 1,988,277 shares as of Dec. 31. This compared with $28.77 on 2,003,377 shares as of June 30, 1941.

## Montgomery Ward Sales Set Record

CHICAGO (AP) — Montgomery Ward & Co. reported sales last month of $85,269,407, the highest in the history of the mail order house. The previous record was $70,850,185 in December, 1940.

Sales for the 11 months ended Dec. 31, 1941, were $632,425,267, likewise an all time high tor the period, and compared with $512,514,216 for the same months in 1940.

## Price Ceiling Proposed On Brass, Bronze Ingots

WASHINGTON (AP)—Price Administrator Leon Henderson submitted to producers for their approval maximum prices covering more than 95 per cent of all brass and bronze alloy ingots.

Mr. Henderson said that the net effect of the new schedule was to leave the general ingot price level substantially unchanged. The list contained revision downward in some cases and few upward revisions. The new prices were intended to become effective Feb. 1.

The maximum prices now proposed resulted from a re-examination of the industry in light of current conditions, the office said.

Maximum prices for brass ingots were first suggested last April and were revised in July. Mr. Henderson said studies would continue to determine whether the general level of ingot prices could be lowered.

## Business Personals

Jules S. Bache, senior partner of J. S. Bache & Co., sent a letter to stockholders Monday on the occasion of the firm's fiftieth anniversary. When the firm started in business in January, 1892, it had one office with 15 employees, Mr. Bache said. Today, he pointed out, the firm, with offices in 40 cities and representatives in other principal localities throughout the country, employs 800.

Trust Company of North America announces the resignation of George H. Rhinehart as president.

Formation of the firm of Harry Parker Company to deal in over-the-counter securities with offices at 74 Trinity Place, New York, is announced by Harry Parker, an active member of the Security Traders Association of New York, formerly manager of the trading department of the New York office of Colonial Bond & Share Corporation, Baltimore. The firm will specialize in inactive issues.

## New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

### United States Government Bonds

(Dollars and Thirty-seconds)

Treasury

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 11 3¼s 45-43 | 104.12 | 104.9 | 104.9 |
| 1 2s 47 | 104.14 | 104.14 | 104.14 |
| 1 2¼s 53-51 | 104.31 | 104.31 | 104.31 |
| 2 2⅞s 60-55 | 109.27 | 109.27 | 109.27 |
| 1 2½s 58-56 | 102.19 | 102.19 | 102.19 |
| 12 2½s 72-67 | 100.4 | 100.1 | 100.4 |
| Home Owners Loan | | | |
| 1 3s 52-44 | 104.20 | 104.20 | 104.20 |
| New York City Bond | | | |
| 170 3s 80 | 105 | 103¼ | 105 |

### Corporation Bonds

| Sales in $1,000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 3 AbitibiP&P 5s 53st | 55¼ | 55 | 55 |
| 1 Adams Exp 4s 48 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 11 Alleghany 5s 44 Mod | 91 | 91 | 91 |
| 2 Alleghany 5s 49 Mod | 75½ | 75¼ | 75½ |
| 5 Alleghany 5s 50 Mod | 61 | 60⅞ | 60⅞ |
| 3 Am & For P 5s 2030 | 64 | 64 | 64 |
| 1 AmIGChem5½s 49 | 103⅛ | 103⅛ | 103⅛ |
| 3 Am Int 5½s 49 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 3 Am Tel & Tel 3¼s 66 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Am T & T 3¼s 61 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 47 Am T&T 3s 56 | 109 | 108½ | 108½ |
| 32 Arm Del 4s 56 | 105 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 14 AT&SF 4s 95 | 108 | 107½ | 108 |
| 1 AT&SF 4s 95 reg | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 3 AT&SF 4½s C-4 62 | 110⅞ | 110⅞ | 110⅞ |
| 1 Atl&Cha AL 4½s 44 | 100½ | 100½ | 100½ |
| 2 A C Line 1st 4s 52 | 81¼ | 81¼ | 81¼ |
| 5 A C Line cit 4s 52 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 11 A C Line 4½s 64 | 65 | 64½ | 65¼ |
| 5 A C Line 5s 45 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 2 Atl & Dan 1st 4s 48 | 32⅜ | 32⅜ | 32⅜ |
| 5 Atl & Dan 2d 4s 48 | 27½ | 27 | 27 |
| 5 B&O 1st mtg 4s st | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 22 B&O 95 st A | 35⅜ | 35 | 35¼ |
| 14 B&O 95 st C | 38⅞ | 37¾ | 37⅞ |
| 25 B&O 2000 st D | 35 | 34¾ | 35 |
| 7 B&O 96 st F | 35½ | 35 | 35¼ |
| 74 B&O cv 60 st | 35¼ | 34¾ | 35⅛ |
| 13 B&O 4s 48 | 59¼ | 59 | 59¼ |
| 3 B&OPLE&WV 4s 51st | 51¾ | 51¾ | 51¾ |
| 13 B&O S W 50 st | 43½ | 42½ | 42½ |
| 7 Bang & Aroo cn 4s 51 | 51⅝ | 51¼ | 51¼ |
| 3 Bang & Aroo 4s 45 51 st | 52½ | 51 | 51 |
| 2 Bang & Aroo 5s 43 | 97½ | 97½ | 97½ |
| 1 Bell T Pa 5s f0 C | 129¼ | 129¼ | 129¼ |
| 9 Beth Stl 3s 60 | 102 | 101½ | 101½ |
| 9 Boston&Me 4½s 70 | 37⅜ | 37 | 37 |
| 2 Bkly Un Gas 5s 45 | 104⅜ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 3 Bkly Un Gas 5s 50 | 86½ | 86½ | 86½ |
| 6 Bkly Un Gas 5s 57 B | 103¾ | 103½ | 103¾ |
| 15 Buf R&P 57 st | 38⅛ | 37¾ | 38 |
| 2 Bush Term 5s 55 | 56 | 55½ | 55½ |
| 2 Bush T Bldg 5s 60 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 5 Can Sou 5s 62 | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 1 Can Nat Ry 5s 70 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 1 Can Nat 5s 69 Jly | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 5 Can Nor 6½s 46 | 109¼ | 109 | 109 |
| 6 Can Pac 5s 54 | 85¾ | 85½ | 85¾ |
| 3 Can Pac 4½s 60 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 1 Can Pac 4s perp | 66 | 66 | 66 |
| 19 Celanese 3s 55 | 100 | 99¾ | 100 |
| 10 Cen of Ga 5½s 59 | 3¼ | 3¼ | 3¼ |
| 1 Cen of Ga cn 5s 45 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 1 Cen NewEng 4s 61 | 66½ | 66½ | 66½ |
| 4 Cen Pac 5c 60 | 51⅜ | 51 | 51¼ |
| 24 Cen Pac 1st 4s 49 | 71⅞ | 71⅛ | 71⅛ |
| 12 Cen RR NJ 4s 87 | 14¼ | 14 | 14 |
| 1 Certain-td 5½s 48 | 81 | 81 | 81 |
| 11 Chi & Alton 3s 49 | 13⅜ | 13½ | 13½ |
| 2 CB&Q rfg 5s 71 A | 78½ | 78½ | 78½ |
| 5 CB&Q 4½s '77 | 71¼ | 70⅝ | 70⅞ |
| 10 CB&Q gen 4s '58 | 79⅜ | 79 | 79 |
| CB&Q 4s Ill '49 | 93¼ | 93 | 93¼ |
| 10 CB&Q 3½s II '49 | 87¼ | 87¼ | 87¼ |
| 5 ChGtW inc 4½s 2038 | 40 | 40 | 40 |
| 4 Chi T & L 5s '66 | 8½ | 8½ | 8½ |
| CMSP&Pac 5s '75 | 9¼ | 9¼ | 9¼ |
| 19 CMSP&P adj 5s 2000 | 2 | 2 | 2 |
| 20 CMSP 4¾s '89 | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ |
| CM&SP 4¾s '89F | 39⅜ | 39⅜ | 39⅜ |
| 68 CM&SP 4½s '89C | 40 | 39⅞ | 40 |
| 71 CM&SP 4½s '89E | 40 | 39½ | 40 |
| 25 CM&SP gen 4s '89 | 39¼ | 39 | 39⅛ |
| 5 CM&SP 3½s '89 B | 36½ | 36½ | 36½ |
| 11 Chi&NW gm 5s '89 | 23¼ | 23 | 23 |
| 18 Chi & NW 4¾s '87 | 22⅞ | 22⅞ | 22⅞ |
| 23 Chi¾NW cv 4¾s '49 | 13⅜ | 13⅜ | 13⅜ |
| 5 Chi&NWgm 4½s '87 | 22¾ | 22¾ | 22¾ |
| 1 Chi & NW 4½s 2037 | 13 | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 11 Chi & NW 4½s | 22¼ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 1 Chi & NW 3½s '87 | 21 | 21 | 21 |
| 17 CRI & P 4½s '52A | 11⅜ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 226 CRI & P cv 4½s '60 | 1⅝ | 1½ | 1⅝ |
| 19 CRI & P 4s '88 | 19⅜ | 19 | 19 |
| 5 CRI &2P rfg 4s '34 | 10¼ | 10⅛ | 10¼ |
| 17 Ch Un Sta 3¾s '63 | 108½ | 108 | 108½ |
| 3 Ch & W Ind 4½s '62 | 97 | 97 | 97 |
| 2 Ch & W Ind 4s '52 | 95 | 94⅞ | 95 |
| 3 Childs Co 5s '43 | 38 | 38 | 38 |
| 11 CCC&StL 4½s '77 | 48½ | 48 | 48¼ |
| 1 Clev Elec Ill 3¼s '70 | 108⅜ | 108⅜ | 108⅜ |
| 2 ClevUnTerm 5s '73 | 70 | 69½ | 69½ |
| 16 Clev Un Ter 4½s '77C | 62½ | 62 | 62 |
| 1 Col F & I 5s '70 | 82½ | 82½ | 82½ |
| 15 Col & So 4s '80 | 15¾ | 15½ | 15½ |
| 22 Columbia G 5s '52 May | 101⅛ | 101⅛ | 100½ |
| 1 Columbia G 5s 1961 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 3 ComiMack inc 69ww | 26¾ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 3 Comwlth Ed 3½s 68 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 3 Con Edis 3½s 48 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 2 Con Edis 3½s 56 | 104⅛ | 104⅛ | 104⅛ |
| 3 Con Oil cv 3½s 51 | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 5 Consum Pow 3½s 70 | 109¾ | 109¾ | 109¾ |
| 1 Consum Pow 3¼s 66 | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 5 Crucible Stl 3¼s 55 | 93¾ | 93⅜ | 93⅜ |
| 3 Cuba No Ry 5½s 42 | 28 | 27⅞ | 28 |
| 5 Cuba NoRy5½s42rct | 25⅞ | 24½ | 25⅞ |
| 13 Cuba RR 7½s 46 rct | 25½ | 25¼ | 25¼ |
| 2 Cuba RR 6s 46 Rct | 25½ | 25½ | 25½ |
| 5 Cuba RR 5s 52 | 31 | 31 | 31 |
| 38 Del & Hud rfg 4s 43 | 55⅜ | 54¾ | 55⅛ |
| 61 D&RG 4s 36 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 1 R&RG West 5s 55 | 13¼ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 25 D&RG W 5s 55 Asd | 13¾ | 13¼ | 13¼ |
| 20 R&RGWest 5s 78 | 11½ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 3 Det Ed 3s 70 | 106⅜ | 106⅜ | 106⅜ |
| 10 Dow Chem 2¼s 50 | 102¾ | 102¾ | 102¾ |
| 2 DulMissabe¾s1 31½s 62 | 107½ | 107½ | 107½ |
| 45 Erie 4½s 2015 | 50¾ | 50¼ | 50¾ |
| 18 Erie 4s 95 | 87 | 86½ | 86¾ |
| 4 Firestone T&R 3s '61 | 93¼ | 93 | 93 |
| 4 Fla E Cst 4½s '59 | 59½ | 59½ | 59½ |
| 11 Gen Stl Cast 5½s '49 | 97½ | 97 | 97 |
| 21 Goodrich 4¼s '56 | 94⅜ | 94½ | 94½ |
| 6 Gt Nor Ry 5½s '52 | 103 | 102⅞ | 102⅞ |
| 1 Gt Nor 4½s '77 E | 87⅞ | 87⅞ | 87⅞ |
| 16 Gt Nor 4s '46 G | 98¼ | 97¾ | 98¼ |
| 9 Gt Nor 4s '46 H | 96 | 96 | 96 |
| 19 Gt Nor 3¾s '67 | 76¾ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ |
| 5 Gulf M & Oh 4s '75 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 12 Housatonic 5s '37 | 71 | 69 | 69⅛ |
| 3 Hudson Coal 5s '62 A | 36 | 35¾ | 35⅞ |
| 5 Hud&Man rfg 5s '57 | 39 | 38¾ | 38¾ |
| 71 Ill Bell Tel 2¾s '81 | 102½ | 102⅛ | 102⅛ |
| 1 Ill Cen 4s '52 | 43¼ | 43¼ | 43¼ |
| 6 Ill Cen 4s '53 | 39½ | 39½ | 39½ |
| 16 Ill Cen rfg 4s '55 | 40¾ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 58 Ill Cen 4¾s '66 | 41⅛ | 40½ | 41⅛ |
| 5 Ill Cen 5s '55 | 49½ | 49 | 49 |
| 28 IC&CSL&NO 5s '63A | 42¾ | 42½ | 42⅝ |
| 28 IC&CSL&NO 4½s '63 G | 39 | 38¾ | 39 |
| 16 Int Gt Nor 1st 6s '52 | 12¼ | 12 | 12 |
| 10 Int Gt Nor 5s '56B | 11 | 11 | 11 |
| 23 Int Hydro El cv 6s '44 | 14½ | 14½ | 14½ |
| 1 Int Paper 6s '55 | 104⅝ | 104⅝ | 104⅜ |
| 22 Int T&T 4½s '52 | 41 | 40⅝ | 40⅝ |
| 25 Int T&T 5s '55 | 44 | 43½ | 43½ |
| 5 K C South 5s 50 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ |
| 10 Koppers Co 3½s 61 | 103½ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 10 L S & M S 3½s 97 | 85 | 84½ | 84½ |
| 5 Leh & N E 4s 65A | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 5 Leh & NY 4s 45 | 67⅝ | 67⅝ | 67⅝ |
| 19 LehC&N 4½s 54C | 67⅛ | 67 | 67 |
| 1 Leh Val H Term 5s 54 | 45 | 45 | 45 |
| 8 Leh Val NY 4½s 50 | 49½ | 49½ | 49½ |
| 11 Lehigh Val 5s 2003 | 33½ | 33½ | 33½ |
| 1 Leh Val 4½s 2003 st | 30¼ | 30¼ | 30¼ |
| 8 Leh Val 4s 2003 st | 27⅞ | 27½ | 27⅞ |
| 2 Libby McN&L 4s 55 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 8 Lion Oil cv 4½s 52 | 101¼ | 101¼ | 101¼ |
| 1 Loews 3½s 46 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Louis & N 4s 60B | 104 | 104 | 104 |
| 3 L&N 3s 80 St L | 83 | 83 | 83 |
| 18 Manati Sug 4s 57 | 45 | 44¾ | 44¾ |
| 51 McKess & Rob 3½s 56 | 104¾ | 104½ | 104½ |
| 1 MetWSideECh14s38 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 5 Mich Cen 4½s 79 | 61 | 61 | 61 |
| 2 Mich Con Gas 4s 63 | 106½ | 106 | 106½ |
| 18 Mil Sparta&NW 4s 47 | 18½ | 18 | 18 |
| 2 MSP&SSM cn 4s 38 | 10⅛ | 10⅛ | 10⅛ |
| 19 M-K-Tex 5s 62A | 26⅞ | 26¾ | 26¾ |
| 22 M-K-Tex aj 5s 67 | 8⅛ | 8 | 8 |
| 5 M-K-T 4½s 78 | 22¼ | 22 | 22 |
| 10 M-K-Tex 1st 4s 90 | 33 | 32⅞ | 32⅞ |
| 4 M-K-Tex 4s 62 B | 21½ | 21½ | 21½ |
| 12 Mo Pac cv 5½s 49 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 15 Mo Pac 5s 65 A | 23¾ | 23½ | 23¾ |
| 24 Mo Pac 5s 77 F | 23⅞ | 23¾ | 23⅞ |
| 18 Mo Pac 5s 78 G | 24 | 23¾ | 24 |
| 4 Mo Pac 5s 80 H | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| 18 Mo Pac 5s 81 I | 24 | 23½ | 24 |
| 19 Mo Pac gen 4s 75 | 2 | 1¾ | 1¾ |
| 11 Mo Pac 3rd ext 4s 38 | 82⅛ | 82⅛ | 82⅛ |
| 2 Mohawk & Mal 4s 91 | 47⅛ | 47⅛ | 47⅛ |
| 6 Mont Pow 3¾s 66 | 104⅞ | 104⅞ | 104⅞ |
| 19 Mor & Essex 5s 55 | 37¾ | 37⅝ | 37¾ |
| 13 Mor&Essex 4½s 55 | 34½ | 34 | 34 |
| 19 Mor&Essex 3½s 2000 | 38¼ | 37⅝ | 37⅝ |
| 1 Nash Cha&StL 4s 78 | 68 | 68 | 68 |
| 8 Nat Dairy 3¼s 60 | 104½ | 104 | 104½ |
| 1 N Orl Term 4s 53 | 74 | 74 | 74 |
| 11 NO Tex&M 5s 54 | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 11 NO Tex&M 5s 35 A | 39 | 39 | 39 |
| 57 NYC rfg 5s 2013 | 54½ | 53⅞ | 54½ |
| 112 NYC 4½s 2013 A | 48⅞ | 48¼ | 48⅞ |
| 27 NYC cn 4s 98 | 54¼ | 53⅞ | 53⅞ |
| 9 NYC cv 3¼s 52 | 55 | 54½ | 55 |
| 2 NYC Mi Cen 3½s 98 | 52 | 51½ | 51½ |
| 13 NYChi&StL 4½s 78 | 63¾ | 63 | 63¾ |
| 3 NY Dock cv 5s 47 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 7 NY Edis 3¼s 66 | 108¾ | 108¾ | 108¾ |
| 57 NYNH&H cv 6s 48 | 27¼ | 26¾ | 27¼ |
| 5 NYNH&H clt 6s 40 | 43 | 43 | 43 |
| 75 NYNH&H 4½s 67 | 24½ | 23½ | 24½ |
| 8 NYNH&H 4s 55 | 22½ | 22½ | 22½ |
| 2 NYNH&H 4s 56 | 23 | 23 | 23 |
| 35 NYNH&H 3½s 47 | 22 | 21½ | 21½ |
| 10 NY O & W rfg 4s 92 | 4⅛ | 4⅛ | 4⅛ |
| 4 NY Steam 3½s 63 | 106¼ | 106 | 106 |
| 17 Nor Pac 6s 2047 | 63¾ | 63¼ | 63½ |
| 7 Nor Pac 5s 2047 D | 53 | 52⅞ | 53 |
| 3 Nor Pac 4½s 2047 | 49½ | 49¼ | 49½ |
| 2 Nor Pac 4s 97 | 73½ | 73½ | 73½ |
| 2 Nor Pac 3s 2047 | 41¾ | 41⅜ | 41⅜ |
| 4 Nor Sta Pow 3½s 67 | 108½ | 108½ | 108½ |
| 10 Koppers Co 3½s 61 | 6 | 6 | 6 |
| 6 Ohio Ed 4s 65 | 108½ | 108 | 108 |
| 5 Or-Wash RR&N 4s 61 | 106 | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 19 Pac Gas &2El 3s 70 | 102¼ | 102 | 102¼ |
| 1 Pac Gas & El 3½s | 107¾ | 107¾ | 107¾ |
| 12 Pac G&E 3¾s 61 | 108⅜ | 108 | 108 |
| 18 Pac Gas & El 4s 64 | 111½ | 111½ | 111½ |
| 19 Pac Mo 1st 4s 38 | 87 | 87 | 87 |
| 1 Panhandle EPL 3s 60 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 12 Para Pho 4s 56 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 1 Pen Co 4s 63 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 14 Pen P & Lt 4½s 74 | 107½ | 107 | 107 |
| 3 Pen P & Lt 3½s 69 | 108⅛ | 108⅛ | 108⅛ |
| 2 Pen RR gen 5s 68 | 108 | 108 | 108 |
| 6 Pen RR cn 4½s 60 | 121 | 120⅝ | 120⅝ |
| 16 Pen RR gen 4½s 65 | 102¾ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 6 Penn RR gen 4½s 81 | 98⅛ | 98¼ | 98¼ |
| 4 Pen RR 4½s 84 E | 99 | 99 | 99 |
| 8 Pen RR 3½s 70 | 92½ | 92½ | 92½ |

### New York Bonds

**Quotations to 2:00**

| Sales in $1000 | High | Low | 2:00 |
|---|---|---|---|
| 1 Pen RR 3¼s 52 | 84¼ | 84¼ | 84¼ |
| 5 Peoria & E inc 4s 90 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 1 Pere Marq 5s 56 | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 5 Pere Marq 4s 56 | 62 | 62 | 62 |
| 18 Phila Co 4½s 61 | 103⅞ | 103½ | 103½ |
| 3 Phil Elec 3½s 67 | 109½ | 109½ | 109½ |
| 6 Ph Read C&I cv 6s 49 | 5¼ | 5¼ | 5¼ |
| 18 Ph Read C&I 5s 73 | 24 | 24 | 24 |
| 3 Philippine Ry 4s 37 | 2⅛ | 2⅛ | 2⅛ |
| 25 Phillips Pet 1¾s 51 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 5 PCC & St L 4½s 77 | 100½ | 100¼ | 100¼ |
| 8 Pitt Coke & If 4½s 52 | 103¼ | 103¼ | 103¼ |
| 1 Pitt Steel 4½s 50 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 16 Portl Gen E 4½s 60 | 81 | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 10 Pub Svc No Ill 3½s 68 | 109¼ | 109¼ | 109¼ |
| 9 Readg 4½s 97 A | 81 | 80½ | 80½ |
| 4 Readg 4½s 97 B | 80½ | 80½ | 80½ |
| 5 Rdg Jer Cen 4s 51 | 69 | 69 | 69 |
| 10 RI Ark & La½s34 | 10¾ | 10¾ | 10¾ |
| 28 Rutland 1st 4½s 41 | 6½ | 6 | 6½ |
| 2 Saguenay Pow 4¼s 66 | 93½ | 93½ | 93½ |
| 3 StLJM&S&R&G 33 | 72 | 71½ | 72 |
| 25 St LSF 5s 50B | 12⅝ | 12⅜ | 12⅝ |
| 2 St LSF 5s B 50 ct | 12¼ | 12¼ | 12¼ |
| 91 St LSF 4½s 78 | 12⅞ | 12¾ | 12⅞ |
| 14 St LSF 4s 50 A | 11⅜ | 11⅜ | 11⅜ |
| 3 St LSF 4s 50A ct | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 2 St LSW rfg 5s 90 | 17 | 17 | 17 |
| 2 St LSW 1st 4s 89 | 81½ | 81 | 81 |
| 2 St LSW 2d 4s 89 | 57 | 57 | 57 |
| 2 SAtA Pass 4s 43 | 99¾ | 99¾ | 99¾ |
| 10 Seab AL cn 6s 45 | 6¾ | 6½ | 6¾ |
| 1 Sea AL aj 5s 49 | 1 | 1 | 1 |
| 1 Sea AL 4s 50 st | 11¼ | 11¼ | 11¼ |
| 7 Sea AL rfg 4s 59 | 5 | 5 | 5 |
| 24 Simmons cv 4s 52 | 102½ | 102¼ | 102¼ |
| 4 So Bell T&T 3¼s 62 | 107⅜ | 107⅜ | 107⅜ |
| 10 So Bell T&T 3s 79 | 106⅝ | 106⅝ | 106⅝ |
| 29 Sou Pac 4½s 68 | 50¾ | 50 | 50⅝ |
| 33 Sou Pac 4½s 81 | 50½ | 49¾ | 50⅛ |
| 30 So Pac 4½s 69 | 50¾ | 50 | 50¾ |
| 30 So Pac rfg 4s 55 | 62¾ | 62 | 62¼ |
| 12 So Pac cit 4s 49 | 55 | 54½ | 55 |
| 43 So Pac 3¾s 46 | 84½ | 83¾ | 84 |
| 43 So Pac 4½s Ore 77 | 51½ | 51 | 51⅜ |
| 10 South Ry 6½s 56 | 86½ | 86 | 86½ |
| 1 South Ry gen 5s 56 | 80¾ | 80¾ | 80¾ |
| 2 South Ry gcn 5s 94 | 90¾ | 90¾ | 90¾ |
| 72 South Ry gen 4s 56 | 63½ | 62¼ | 63 |
| 2 Sou Ry 4s St L '51 | 82 | 82 | 82 |
| 1 S W Bell Tel 3¼s '64 | 110¾ | 110¾ | 110⅝ |
| 7 S W Bell Tel 3s '68 | 107 | 106½ | 107 |
| 1 Std Oil N J 3s '61 | 105 | 105 | 105 |
| 6 Std Oil N J 2¾s '53 | 103¾ | 103¾ | 103¾ |
| 8 T RR A St L 4s '53 | 110¼ | 110⅛ | 110¼ |
| 1 Tex Corp 3s '65 | 105¾ | 105¾ | 105¾ |
| 1 Tex Corp 3s '59 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 2 Tex & Pac 5s '77 B | 62⅝ | 62¾ | 62⅝ |
| 2 Tex & Pac 5s '79 C | 62⅝ | 62⅝ | 62⅝ |
| 2 Tex & Pac 5s '80 D | 63 | 62½ | 63 |
| 25 Third Ave 5s '60 | 14¼ | 14 | 14¼ |
| 1 Third Ave 4s '60 | 51½ | 51½ | 51½ |
| 10 Un El Mo 3⅜s '71 | 111 | 111 | 111 |
| 2 Union Oil Cal 3s '59 | 102 | 102 | 102 |
| 1 Un Pac 1st 4s '47 | 110⅜ | 110⅜ | 110⅜ |
| 4 Un Pac 3½s '80 | 104¾ | 104¾ | 104¾ |
| 4 Un Pac 3½s '70 | 98 | 98 | 98 |
| 2 Unit Drug 5s '53 | 94¾ | 94¾ | 94¾ |
| 2 U S Steel 5.95s '48 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 5 U S Steel 2.05s '49 | 100 | 100 | 100 |
| 1 Utah P & L 5s '44 | 101 | 101 | 101 |
| 7 Wabash 1st 5s '39 ct | 80⅝ | 80½ | 80⅝ |
| 20 Wabash 2d 5s '39 ct | 35½ | 35½ | 35½ |
| 14 Warner Bros 6s 48 | 95½ | 95½ | 95½ |
| 31 Warren Bros 6s 41 | 91½ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 5 West Shore 4s 2361 | 47⅛ | 47 | 47⅛ |
| 2 West Sh 4s 2361 reg | 44 | 44 | 44 |
| 4 Westn Md 5½s 77A | 100¼ | 100 | 100¼ |
| 2 Westn Md 4s 52 | 90⅞ | 90½ | 90½ |
| 13 Westn Pac 5s 46 asd | 22⅞ | 22⅝ | 22⅞ |
| 4 Western Un 5s 51 | 84 | 84 | 84 |
| 10 Western Un 5s 60 | 83¾ | 83 | 83¼ |
| 1 Wheel Stl 3½s 66 | 94⅞ | 94⅞ | 94⅞ |
| 4 Wilson & Co 4s 55 | 105½ | 105½ | 105½ |
| 3 Wis Cen 4s 49 | 37¼ | 37¼ | 37¼ |
| 1 Wisc El Pow 3½s 68 | 109¼ | 108¼ | 109¼ |
| 10 Wisc Pub Svc 3¼s 71 | 108¼ | 108¼ | 108¼ |
| 3 Young S&T 3¼s 60 | 100¾ | 100¼ | 100¾ |

### Foreign Bonds

| | | | |
|---|---|---|---|
| 23 Argentine 4s 72 Feb | 70 | 70 | 70 |
| 3 Argentine 4s 72 Ap | 70¾ | 70 | 70¾ |
| 1 Argentine 4½s 48 | 82¾ | 92¾ | 92¾ |
| 5 Argentine 4½s 71 | 76⅝ | 76⅝ | 76⅝ |
| 7 Belgium 7s Mis | 88½ | 88½ | 88½ |
| 1 Belgium 6s 55 | 88 | 88 | 88 |
| 11 Brazil C Ry El 7s 52 | 20½ | 20½ | 20½ |
| 18 Buen A 4½s 76 | 61¼ | 60¾ | 61¼ |
| 1 Buen A 4½s Apr 76 | 61 | 60¾ | 61 |
| 5 Canada 5s 52 | 101½ | 101½ | 101½ |
| 2 Canada 4s 60 | 106 | 106 | 106 |
| 8 Canada 3s 68 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 1 Canada 3s 67 | 95 | 95 | 95 |
| 9 Canada 2¾s 45 | 99 | 99¼ | 99¼ |
| 1 Chile Mt Bk 6¾s 61 | 12 | 13 | 13 |
| 7 Chile 6s 61 Jan asd | 14 | 13⅞ | 13⅞ |
| 2 Chile 6s 63 | 13¾ | 13¾ | 13¾ |
| 1 Colom 6s 61 Jan | 40½ | 40½ | 40½ |
| 3 Colomb 6s 61 Oct | 40¼ | 40¼ | 40¼ |
| 10 Colomb 3s 70 | 31¾ | 31 | 31¾ |
| 2 Copenhag 5s 52 | 20 | 20 | 20 |
| 5 Copenhag 4½s 53 | 19 | 19 | 19 |
| 41 Cuba 4½s '77 | 88½ | 78 | 78½ |
| 2 Denmark 4½s 62 | 26½ | 26½ | 26½ |
| 8 Dom 1st 5½s 69 ext | 61¾ | 61¾ | 61¾ |
| 3 Medellin Mun 6½s54 | 8 | 8 | 8 |
| 1 Minas Ger 6½s 58 | 10¼ | 10¼ | 10¼ |
| 2 N Sou Wales 5s 58 | 56½ | 56½ | 56½ |
| 10 Norway 6s 44 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 3 Norway 6s 43 | 85 | 85 | 85 |
| 2 Pernambuco 7s 47 | 9⅛ | 9⅛ | 9⅛ |
| 2 Peru 1st 6s 60 | 7¾ | 7¾ | 7¾ |
| 2 Poland 4½s 63 asd | 7¼ | 7¼ | 7¼ |
| 1 Porto Aleg 8s 61 | 9⅞ | 9⅞ | 9⅞ |
| 2 Queensland 6s 47 | 72 | 72 | 72 |
| 19 Rio de Jan 6½s 53 | 9¾ | 9¾ | 9¾ |
| 3 Rio Gr do Sul 8s 46 | 11¾ | 11¾ | 11¾ |
| 12 Rio Gr do Sul 7s 66 | 10½ | 9⅞ | 10½ |
| 4 Rio Gr do Sul 6s 68 | 9½ | 9½ | 9½ |
| 1 Serbs Cts SI 7s 62 | 4½ | 4½ | 4½ |
| 1 Urg 4½s 78 | 55 | 55 | 55 |

Bond sales (in dollars)—Total today, 4,196,000; previous day, 7,776,850; week ago, 8,516,100; year ago, 14,159,200; two years ago, 5,839,000; Jan. 1 to date, 30,657,050; year ago, 49,541,

# Federal and Private Housing Projects Changing Face of American Landscape

## Housing Units in Chicago Add to Comfortable Living

By Ralph W. Cessna
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

CHICAGO, Jan. 7—A number of developments here in the past few days have turned the spotlight of attention squarely back on the question of housing, both defense and nondefense. It is significant of the growing appreciation, even amid the clamor of war, of the basic importance in the scheme of human progress of a decent, comfortable place in which to live.

In the first place the Chicago Housing Authority announces plans for three more low-cost housing projects, to cost altogether around $2,296,000, bringing the total number of such projects in Chicago to nine, and the total cost to $33,680,000.

One of these new units, to be of the two-story, row-house, tenant-maintained type, located on a 4½-acre site on the near southwest side, will have 144 dwelling units, and will cost $864,000, plus the cost of the land, $68,375.

Another in the same general area, officially only under consideration but believed to be a certainty, will have 132 units and cost $782,000, and another, farther south, with 108 units, will cost $650,000. Funds for the first two have been approved by the U. S. Housing Authority, while the financing arrangements for the third are expected to be completed soon.

Though intended as part of the federal scheme to provide adequate housing for low-income families through Government subsidies, these projects, says Miss Elizabeth Wood, Chicago Housing Authority head, will be used during the war to house defense workers. They have been located, as a matter of fact, with this use in mind.

Similarly another 834-unit project, at 14th Street and Racine Avenue costing $4,840,000, and bids on which have just been opened, will probably be used for defense purposes during the emergency, it is declared.

The list of these low-cost housing projects in Chicago to date now reads as follows: completed—Jane Addams Homes, $6,522,000; Julia C. Lathrop Homes, $5,221,000; Trumbull Park Homes, $2,650,000; Ida B. Wells Homes, $8,385,000: under construction—Frances Cabrini Homes, $3,736,000. To be started at once—Illinois Project 2-2-s, $4,840,000; definitely planned—Illinois 2-4, $$864,000; under consideration—Illinois 2-5, $782,000, and Illinois 2-6, $650,000.

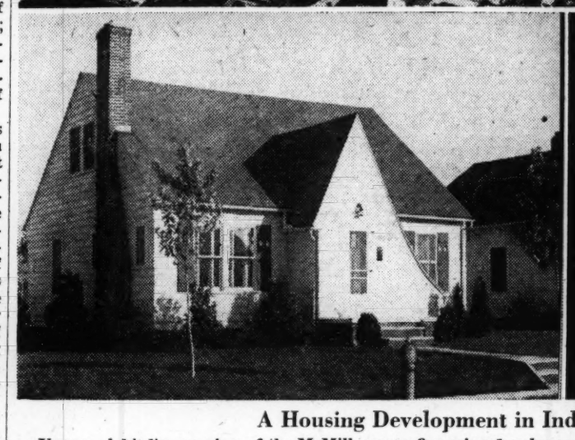
Meanwhile other things are happening. In the strictly defense-housing field is the program, submitted to the Defense Housing Commission in Washington the other day by the Illinois Industrial Council of the C. I. O., aimed to provide some 3,000 dwelling units for defense workers in this area. Units, under this plan, would be built in the vicinity of several plants producing war materials near Chicago.

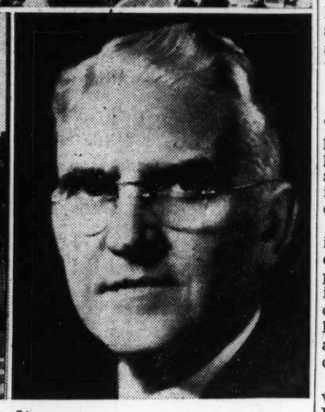
Then there are the interests of the private builders and others concerned with the building and real estate business outside of government. For instance, the Home Builders Emergency Committee of the National Association of Real Estate Boards has just proposed to Charles F. Palmer, Defense Housing Co-ordinator, in Washington, a program aimed at removing curbs on home building so as to encourage private activity in this field.

The Committee asks specifically: RFC purchase of stock in companies formed to rehabilitate existing dwellings; 95 per cent FHA insured mortgages on new structures; 25-year builder loans; reduction in FHA insurance premium; liberalization of FHA valuation policy; decentralization of defense housing administration; national standards for land planning and home construction; suspension of local building code restrictions; and encouragement of building "incomplete" houses.

Meanwhile the United States Savings and Loan League, which long has felt that the Government has gone too far in its competition with private means of financing home building, makes some suggestions showing rather less inclination to approve Federal operations within the framework of the present housing laws than is the case with the real estate people themselves. The League urges, for instance, complete stoppage of Government subsidies for building and operating new nondefense housing units for civilian defense workers and their families.

Meanwhile word comes from Washington that because of the war crisis the comprehensive slum clearance and neighborhood rehabilitation plan worked out by the Chicago Plan Commission will have to be temporarily set aside, at least until defense housing requirements have been met. Thus, while the experts are keeping a sharp eye on the long-range needs in the housing and rehabilitation field, effort is being concentrated everywhere on the adequate and immediate housing of defense workers.





**A Housing Development in Indiana**

**Upper—A bird's-eye view of the McMillen easy financing development at Decatur. The McMillen industries are clustered at right. Lower left—Typical modern homes. Lower right—Dale W. McMillen.**

## 'Mr. Mack' Solves a Labor-Capital Issue

By W. Clifford Harvey
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

DECATUR, Ind., Jan. 7—Surrounding the great sugar plants of the Dale W. McMillen industries here are nearly 100 neat-looking four-to-six-room houses which stand as symbols of a co-operative venture between capital and labor.

The 300 persons who live in these homes gladly attest to the fact that they would probably still be living in cramped tenement blocks instead of cozy, well-designed and soundly-built homes of their own had it not been for "Mr. Mack" as Dale McMillen is familiarly known to most of those who work for him.

How "Mr. Mack" went to work on a nonprofit basis to make his employees homeowners at a saving of $1,500 to $2,000 on a $6,000 house is a story of American democracy "in action." For when the McMillen company decided to concentrate all of its enterprises in this thriving city three years ago there was a definite housing shortage. Average wage earners were caught in a maze of excessive rents.

But "Mr. Mack" had an idea, born of long training in mass production economies. He bought up a sizable tract of land close to the factories, remodeled many of the old buildings, and tore down those that would not do for housing. He leveled and landscaped the grounds, laid out streets and then offered home lots to his workers at cost.

**Supplies at Wholesale**

In addition to this neat saving, "Mr. Mack" also bought lumber, plumbing supplies, roofing, lathing, plaster, and cement in carload lots, saving not only at the factory but in shipping costs. These supplies he offered to his workers, also at cost.

For construction labor, he called in a group of workers who were employed by the McMillen Company to maintain 36 farm buildings owned by the company. The combination of the whole enabled him to provide $6,000 homes for about $4,500. There were no middleman profits.

The initial response to his offer was even better than anticipated. By the time the first 20 homes were completed, the maze of detail made necessary the forming of the McMillen Home Building Corporation, a nonprofit organization, for the sole purpose of handling details incident to the housing development. New homes continued to pop up with regularity in the area. They're well-built, well-designed homes, nothing cheap or shoddy goes into them.

Every builder selects his own plan, builds his house according to his own taste, incorporates his own ideas and completes his own landscaping. After the home is done, it is entirely financed through the FHA. At this point the McMillen Home Building Corporation steps out of the picture and the individual's obligation is then transferred to the lending institution.

**Priority in Sale**

All that "Mr. Mack" asks is that should the individual find it necessary to sell his home, a fellow-employee be given the first opporunity to purchase.

An idea of just how substantial is the saving afforded workers under the McMillen plan may be gained by taking the case of a typical buyer—C. G. Steiner, a foreman in one of the factories. This man built a six-room house on one of the choice lots in the district, all modern and complete even to a log-burning fireplace, at a total cost of something like $4,500—a price he conservatively figures to be at least $1,500 less than the same residence would have cost under any other plan available to him. This is no exceptional case, either, as a one-minute talk with any of the worker-builders will quickly confirm.

Characteristically, a fund has been set aside by Mr. McMillen to insure the maintenance of a small park adjoining the development, for the benefit of all employees. This fund also provides for an annual banquet at which even prizes are awarded to the winners of a contest for home beautification and improvement.

## Houses Built of Glass Held Both Beautiful and Practical

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

SAN DIEGO, Calif., Jan. 7—People who want to live in glass houses will find that they can build homes now without interfering with the national defense program and without taking labor away from any defense work, according to a bulletin released here by the San Diego International Institute.

The bulletin is the work of Fitzgerald Furlong who envisaged the house of the future as built almost wholly of glass which he says is plentiful, can be put up quickly, is durable and cheap, while its use "would transform our jerry-built civilization into a thing of overwhelming beauty."

The writer goes on to say that:

"Glass is a manufactured substance, and the ingredients, sand and silica, are figuratively inexhaustible. The superabundance of the material will doubtless always be an outstanding feature.

"Glass is durable. Its durability ranks almost with that of granite. Crude building-glass in heavy blocks or bricks is practically indestructible. The talk for years past of building glass houses has not meant what is meant here. It has referred usually to plate-glass structures — summer pavilions, sleeping porches, plant conservatories and the like. Obviously, such a form of building would depend for its success on population developing a passion for not throwing stones. Needless to say, the idea here is entirely different. The structures here considered, in their massive resistance to any form of multilation, would be about as hard to deface as granite monuments or buildings made of marble.

"Glass is unaffected by heat, cold, or moisture. It is also immune from the decay of wood or the erosion of metal. Glass structures eliminate fire hazards entirely.

"Besides being impervious to the decay of wood, the erosion of metal, the rotting of paper, the souring of paste, the mildewing of plaster, glass is also immune from attack by insects. Fire won't burn a glass house, lightning won't strike it, and bugs won't eat it."

## *Real Estate Men of Nation Asked to Boost War Effort*

By Robert K. Shellaby
*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

BEVERLY HILLS, Calif., Jan. 7—The Nation's real estate men were called upon here to increase their contributions to the war effort, to unify and improve their business standards, and to press for a fool-proof postwar settlement in which the United States would exercise a dominating responsibility for a progressive peace.

At his installation on Jan. 3 as President of the California Real Estate Association, Leland P. Reeder of this city was joined by the new President of the National Association of Real Estate Boards, David B. Simpson of Portland, Ore., in urging that "this time we must see to it that our plan includes a postwar settlement so just and effective" that lawless nations no longer will menace.

"Never again," declared Mr. Reeder, "can we permit the isolationist school of thought to control American foreign policy so that we fail to assume the leadership which is our responsibility."

After seconding the stand to "take our place in world affairs," Mr. Simpson held that real estate men "must make every sacrifice necessary" to preserve the nation. Exorbitant commissions on government deals were decried as he asked real estate men to contribute their services wherever possible to further the war effort.

He was joined on this point by Paul S. Bomberger, outgoing President of the 10,000 brokers and salesmen comprising the most active third of persons engaged in California real estate. Continued leadership for the nation's realtors was urged on the 400 representative delegates at the Beverly Wilshire Hotel as Mr. Bomberger pointed out that for the past decade California realtors have comprised one-tenth of the total national membership.

Mr. Simpson expressed gratification at tasks given to the nation's real estate men in helping with the current decentralization of many federal offices and with the selection of interior sites for war production in a major policy shift by the war administration.

Backing recent testimony by Herbert Hoover before a Senate tax hearing, Mr. Simpson held that each trade association should close its own ranks to such an extent that when the Government confers with leaders of an association, it will actually be dealing with responsible leaders who can commit the membership to general policy.

Mr. Simpson, who was introduced by the last wartime President of the national association, William May Garland of Los Angeles, praised the three years of effort of his association in trying to get a larger role in administering governmental activities touching on real estate.

After lauding the role now being played by the association in helping to move 15,000 families from Washington to temporary headquarters in other cities, Mr. Simpson spoke as a westerner in asking for additional shifts to the West to set up new headquarters for the National Park Service and the Office of Indian Affairs, whose functions, he held, are concentrated in the West.

Even closer working between his association and Washington was advocated by Mr. Simpson who predicted that postwar affairs would include greater rather than less supervision of business from Washington, and "we might as well recognize that and make the best of it," he added.

Postwar optimism was voiced by Mr. Reeder in predicting that the major aircraft factories would revert at top speed to production of passenger and freight planes, opening a vast new market for California fruits and vegetables to be delivered by air in off-seasons of other regions.

The delegates who gathered in one of California's finest hotels for the ceremony indirectly and directly evidenced the efficacy of California's touted concern in real estate.

Hardly 20 years ago, the entire city was regarded as a 3,300-acre subdivision, freshly parceled for investment by Easterners and by the new aristicracy of film folk, eager for homes near the Hollywood studios. The boomer heritage in which the late Will Rogers as a pioneer resident played a big part was acknowledged by Mr. Reeder. He recalled Mr. Rogers dubbing local realtors as the "tribe of Escrow Indians," — a tribe which has grown to such an extent that Mr. Reeder's installation was witnessed by 26 members of his own pioneer real-estate office.

## Ottawa Parliament To Reopen Jan. 22

OTTAWA, Jan. 7 (AP)—The third session of the nineteenth Parliament of Canada will open Jan. 22, the office of Prime Minister W. L. Mackenzie King announced yesterday.

Frequent meetings of the Cabinet Council are being held and it was believed they dealt with the program to be outlined by the Governor-General in the opening Speech from the Throne.

Reports have been received from the Canadian Chiefs of Staff of Navy, Army, and Air Force, who have returned from Washington war conferences.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# Antiques: What a Collectors' Club Has Done

*Research of one Boston group has disclosed some unknown data about Wedgwood.*

By Carl Greenleaf Beede

*Staff Writer of The Christian Science Monitor*

One of the most pleasing developments of enthusiasm for collecting has been the formation, since 1930, of successive clubs whose members are partial to some one class of antiques.

All were formed in Metropolitan Boston, though members are to be found in nearly all states. China, glass, pewter, clocks, lighting devices, dolls, Wedgwood ware—these are some of the special subjects that have brought the groups together for exchanging and publishing authentic information helpful to one another and to the public.

In many of these organizations it will be found that to a very small number—sometimes only two or three—are due the credit for starting the enterprise and for maintaining the attractive programs of their monthly meetings. In none of these groups mentioned is this fact more noticeable than in the Wedgwood Club, whose President is Charles P. Gorely, Jr. Mrs. Gorely is Secretary.

Started in 1933, it has published annually a review of its accomplishments in the form of a booket. In it, each year's seven program meetings are summarized, followed by several articles giving the results of research carried on the preceding year. The eighth annual number has just arrived with over 100 pages, nearly 20 of them finely printed illustrations.

**Wedgwood an Outstanding Personality of His Era**

Probably even the Gorelys never dreamed of such rewards for their labor as have come each year, and which these modest publications record. Similar success might not have followed had the subject been another potter than Josiah Wedgwood (1730-1795), in many ways an outstanding personality of his time.

Descended from a family of potters whose activities were considerable through the 1600s, he became manager of a plant at 22, shortly after finishing his apprenticeship. Within two years he was junior partner of Thomas Whieldon, most talented master potter of Staffordshire, but soon started an independent business. A man of great executive ability and public spirit, he worked energetically for canals, good roads, schools and public welfare.

At 32, he was producing such excellent tableware that a service was accepted by Queen Charlotte in 1762, which led to his appointment as Potter to the Queen. Constantly seeking ways to produce finer and more artistic wares, he did not hestitate to employ such sculptors as Flaxman and Tassie to model his classic figures and groups. A Fellow of the Royal Society, his acquaintance among natural scientists and scholars was extensive. So there is an abundance of eminent associations with both the commercial and the cultural activities of his time, to engage those who are interested in his achievements.

**Aquatints and Etching For Transfer Printing**

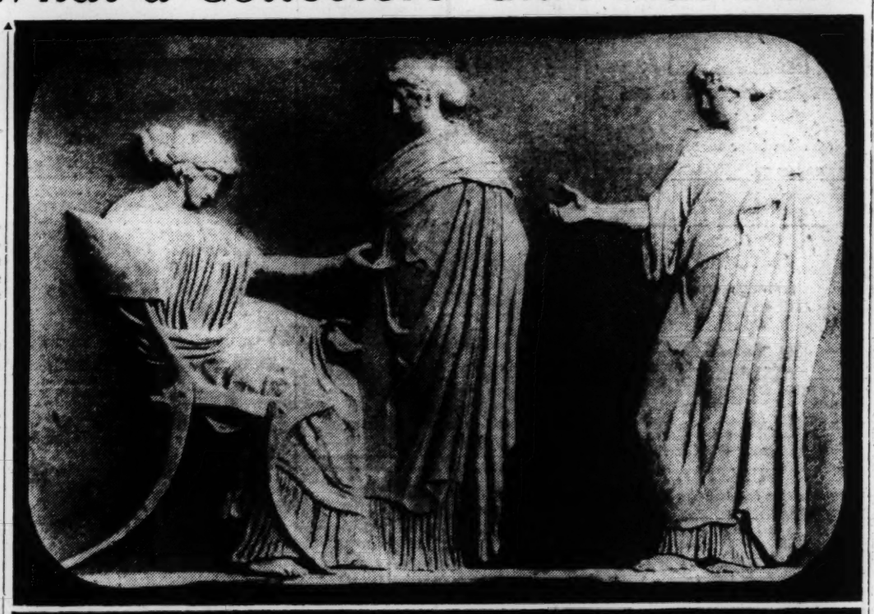
The 29 illustrations in the present Review are published for the first time in a book on ceramics and refer to some point in the text. Of most interest to me is Mrs. Gorely's thoroughly documented article on the use of aquatints and etchings for transfer printing on china in the 1700s. Copper-plate engravings were employed almost exclusively for this purpose, and the author modestly acknowledges to me that the use of these other originals 'seem to have been overlooked by writers on ceramics." Like the rest of the contents, this article is attractively readable with numerous sidelights on personalities of the artists concerned.

The price of "Old Wedgwood, 1941," is $1.25, postpaid, to nonmembers; back numbers are the same rate, except for the first issue (1934). Orders, with check, should be sent to the Secretary of the Wedgwood Club, 7 Fuller Road, Wellesley Hills, Mass.

These have been drawn on for topics of Wedgwood Club meetings as have the techniques of various wares he developed and produced. Reports of the sessions and supplementary articles included in its annual Reviews make each issue incidentally throw fresh light on social and intellectual life of the latter 1700s, all centered about Wedgwood and his work.

Of continual curiosity to collectors of this ware are sources of the multitude of classical figures that appeared on it. An example of such research by Mrs. Gorely is connected with Wedgwood's blue and white jasper relief shown in the upper picture here, the actual figures being about 4½ inches high.

For over 30 years the source of this design, modeled by Flaxman in 1785, was supposed to be an antique bas-relief entitled Penelope and Her Maidens. The author has discovered this to be an error, and that it was taken from a painting on an ancient vase in the British Museum, its title being, the Mother of Coriolanus Persuading Him to Return to Rome. This scholarly investigation disclosed facts that even the Wedgwood Museum staff in England did not know, although they were able to find letters written by Flaxman that fully sustained the author's findings.



"Wedgwood"

**Wedgwood Panel and Its Source**

**Above: Blue and white jasper bas-relief panel by Wedgwood, about five inches high. Below: Source of the above design is this vase painting in the Sir William Hamilton Collection of ancient examples in the British Museum.**

## Boston Auction

A Boston sale that will attract unusual attention is announced by the Georgian Auction Galleries of Louis Joseph, at 334 Newbury Street, where the collections of H. T. Lummus, Associate Justice of Massachusetts Supreme Court, will be offered on Jan. 8 at two sessions, 1 p. m. and 7 p. m.

Judge Lummus's tastes were broad ones, embracing such extremes as mechanical penny banks and English Georgian silver; Bennington ware and English bracket clocks.

Of most interest to collectors will be the Sheraton satinwood tambour secretary attributed to John Seymour & Son, Boston cabinetmakers working in 1796. Several examples of the Seymours' work are among the treasures of the Karolik Collection in the Boston Museum of Fine Arts.

Another important item is a set of eight mahogany Heppelwhite side chairs, said to be among the furnishings at the marriage of the Rev. Elijah Kellogg to Eunice MacMillan in 1792, and long owned by their son, famous writer of stories for boys. Numerous etchings, old china and glassware, and numerous pieces of American mahogany furniture make the sale of much interest for its variety and quality.

## New York Auctions

Major events of the season's auction sales in New York are scheduled at the Parke-Bernet Galleries, 30 East Fifty-seventh Street, to take place during the coming 10 days. Much is included that is commonly known as antique, such as three collections of lustre pitchers and other English pottery and porcelain of the rarer sorts, which will be disposed of tomorrow afternoon. On the Friday and Saturday afternoons will be sold the table glass, china and porcelain, Georgian silver, French and English furniture, tapestries, and Oriental rugs from the furnishings assembled by Esther Slater Kerrigan.

On Thursday and Friday evenings, the same owner's collection of paintings by old and modern masters comes up for sale, including the works of over 50 British, European, and American artists, from El Greco and Tiepolo to Winslow Homer and Van Gogh. These sessions will witness what may be one of the season's outstanding public sales of paintings.

On Jan. 14, at the same galleries, comes a sale of etchings and prints by old and modern masters, in which works by Durer, Rembrandt, Whistler, Forain, Cameron, Haden, and Meryon are prominent.

Five afternoon and evening sessions of three following days will be occupied with sale of the notable art collection and rich furnishings from Lyndhurst, Pittsburgh home of the late Emil Winter. Paintings of the Barbizon School are most prominent here, including five works by Corot. Three portraits each by Lawrence and Reaburn lead the works of Englishmen, while nearly 60 other artists, chiefly European, are represented. As usual with these galleries several days of free preview precede the sales.

## S. D. Penitentiary Inmates Aid Fund, Buy U. S. Bonds

SIOUX FALLS, S. D., Jan. 7 (AP)—Inmates of South Dakota penitentiary, most of whom work for 15 to 25 cents a day, have given $525 to the Red Cross war emergency campaign and purchased $2,309 in defense bonds and savings stamps.

The money came from the individual savings accounts accumulated out of small wages the inmates receive for working in prison plants.

# Demand Grows in Nation For Production 'Dictator'

*Continued from Page 1*

Mr. Steinhardt's appointment is to help make sure that while Turkey is neutral it is neutral on the Allied side and that if it fights, it fights on the Allied side. It isn't an easy assignment. It isn't an impossible assignment. Trouble-shooter Steinhardt goes well equipped to match the diplomacy of trouble-maker Franz von Papen, Hitler's envoy who did his work so well in Austria that he was sent to Turkey to repeat.

In another area of diplomacy vital to the execution of the United Nation's conduct of the war, new attention is being given to the prospect of persuading Eire to make naval and airplane bases available for American use—bases now considered virtually indispensable for the delivery of American arms and an American Army to the British Isles.

**In Armed Strategy**—At least three A. E. F.'s are in the making, and the best information in Washington is that they are farther in the making than has thus far appeared or could appear without giving valuable information to the enemy.

Establishment of an effective attacking air force in China would not be surprising. The arrival of American troops in the South Pacific and in Africa "to protect bases outside of this hemisphere" is implicit in the President's report to Congress.

Mr. Roosevelt several times has emphasized to Washington correspondents that the Government could make no announcement of any prospective movement of troops, could only permit the use of such informaton after the movement had been completed. Therefore, the President's reference to the fact that American land, air, and sea forces will take stations in the British Isles may understandably refer to a maneuver already more complete than in prospect.

William S. Knudsen and Sidney Hillman, Co-Directors of the OPM, were in no doubt that the staggering $56,000,000,000 war-production program could be made a reality. They said:

"The President has set our goal. We have raised our sights to meet it.

"We'll give our fighting men the 60,000 planes in 1942.

"We'll give them the 45,000 tanks.

"They'll get the 20,000 antiaircraft guns.

"And we'll deliver the 8,000,000 tons of ships.

"These things we will do together. They will come from the minds, the hearts, and the hands of 130,000,000 free men, women, and children.

"Only a free people can achieve such goals.

"We can do it."

"We will do it."

**Business Accepts Call**

Albert W. Hawkes, President of the United States Chamber of Commerce, said that "business accepts the call to patriotic duty."

Col. John H. Jouett, President of the Aeronautical Chamber of Commerce, gave assurance that the President was not demanding the impossible when he asked the American aircraft industry to outbuild the Axis powers three to one in 1943.

"What the American aircraft manufacturers are doing today is the result of 20 years of planning for the defense of the United States and world civilization which was undertaken by the War Department, the Navy Department, and the aircraft industry of the United States more than 15 years ago," he said.

"I cannot over-emphasize the effort ahead, nor can I exaggerate the result which will be apparent within the coming months. I can say now with every assurance that the American aircraft industry, aided by upward of 50 allied industries in the United States, and this includes the great and powerful automobile industry, will produce 60,000 airplanes, including 45,000 combat aircraft, during this calendar year; and the 125,000, including 100,000 combat planes, requested by the President for 1943.

"In this assertion we have every reason to believe that the American people will stand behind our industry as one man. Air power, American air power, already represented by American aircraft fighting on all fronts throughout the world, will win victory, and that victory will come to us much more quickly than our enemies appear to believe."

## Admiral King's Title Becomes 'Cominch'

*By the Associated Press*

Washington, Jan. 7

Admiral Ernest J. King no longer is "Cincus" in Navy parlance. He is "Cominch."

The historic abbreviation "Cincus" (pronounced "sink us") stood for Commander-in-Chief, United States Fleet. The new title stands for simply Commander-in-Chief.

## Crow Indians Pledge Wealth to Uncle Sam

CROW AGENCY, Mont., Jan. 7 (AP)—The Crow Indians offer Uncle Sam their buffaloes, their oil and mineral deposits—all the resources of their 2,500,000-acre reservation—to help win the war.

Besides, the Tribal Council voted to send $10,000 of its funds to the "Great White Father" for war use.

"No strings are attached to the pledge of resources," said Robert Yellowtail, Agency Superintendent.

Yellowtail commented that many Crows already are in the armed forces, some in action in the Philippines.

# Russian Aim: Reich Must Be Disarmed

*Continued from Page 1*

Kryakov, 40; Kolodeznaya, 32, Kharkov, 19.

Thousands of civilians were forced into hazardous war labor in violation of international conventions, food and clothing were stripped from the defenseless and hundreds of homes were burned, Mr. Molotoff asserted, all testifying to "the utter moral degradation and corruption of Hitler's Army."

In three cases, it was charged, the Germans rounded up civilians and forced them into fields of potential Red Army fire to shield maneuvers of the invaders.

**"Monstrous Crimes" Charged**

Mr. Molotoff declared that it was the Soviet's duty to "bring to the knowledge of all civilized humanity and all honest people in the world the facts illustrating the monstrous crimes committed by Hitler's Army."

He added that Russia is keeping a complete record of all such crimes, and he pledged that the Russian people would obtain retribution.

Mr. Eden is understood to have made representations in Moscow that Soviet aims for a European settlement should be in line with the ideal of the Atlantic Charter.

Though there is no official confirmation of the specific questions, Mr. Eden had to debate at the Kremlin, the sort of issues which must inevitably have arisen are the future of small countries like the Baltic States and Finland.

**The Status of Finland**

Russian policy when it was neutral at the start of the war was to secure a cushion between its own frontiers and those of Germany. Is Russia, therefore, going to accept complete Finnish independence after the war, since the Finns hitherto have tended to be pro-German?

Will Russia press for a safety zone on Germany's western frontier? Are the lengths to which the Soviet Union is prepared to go in population exchanges acceptable to the British? What of the Balkan zone?

Innumerable questions such as these and affecting millions of Europeans are now in the balance as Russian aims crystallize more sharply with the growing confidence of the Soviets in their military success.

The impression in diplomatic circles here is that while the British and American Governments may not be prepared to agree to the full with Soviet aims, latest indications, notably the Roosevelt speech, suggest a new mood of determination to see fulfilled the final cause of the Atlantic Charter which provides that no aggressor shall be allowed to "aggress" again.

**Gap on Aims Closing**

To this extent Britain and the United States may be said to be closing the gap between their aims and those of Russia. The Anglo-American-section of the alliance is certainly firming up, and perhaps Russia, as a knowledgable colleague suggested to me, is asking for 100 per cent in the hope of getting 51 per cent of its demands.

The Russian action, however, leads cautious observers here to accept, for the first time, indications that Germany is wobbly.

In the past few days the vehemence first of Moscow and then of President Roosevelt in telling the Axis what is in store for it is felt to be linked with official knowledge that the Nazi political and military machine and morale are for the first time really out of balance, and are therefore capable of being knocked out by a series of all-out blows. Mr. Roosevelt in particular amazed and thrilled the British people with the whipcrack which came into his voice when he referred to the Nazi hordes, to how America would "take it" and "give it back with compound interest."

**Confident of Victory**

The terrible indictment of Germany and the warning of the punishment it must expect at Soviet hands which has just come over the Moscow Radio didn't sound like the voice of a Russia uncertain of victory. It sounded like a shrewd well-time thrust at an enemy now in the first stages of despair at the realization that it is fighting a losing battle.

And here in London today I have found well-informed British people who have hitherto persistently rejected stories of cracks in the German setup and morale at last being ready to admit that they have good reason to believe that the internal situation of the Reich is very uncertain. Moreover a change of tone in British propaganda is indicated, with emphasis more on the fact that the Germans must not think they're going to get away with anything this time should they have it in mind to swap their Nazi regime for a peace-seeking setup of Army Generals.

In other words, it looks as if there's going to be little wooing of the Germans to revolt henceforward, but instead plenty of frank words about what it will be like to be the loser, with abundant reminders that the sooner defeat comes the less painful it will be.

## Retort by Nazis

LONDON, Jan. 7 (AP)—A German radiocast heard here today, said Russian charges of German atrocities were intended to mask mass murders the Germans said were committed by the Russians themselves among the Soviet population of Feodosiya in the Crimea because of civilian co-operation with the Germans.

# Sound Waves Play Big Part In War as Well as in Peace

*Special to The Christian Science Monitor*

DALLAS, Texas, Jan. 7—Many laymen, at least those in the oil-producing Southwest, think of geophysics as that mysterious medium that points to the right spot to drill for rich petroleum deposits. Now we know that geophysics is to play an important role in national defense.

At the annual convention of the American Association for the Advancement of Science, now in session here, the many uses of geophysics in time of war were stressed in an address by Dr. C. A. Heiland, Professor of Geophysics at the Colorado School of Mines.

The science of geophysics is concerned with the physical phenomena in, and the transmission of energy through, the earth, the water and the air. Its applications in national defense, Dr. Heiland explained, fall into two groups: military operations and the location of essential minerals.

"For instance, in the combat zone, acoustic triangulation or sound-ranging helps to locate hostile guns," Dr. Heiland said. "Listening devices determine the approach of submarines or airplanes. Sound-ranging methods are also employed in establishing the range of friendly artillery. Land and sea mines may be controlled by radio and acoustic impulses.

**Can Go Underground**

"Buried munition dumps, shells and bombs can be located by radio detection devices. Communication between battlefleet vessels is often maintained by sonic and supersonic transmission. Position-finding at sea is facilitated by radio-acoustic ranging. In periods of poor visibility, vessels may navigate by echo depth-sounding. A similar application is terrain-clearance determination by high-frequency radio from a plane."

But this is only a small part. Geophysics enters into the planning of fortifications, gun emplacements, shelters and harbors, for the location of construction materials is aided by seismic refraction, electrical resistivity and dynamic ground testing. The same methods, Dr. Heiland pointed out, in all kinds of transportation problems involving the construction of railroads, highways, bridges and tunnels, and in the planning of munitions plants. For the latter, added protection may be afforded by static-ground resistance investigations.

Meteorology, an important part of geophysics, is applied in weather forecasting for military operations, maneuvers, in sound ranging, and acoustic airplane spotting. Data on rainfall, humidity, and flood frequency are useful in the planning of certain types of defense plants. Even salvage operations, Dr. Heiland said, are aided by geophysics as echo-sounding and radio location methods are used in the detection of shipwrecks and practice weapons.

**Ores, Water and Oil**

Equally important during wartime, Dr. Heiland emphasized, is the location of strategic minerals. Water may be located under favorable conditions by electric and geophysical methods; salt water contamination may be traced; and water wells may be tested by electrical logging.

"Of vital importance in modern warfare is an adequate supply of petroleum," Dr. Heiland said. "And, of course, most people know by now that geophysical exploration by magnetic, gravimetric, seismic reflection and electrical well-logging methods occupies a prominent place in the oil industry.

"Other vital defense resources, such as coals and lignite deposits, may be mapped by geophysical methods. Magnetic, electrical, gravimetric and seismic exploration methods are now widely used in a systematic, government-sponsored exploration program to uncover vitally needed deposits of bauxite, chromite, manganese, mercury, nickel, tin and tungsten."

## Beloit College Head to Lead Church Group

BALTIMORE, Md., Jan. 6 (AP)—Irving Maurer, President of Beloit College, Beloit, Wis., was elected President of the National Conference of Church-Related Colleges today at the closing session of the Christian Educators' seventh annual meeting.

Paul L. Thompson, President of Kalamazoo College, Kalamazoo, Mich., was named Vice-President, and Gould Wickey of Washington, Secretary-Treasurer.

Charles P. Proudfit of the Board of Education of the United Presbyterian Church of North America, Chicago, was elected President of the Council of Church Boards of Education.

Harry N. McPherson of the Methodist Church's Board of Education, Nashville, Tenn., was named Vice-President; Paul C. Payne of the Presbyterian Board of Christian Education, Philadelphia, Secretary; Henry I. Stahr, President of Hood College, Frederick, Md., Treasurer, and Mr. Wickey, General Secretary.

Additional members named to the Executive Committee were Harry T. Stock of the Congregational and Christian Churches, Boston, and Luther Wesley Smith, of the Board of Education, Northern Baptist Convention, New York.

The conference of church-related colleges adopted resolutions pledging support to the Government "not only in winning the war but also in winning the peace after the war" and authorizing appointment of a committee to prepare an educational program for training leaders who would promote a "wise international order."

## Hoover Food Group Postpones Campaign

NEW YORK, Jan. 7 (AP)—The National Committee on Food for the Small Democracies has decided not to press its educational campaign now, a letter from Chairman Herbert Hoover says, because "we do not wish to embarass our Government in time of war.

"We shall hope that the international situation, and a constantly growing need, may advance the subject with the Government officials concerned," the letter to Committee members added. "We feel that our Committee should not desert its cause, and that it should seek a solution for aiding those suffering peoples. We propose that the Committee shall remain in existence and await an opportunity for service in behalf of world democracy."

The Committee was founded to organize public opinion behind a campaign to send food to Finland, Norway, the Netherlands, Belgium, and Poland.

## Chicago C.I.O. and A. F.L. Pledge Ban on Strikes

CHICAGO, Jan. 7 (AP)—Resolutions pledging a ban on strikes and jurisdictional disputes that would delay war production were adopted last night at a meeting of 1,200 representatives of Congress of Industrial Organizations and American Federation of Labor unions in the Chicago area.

Mayor Edward J. Kelly, who called the conference in his capacity as defense co-ordinator for the area, said that labor furnished the "soldiers behind the lines" and would win the war.

## U. S. Surplus Commodities For Hawaiian Islands

HONOLULU, Jan. 7 (AP)—W. W. MacDonald, representative of the Federal Surplus Commodities Corporation, said here the FSCC plans to establish a food supply for the Hawaiian Islands with a revolving fund of $35,000,000 allotted by Congress.

Mr. MacDonald, who arrived recently from San Francisco, said the first purchases would be staples, including rice, flour, foodstuffs, potatoes, onions, canned milk, dried fruits and canned products from the entire mainland area. The foodstuffs will be disposed of through jobbers.

# Local Classified

*(Continued)*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**ANTIQUES WANTED**

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BEAUTIFUL Hudson seal coat, ¾ length, perfect condition, large size, practically new. Box S-25, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**FURNITURE WANTED**

HIGHEST prices paid apartments, furniture, pianos, silver, works of art. WINEGARDEN'S, 12 East 12th St., N. Y. C. STuyvesant 9-5973.

**JEWELERS**

A NEW YEAR'S RESOLUTION
Clean out your old silver and gold that you do not use; convert it into cash for defense stamps. WIDMER, Jeweler, 31 West Street, Boston, Mass. LIBerty 3917.

**JEWELRY—WATCH REPAIRING**

AMERICAN and Swiss watches and clocks, diamond mounting and repairing. HERBERT A. SIMPSON, 333 Washington St., Boston.

**PAINTING AND DECORATING**

New York City and Vicinity
F. J. SWENSON
20 Laurel Hill Terrace
Washington Heights 7-9427

**PEST CONTROL**

ROACHES, rodents, termites eliminated. Guarantee Exterminating Company, 500 Fifth Ave., N. Y. C. LOngacre 5-6800 24 hours' service. Suburban branches.

**REPAIRING**

FOUNTAIN PENS REPAIRED
While-U-Wait — Boston's Finest Pen Shop
PENCRAFT, INC., 5 Bromfield St.—LIB. 3913

**SEWING MACHINES**

ANY MAKE sewing machine oiled, adjusted in home, $1.00. Agency New White or Domestic Rotaries. C. F. Hovey, HAN 8600, Boston.

**TEACHERS AND TUTORS**

SPANISH, FRENCH lessons by experienced college teacher, grammar, conversation; preparing examinations a specialty. Mitchell, 351 W. 4th St., N. Y. C.

**WANTED TO BUY**

A BETTER CASH price for worn fur coats, capes. J. F. CO., 110 W. 34th St., opp. Macy's, N. Y. C. CH. 4-4408. Get our offer before selling.

FURNITURE, carpets, china, bric-a-brac, glass antiques, "entire estates," any quantity, cash. Stahl, 1510 Pacific Ave., Atlantic City, N. J.


# General Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in the Atlantic, Central and Pacific editions of The Christian Science Monitor. Rate 70c a line. Minimum space four lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*


**APARTMENTS FURNISHED**

SANTA MONICA, CALIFORNIA
**THE CHARMONT**
You'll be happy at the Charmont. Three blocks from sea, church, shopping and transportation; reasonably priced with garage
330 CALIFORNIA AVENUE

**PECANS**

WE WILL ship prepaid to you, ten pounds big, beautiful medium shell Pecans, anywhere in United States east of Rocky Mountains for $1.98. Satisfaction guaranteed. Bailey's Tourist Home, Dept. C. S., Camilla, Georgia

**REAL ESTATE WANTED**

PROPERTY for sale or rent? Make quick, profitable transactions through The New York Times, which publishes New York's largest volume Farms, Lots and Acreage advertising. These listings featured six Sundays, Jan. 18-Feb. 22. Advertisement for your property sent free, with estimate of publication cost. Mail complete description to Classified Desk 4074, The Times, New York. No obligation. Also request FREE 32-PAGE BOOKLET, "Suggestions for Writing Classified Real Estate Advertising."

**APARTMENTS UNFURNISHED**

BROOKLYN HEIGHTS — 187 HICKS ST.
Overlooking Harbor — Main 4-5500
4 AND 5 ROOMS—2 BATHS
Adjoining Hotel Pierrepont; modern; large bright; choice of decorations; free use swimming pool; roof garden. Exceptional rental value.

**OFFICES TO LET**

N. Y. C.—Practitioner's office available mornings, 551 Fifth Ave. Tel. MU. 2-8389 or (Brooklyn) Shore Road 8-6114.

**ROOMS AND BOARD**

ISABELLA GRAHAM WHIPPLE HOUSE, 29 Fairfield St., corner Commonwealth Ave., Boston—Residence with board for business women and students; reasonable rates. Tel. Com. 8013.

**ROOMS TO LET**

ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—Quiet rest and study, near church and beach, from $1.00 daily, $1.50 private bath. HOTEL TROY, 1510 Pacific Ave.

BROOKLINE, MASS., 14 Marshall St.—Attractive room with fireplace. Kitchen privileges. Excellent location. Private family. Breakfast if desired. Phone Longwood 5415. Call evenings.

BROOKLYN, N. Y., Flatbush, 741 East 38th—Will share attractive new home with Christian Scientist; room adjoins bath; porches; grounds; ideal for study; reasonable. MA. 6-0343.

Hotel Huntington
SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
307 HUNTINGTON AVE., BOSTON, MASS. Opp. Y.M.C.A.

N. Y. C., 333 Central Pk. W. (93rd St.), Apt. 4B—Comfortably furnished, warm room; desirable and convenient location; reasonable. homelike.

N. Y. C., 501 West 110th St., Apt. 33 (7th floor)—Large sunny view; excellent transportation. EVEREST, UN 4-4478.

N. Y. C., 620 W. 116 (73)—Pleasant room with private family; comfortable, quiet, homelike. Bath. 8-5481 after 5. $6.00.

**ROOMS WANTED**

LADY employed desires quiet room in Back Bay with or without kitchen privileges. Box W-27, The Christian Science Monitor, Boston.

**COUNTRY BOARD**

OLENWOOD LODGE — Overlooking Hudson Palisades; ideal for permanent and transient; refined, quiet guests; high, exclusive district. 3 acres ground, flowers, trees; airy, freshly decorated rooms, oak floors, modern equipment; inspiring outlook; quality food; no dancing; quiet commuting; garage; ownership-management; reasonable. 390 North Broadway, Yonkers. Nepperhan 881.

**HOMES WITH ATTENTION**

E-X-E-T-E-R-O-L-M
ATTRACTIVE home, large veranda, room board, loving care if needed; graduate nurse in attendance. JANE WILLIAMS, 760 Washington St., Brookline, Mass. Asp. 8929.

**PAYING GUESTS**

MONDAMIN ACRES, suburban Concord, N. H., offers permanent or temporary home with loving service; reasonable rates. Mrs. Russell Sanborn.

**MOVING AND STORAGE**

I DEEM it a privilege to serve the readers of The Christian Science Monitor in their local and long-distance moving, packing, crating, shipping and storage of household goods. NOBLE R. STEVES, Bonded Warehouseman, 184 Harvard St., Dorchester, Mass. Telephone TALbot 2400


# Local Classified

*Advertisements under this heading appear in this edition only. Rates 35c a line. Minimum space three lines. An application blank and two letters of reference are required from those who advertise under most of these headings. Write or call for detailed information.*


**REAL ESTATE WANTED**

PROPERTY for sale or rent? Make quick, profitable transactions through The New York Times, which publishes New York's largest volume Farms, Lots and Acreage advertising. These listings featured six Sundays, Jan. 18-Feb. 22. Advertisement for your property sent free, with estimate of publication cost. Mail complete description to Classified Desk 4074, The Times, New York. No obligation. Also request FREE 32-PAGE BOOKLET, "Suggestions for Writing Classified Real Estate Advertising."

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SPECIAL WEEKLY RATES
FRIENDLY SERVICE
BRADFORD KENDRICK Manager
ROOMS ALL WITH BATH
Single, $1.50 and up
Double, $2.50, $3.00 and $3.50
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# New Jersey


**ATLANTIC CITY**

**KAUFMAN & WEINER**
The Square Deal Store
NEON SIGN IN WINDOW
Hardware and Furnishings
1007 ATLANTIC AVENUE
ATLANTIC CITY N. J.
Sporting Goods, Paints, Glass

**KENTS**
RESTAURANTS
ATLANTIC CITY
*Delicious Food — Delightful Surroundings — Reasonable Prices*
1214 Atlantic Ave. — 2124 Atlantic Ave.
1700 Pacific Ave.
PHONE 5-3778 — Prompt Delivery

**COLLINGSWOOD**

**Bartlett-Seaman Co.**
*Jeddo Coal*
*Genuine Koppers Coke—Fuel Oil*
*Lumber and Building Material*
Collingswood 1200 — Haddonfield 1910

**CRANFORD**

**REEL-STRONG COAL CO.**
J. A. STRONG—J. A. PLUMMER
COAL—OIL—COKE
Corner Union and North Avenue
Cranford, N. J. — Tel. CR. 6-0900

**Seager's Drug Store**
J. WALTER SEAGER, Reg. Pharm.
*Agents for*
Lucien Lelong Toiletries
103 Union Ave., Cranford, N. J.
Phone CR 6-0700

**EAST ORANGE**

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers telephone Orange 6-8773 daily except Saturday and Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**S. FELDMAN & SONS, Inc.**
DRY CLEANERS and LAUNDERERS
*For the Quality Minded*
We call and deliver in Newark and suburbs.
Offices in Newark and suburbs.
ESTABLISHED 1905
Phones: Ma. 2-3600—Or. 4-7475—So. 2-7620

SAVE AT
*587 Central Ave.*
*East Orange, N. J.*
Sears
SEARS, ROEBUCK AND CO


SEE NEXT PAGE

## NEW JERSEY

### EAST ORANGE (Continued)

**We Live to Serve!**
"When better laundering is done, Crescent will do it."
LAUNDERING
DRY CLEANING
RUG SHAMPOOING
**Crescent Laundry**
HUmboldt 3-7200—Newark, N. J.

**Lang Company**
for Over 40 Years
Plumbing and Heating
for the Oranges
at Low Prices
407 Main St. OR. 3-3106

**C. A. LUND**
*The Jeweler*
Watch, Clock and Jewelry Repairing—Old Gold and Silver Bought
617 Central Ave. at Harrison St.
Or. 3-4990

**Chas. T. Honecker Florist**
445 Central Avenue
at Burnett Street
Phone Or. 3-7360—7361
Member F. T. D.

Charlotte Chase Davis
CORSETIERE
*Foundations made to your measure individually fitted*
11 No. Harrison St. OR 4-4857

**JEWELRY CRAFTSMEN**
Repairing—Replating—Cleaning
Bead Stringing for your
SILVER—WATCHES—JEWELRY
589 Central Ave., Over Sears Roebuck

### ENGLEWOOD

**LAW**
INCORPORATED
15 East Palisade Avenue
HABERDASHER
Englewood 3-4152

**Mary Elizabeth Tea Room**
Mrs. Mary Jackson, Prop. 96 ENGLE ST.
Delicious Home Cooking
Caterers for Parties and Banquets
Reasonable Prices
Delightful Surroundings
ENGLEWOOD 3-2941

**C. J. COOKE**
*Shell Service Station*
Corner Dean St. and Demarest Ave.
LUBRICATION
TIRE SERVICE
*Cars Called For and Delivered*
CALL ENGLEWOOD 3-4208

**Dell's Distinctive Apparel**
25 East Palisade Avenue
For Misses and Women
Tel. Englewood 3-0899

### HADDONFIELD

Delicatessen and Fancy Groceries
**KOHLER'S**
We carry a full line of
BIRDS EYE FROSTED FOODS
423 HADDON AVENUE
Phone Haddonfield 1709
Free Delivery Open Evenings
*"Outfitters for Gentlemen"*

**Finney Wood's Men's Shop**
Arrow Shirts—Interwoven Socks
Jr. B. Simpson — Custom tailored suits
111 KINGS HIGHWAY HADDONFIELD

**WARREN'S RICHFIELD SERVICE STATION**
*Richfield Gas, Richlube Motor Oil*
Washing and Waxing—Ignition and Battery Service—Lubrication—Brakes Relined and Adjusted
WE CALL FOR AND DELIVER CARS
*Phone Had 8958—if no answer, call Had 3969-W for Nite Service*

### HADDON HEIGHTS

**Johnson's Beauty Parlor**
611 White Horse Pike
PHONE 1143
*Open Tuesday, Thursday and Friday evenings*

Gas Ranges Gulf Fuel Oil
**W. C. DAVIS**
Plumbing and Heating
Oil Burners
Westinghouse Appliances
Dexter Washers
605 Station Avenue H. H. 3210

### JERSEY CITY

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Journal Square 2-6914 daily except Sunday
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**George Fangmann, Inc.**
Jersey City, N. J.
Koppers Coke—Coal—Fuel Oil
JOurnal Square 4-8111
Timken Silent Automatic Oil Burners

***Crossword Quiz Answers***

| | | | | | | | | | |
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| F | A | T | | M | O | H | R | | E | T |
| | G | I | G | | | O | U | T | | E |
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| A | M | U | R | | L | A | O | N | | A |
| S | P | Y | | H | E | Y | W | A | R | D |

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## NEW JERSEY

### JERSEY CITY (Continued)

**SUNSHINE LAUNDRY**
Laundry work in all its branches. Hudson County's A-1 Laundry. Also fur and dry cleaning.
29-35 E. 30 St. Bayonne, N. J.
Phone Bay 3-4600

Upholstered Furniture Cleaning
MOVING STORAGE
RUG CLEANING
NEW FURNITURE DEPT.
**GOODMAN'S**
830 BERGEN AVENUE, BER 3-8100

**CENTRAL JEWELRY STORE**
WM. GEIGER, Proprietor
DIAMONDS, WATCHES, CLOCKS and JEWELRY
GRUEN WATCHES
390 CENTRAL AVENUE NEXT TO RITZ THEATRE

### MAPLEWOOD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone S. Orange 2-1584 daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

*Always Careful, Courteous Service at*
**Four Square Esso Station**
1946 Springfield Ave. at Pierson Rd. So.
ALFRED HARTLIEB, Prop.
SO. 2-9792

### MILLBURN

**HARVEY J. TIGER**
Lionel Trains
Skis and Binders
Ice Skate Outfits
Flexible Flyer Sleds
324 MILLBURN AVENUE

### MONTCLAIR

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Montclair 2-1280, 10 a. m. to 12 m. daily except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**QUALITY FOOD!**
*Processed by Trained Dietitians and Served in an Unusual Atmosphere*
The Wedgewood Cafeteria
20 SOUTH PARK STREET MONTCLAIR

**LAZARUS PRINTING COMPANY**
*Incorporated*
Printers ● Stationers
Engravers
Fifty-Four Clinton St. ● Newark, N. J.
TELEPHONE MITCHELL 2-2838
CHARLES E. FLACCUS, Vice Pres.

Est. 1880 61 Years Continuous Service
**Henry Becker & Son, Inc.**
"EXCLUSIVELY"
GRADE "A" DAIRY PRODUCTS
Tel. Caldwell 6-2000 Farms and Main Office at Roseland, N. J.

**Anderson's Flowers Inc.**
4 and 6 South Park St., Montclair, N. J.
Phone Montclair 2-2921—2922

**S. Bahto**
DRY CLEANERS
TAILORS FURRIERS
*Same Day Cleaning Service if Desired*
244 Lorraine Ave. Mont. 3-1588

**APPLEGATE FARM**
Guernsey Milk
Ice Cream
*A Complete Dairy Service*
616 Grove St. Montclair 2-5980

JANUARY WHITE SALE
**LOUIS HARRIS**
FOUNDED 1875
MONTCLAIR'S DEPARTMENT STORE

**THE SPINNING WHEEL, Inc.**
Service and Civilian Yarns
*Free Instructions*
27 Church Street Montclair

FOR FINE FLOWERS
**Masmann**
416 Bloomfield Ave., Mont. 2-3000

Order Fuel Oil From
**HARRY F. KNIERING**
39 Marion Road, Montclair, N. J.
TEL. MONT. 2-8300
Representing
NORTHERN NEW JERSEY OIL CO.
Selling "Triple Filtered" Fuel Oil
(Hyper Refined Only, Not a Blend)

*Gifts* *Books*
*Greeting Cards*
**BURNER'S**
629 Valley Rd., Upper Montclair, N. J.

MONTCLAIR 2-6870
**BOGART & HANSEN, Inc.**
*Electrical Contractors and Dealers*
568 BLOOMFIELD AVENUE
MONTCLAIR, N. J.

**WM. B. CORBY COAL CO.**
281 GLENWOOD AVE., BLOOMFIELD, N. J.
"blue coal" Koppers Coke
Atlantic Fuel Oil—We maintain our own fuel oil storage plant.
BL. 2-0603

## NEW JERSEY

### NEWARK

**Hahne & Co.**
Newark and Montclair, N. J.

**for YARNS**
*Come to the*
HOUSE OF WOOLCRAFT
KNITTING YARNS worthy of your . . . HANDICRAFT
THE FINEST FOR QUALITY
LOWEST PRICES
**MAYFAIR** OSBORNE COMPANY
12 HILL ST., NEWARK, N. J.

**A. C. BERTHOLON INSURANCE**
KINNEY BLDG.
NEWARK N.J.
MITCHELL 2-2246
Member of Florists' Telegraph Delivery

**kuehn**
FLOWERS AND POTTERY
821 Central Avenue, Newark, New Jersey
HUm 2-6060 ORange 4-7173

### ORANGE

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Orange 3-8555. Hours: 9 to 11:30 a. m. Monday, Wednesday and Friday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Henry F. Schmidt & Co., Inc.**
*Stationery—Office Equipment*
*Greeting Cards—Books*
*Gifts*
350 Main Street Or. 3-0757

*You Are Invited*
**To Visit Our Fountain**
Agents for Alderney Ice Cream. Toilet Requisites. Films and Candy.
**CADMUS' PHARMACY**
408 Central Ave. Tel. OR 3-5020

### SOUTH ORANGE

**STAR**
★
**TAILORING CO.**
LADIES' TAILORS
FURRIERS
*Remodeling a Specialty*
Phone S. O. 2-1962 22 Valley Street

**S. S. ROSS, Inc.**
Sunshine Wheat Toast Wafers 1 lb. pkg. 19c
Wheelbarrow Cheese..... Pkg. 20c
Heinz Mince Meat and Puddings
Plum and Fig
55 So. Orange Ave. SO 2-4600

**ALBERT VOSS**
Circulating Library
Stationery, Toys, Games
Waterman Fountain Pens
4 So. Orange Avenue SO. 2-3366

### PASSAIC

**BANK**
*of*
**PASSAIC**
*and*
**TRUST COMPANY**
Passaic, N. J.
Member of Federal Deposit Insurance Corporation
Member of Federal Reserve System

### THE SERVICENTER

*Courteous* BUY AT THE ESSO SIGN *Service*
Main Avenue, Corner Autumn Street
Passaic Avenue and Prospect Street
Passaic, N. J. Tel. Pa. 2-9611

**Stenchever's**
FINE SHOES
*for Men, Women and Children*
38 Lexington Avenue, Passaic, N. J.
96 Main St., Paterson, N. J.
188 Main St., Hackensack, N. J.

**SEARS • PASSAIC**
*Shop at Sears and Save*
214-216 MADISON STREET
Tel, Pas. 2-10100

SUPERIOR DAIRY PRODUCTS
Delivered in
Passaic Garfield
Clifton Rutherford
Paterson E. Rutherford
Radburn Wallington
Nutley Carlstadt
Bloomfield Belleville
Phone PASSAIC 2-1500
SISCO DAIRY CO.
MT. PROSPECT AVE., CLIFTON, N. J.

SOLAR
Fuel Oil Company
Clean Burning Tydol Fuel Oil
Distributors of Kleen Heet—
A. B. C.—Chrysler—Delco
309 RIVER DRIVE, PASSAIC, N. J.
PHONE PA. 3-0800 PATERSON W. X. 2090

*When You* **Purchase Goods** Advertised in The Christian Science Monitor, or answer a Monitor advertisement—please mention The Christian Science Monitor

## NEW JERSEY

### PLAINFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Plainfield 6-8582-W 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**TEPPER'S**
*"A Safe Place to Shop"*
FOR ALL OCCASIONS
FOR EVERY SEASON
FOR ALL THE FAMILY
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-3100

**ROSENBAUM'S**
*Plainfield's Metropolitan Complete Department Store*
Plainfield, N. J. Tel. Pl. 6-5900

Professional Beauty Service for Discriminating Women
Appointment Only
Olive A. Brownell
812 W. Front near Grant Ave.
Tel. Plfd. 6-0618

Taylor's Speciality Shop
*Lingerie—Hosiery—Gloves*
*Newest Shades in Hosiery*
*Always on Hand*
201 Watchung Ave., opp. Post Office
Tel. Plfd. 6-3658

**SAVON** CLOTHES SHOP
Featuring **ANGLO-CRAFT** $27.50
*Hand Tailored Clothes*
182 E. Front St. Plainfield, N. J.

**ROBERT LIPTON, Inc.**
*Jewelers*
206 West Front Street
Est. 1892 Tel. Pl. 6-5269

Stetson Hats—Manhattan Shirts
JOHN FRANKS
*Men's Apparel*
NUNN-BUSH SHOES
McGREGOR SPORTSWEAR
131 Park Ave. Plfd 6-2776

**F. A. KIRCH CO.**
*HARDWARE*

Plenty of electricity—more home enjoyment
201 PARK AVENUE Tel. 6-0578

SWAIN'S ART STORE
317 WEST FRONT STREET
*offer you now as since 1868*
*Expert Service in*
PICTURE FRAMING
TEL. PLFD 6-1707

### RIDGEFIELD PARK

General Insurance Service
Fire, Casualty and
All Other Forms Handled
**EDWARD B. BRADFORD**
126 E. Columbia Ave. Morse. 6-5450-W
Palisade Park
Office, 84 Washington St., Hoboken
Tel. Hoboken 3-2020—2021

### RIDGEWOOD

"QUALITY" ICE CREAM
CHURNED BUTTERMILK
*GRADE A MILK*
Terwilleger & Wakefield, Inc.
Quality Farm Products
1208 East Ridgewood Avenue
Telephone Ridg. 6-2792

**SKIBIN, Inc.**
CLEANERS, TAILORS
DYERS, FURRIERS
One Quality—The Best
Branch Store 1 W. Ridgewood Ave. Phone RD. 6-5006—07
Plant Store 418 So. Broad St. Ridgewood, N. J.

WONDER GROCERY STORE
*F. KILROY, Prop.*
*Next to Municipal Building*
MAPLE AVENUE GLEN ROCK
CASH GROCER
Headquarters for Birds Eye Frosted Foods
Complete Line Monarch Brand Products
Visit our store. Compare our prices.

**Let the Advertiser Know**
that your patronage is in response to his advertising in The Christian Science Monitor. He will appreciate your courtesy.

## NEW JERSEY

### RUTHERFORD

**Werners**
*Complete Outfitters to Men*
SALE
of all winter merchandise
5-7 SYLVAN ST. RU. 2-1178

### SUMMIT

*Flowers*
*for every occasion*
**The Rose Shop**
40 Beechwood Rd.
Phone Summit 6-0209

**JOSEPH O. CHRYSTAL, Inc.**
*24-Hour Metered Deliveries*
Special Service Rates
With Yearly Oil Contracts
FUEL OIL
Nights, Sundays and Holidays Sum. 6-2808
387 Springfield Ave. Sum. 6-0271

**GLEN-OAKS**
A Charming Home Colony
AT SUMMIT, N. J.
Raymond W. Stafford Office:
*Developer* 100 Ashland Rd.

### TEANECK

*Individual Flat Silver Service Settings*
Holmes & Edwards Silver
For Hope Chest Collections Are Being Featured at
NAPOLI'S
*Jeweler*
454 Cedar Lane Tea. 6-1656

### UNION CITY

**JANUARY SALE**
Expert X-Ray Fittings
Better Grade Shoes
*For Men, Women and Children*
**CLARIDGE SHOE SHOP**
4019 Bergenline Ave. Union City, N. J.
PHONE UNION 7-3045

### WESTFIELD

**For Information** regarding local and national advertisers phone Westfield 2-4947, 9 to 10 a. m. daily, except Saturday and Sunday.
THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

If You Can't Find It Elsewhere, Try
The Economy
Dry Goods Store
*The Store for Everybody*
147 Broad St. Tel. Westfield 2-2615

**Wesley R. Braunsdorf Associates**
—Insurance Counselors
Life—Annuity—Fire and all forms of Casualty Protection for clients who appreciate conscientious and impartial analysis and counsel.
53 Elm St., Westfield, N. J. 2-3115

EDITH HATS
$2.95 to $7.50 Headsizes 21 to 24
DRESSES
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58 Elm St. Phone Westfield 2-3418

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JOHN C. STEUERNAGEL
Day: WEstfield 2-3650
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FUEL HEADQUARTERS
*Large Stocks of*
COAL—FUEL OIL—COKE
*Quality Service*
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*for Women*
Walk-Over Shoes
*for Men*
NEE DELL SHOE STORES
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*Now Located at* 760 PROSPECT ST.
Carrying a Full Line of Meat, Groceries, Vegetables and Birds Eye Foods
FREE PROMPT DELIVERY AT ALL TIMES
3 Phones—We. 2-3737, We. 2-3050, We. 2-3051
WESTFIELD, N. J.

**Every Purchase Counts**
Monitor advertisers are glad to know even of the smallest purchase that comes in response to their Monitor advertising. Every purchase counts in helping the advertiser appreciate the value of the Monitor.

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR
A DAILY NEWSPAPER FOR ALL THE FAMILY
The Christian Science Publishing Society
One, Norway Street, Boston, Massachusetts
I wish to subscribe for The Christian Science Monitor, including the Weekly Magazine Section. Enclosed is $_____ for_____ year, or_____months, beginning with the current issue.
RATES:
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NAME
STREET and NUMBER
CITY and STATE
MC-2
Coupon

## PENNSYLVANIA

### ALLENTOWN

**Hess Brothers**
Allentown, Pa.
*One of*
*"Pennsylvania's Good Stores"*

**WETHERHOLD & METZGER**
719 HAMILTON ST. ALLENTOWN
Steps of Fashion
Steps of Freedom
For Men Women Children

**H. LEH & CO.**
DEPARTMENT STORE
ALLENTOWN, PA.
*Fashion and Quality at Thrift Prices*

*Allentown's Busiest Clothing Store*
**BOHLEN GROSS & MOYER**
*"Outfitters to Men and Boys"*
721 Hamilton St. Allentown, Pa.

**Distinctive Service**
**THE ONLY CLEANERS, Inc.**
1031 Hamilton Street, Allentown
PHONE 6181
Thirty Years of
BETTER DRY CLEANING

*Flowers for All Occasions*
**NEW YORK FLORAL CO.**
906 Hamilton St., Phone 9687
ALLENTOWN, PA.

Appel JEWELER Established 1860 625 Hamilton Street Allentown, Pa.

Allentown's Only Exclusive Piano Store. All the Latest and Best in Spinet and Grand Pianos
OPEN EVENINGS
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715 Main Street Phone 7-9589

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FINE GROCERIES
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FRESH VEGETABLES
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HAMILTON • GRUEN and ELGIN WATCHES
**EARL H. GIER**
*Jeweler*
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**The Halle Bros. Co.**
116-124 West Tenth Street
**January Sale**
**Corsets**
**Bedding—Linens**

**Trask, Prescott & Richardson Co.**
DEPARTMENT STORE—ERIE, PENN.
Printzess Fur-Trimmed Coats, Special $58

**A. K. D. PRINTING CO.**
Direct by Mail Advertising
General Printing and Binding
111 WEST 11TH STREET
ERIE, PENN.

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*"Always Reliable"*
**DOUTRICH'S**
Clothing
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**Harolds**
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*May We Serve You?*
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**Menger's**
FINE CLEANING
325 S. 17th St. Phone 4-3128

## PENNSYLVANIA

### HARRISBURG (Continued)

**M. Lee Goldsmith**
8 NORTH MARKET SQUARE
Furniture Interior
Gifts Decoration

### MAIN LINE—Ardmore

**ST. MARY'S LAUNDRY**
INCORPORATED
Know Where Your Laundry Goes
DRY CLEANING
*We own and operate our own plant*
PHONE TODAY ARDMORE 4400

### PHILADELPHIA

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**New Way Laundry Co.**
INCORPORATED
Domestic and Oriental Rugs expertly cleaned on your floor 3¢ per sq. ft.
4809 ASPEN ST. BARING 6164

Servel Gas Refrigerators Gas Ranges
**HARRY L. STILWELL & SON**
*Plumbing and Heating*
"Our Reputation Is Your Guarantee"
13th and Windrim Ave., Philadelphia
MIC. 3124

**FRED J. COOPER**
*Jeweler by Birth*
"MY OLD GOLD
made it possible to get the chest of silver I always wanted." What do you wish—jewelry or cash?
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### PITTSBURGH

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THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR ADVERTISING INFORMATION BUREAU

**Oriental Rugs**
Antique and Modern
BROADLOOM CARPETS
9-12-15-18 ft. wide
**JOHN H. BECK CO.**
Granite Bldg., Wood and Sixth Sts.

CHURCH and COMMERCIAL
**PRINTING**
**The H. & P. Printing Company**
2440 Brownsville Rd., Pittsburgh, Pa.
CArrick 0415

**Orr's Flower Shop**
OF SHADYSIDE
*Member F. T. D.*
735 South Aiken Avenue
Phone Mayflower 3114-5

### PITTSBURGH—Bellevue

*There is no substitute for Quality!*
Call Linden 6100
For Fine Foods and Meats
*Free Delivery*
**BELLEVUE MARKET**
LINCOLN AT SPRAGUE

**J. A. GESLER**
563 Lincoln Ave., Bellevue, Pa.
Dry Goods — Notions
Men's Wear
LI 0137 Hemstitching

### PITTSBURGH—East End

**Kuhn-Renshaw, Inc.**
Finest Groceries, Meats, Fruits and Vegetables
123 Sheridan Avenue
Phone Hiland 3000
*Prompt Delivery Service*

### READING

January—a month of sales and BIG SAVINGS for you at
**POMEROY'S**
*Reading's Thrift Center Since 1876*

**SAM HECKMAN**
Rugs for Every Need
614 Penn Ave., W. Reading DIAL 2-2031
Open Eve. Until 8 P. M.

**FLOWERS**
*Giles, The Florist*
123 S. Fifth Street Dial 7168

A Happy and Successful New Year to All
from
**SAYLOR'S**
4TH and PENN STS. DIAL 6253

### SCRANTON

The Sweetest Way to Remember. Send Lovely
**Flowers**
*from*
**BESANÇON, FLORIST**
329 Jefferson Ave. Phone 2-8921

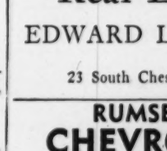
**RALPH'S MARKET**
Groceries—Meats
Fresh Vegetables
Delivered anywhere in Scranton
701 Prescott Avenue

## PENNSYLVANIA

### SEWICKLEY

**NU-BLUE SUNOCO**
**HOVIS & HUTCHINSON**
Kramer Place at the BRIDGE

**Frank Menz**
House Wiring and Electrical Repairs
Rolls for All Makes of Wringers
*Washing Machines Repaired* *Roll Work*
413 Walnut St. Tel. Sewickley 1096



**PERL & REICHBAUM**
Harry F. Campney Mgr.
425 BEAVER STREET Tel. Sewickley 1494

**Anderson Automobile Co.**
*Authorized* **BUICK** *Dealers*
*"Better Buy Buick"*
Esso—Quaker State Oils
Broad Street Tel. Sewickley 461

### SWARTHMORE

**INSURANCE**
**GEORGE W. De FOREST**
SW. 30 LOC. 7235

**HARTLEY'S** ENGLISH **Marmalade**
**MARTEL BROS.**

**SNOWDEN'S**
*18th Century Furniture*
LARGE GIFT DEPT.
Media

**Real Estate**
EDWARD L. NOYES
23 South Chester Road

**RUMSEY'S CHEVROLET**
YALE AND RUTGERS AVENUES
Esso
Baltimore, Pike and Sproul Road

### UPPER DARBY

**JANUARY FUR SALE**
*Coats now at half price*
Mink Muskrat.....$ 97
Grey Kidskin.....$108
Laskin Beaver.....$ 76
Persian Lamb.....$135
*Time payment plan 10% down.*
78 S. 69th Street
**THE JORDEN STORE**

**HELEN'S BEAUTY SHOP**
*"Michael"—Hair Stylist*
69th St. Theatre Bldg.
Garrett Road Upper Darby, Pa.
Blvd. 114 *Phone for Appointment*

**UPPER DARBY**
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**JAMES R. FULLER**
*Insurance*
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**UPPER DARBY**
**Lansdowne**

**Interboro Laundry Inc.**
*Quality Laundry Services*
*Dry Cleaning of the Better Class*
Serving Delaware County, West Phila. and the Main Line
PEMBROKE AVE. LANSDOWNE, PA.
PHONE MADISON 530

### WILKINSBURG

**CHARLIE PLIES**
CLEANER and DYER
TAILORING
*"Particular Service for Particular People"*
CHurchill 6800 607 SOUTH AVENUE

**KISER BROTHERS**
Stationery, Greeting Cards
Office Supplies
Underwood Portable Typewriters
755 Penn Avenue Pe. 4875
—Famous Goods by Famous Makers—
Suits, Topcoats, Shoes, Hats, Ties, Shirts, etc.

**DASCH'S** MEN'S WEAR
*Wilkinsburg's Largest Men's Store*
800 Wood St., at South Avenue
Phone: PEnhurst 4600

**KREGAR & CO.**
900 Wood Street
*Distributors of*
"White Rose" Brand Foods
"QUEEN QUALITY" BUTTER

### YORK

**WEST YORK INN**
● Breakfast ● Luncheon
● Dinner ● Guest Rooms
1400 WEST MARKET STREET
Phone 52258

*Wit and Wisdom, Stories and Puzzles, Art and Comics*

# Daily Features Page

*Anecdotes, Sunny Hours, Vocations, Camera Club, Etc.*

## Words of Current Interest

**Alterative** — *Ol'-ter-a'-tiv* (*o* as in *orb*, *e* obscured as in *maker*, *a* long, *i* short). By Webster's second choice, the *a* of the third syllable may be obscured as in *sofa*, with no secondary stress on that syllable.

In use since the early part of the seventeenth century, signifying something expected to cause a change for the better. In the nineteenth century it takes on a figurative force. It is based on the classic Latin adjective *alter*, "one or the other of two," which appears as a verb in English, meaning "to change." The transforming process seems to have started in French at an early time.

**Carious**—*Kar'-i-us* (*a* as in *care*, *i* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

An adjective meaning "decayed," long in English use and tending in later times to figurative application. The Latin noun *caries*, "decay," underlies it.

**Hallowed** — *Hal'-od* (*a* short, *o* long). Webster's seems to find majority opinion favoring two syllables for this word, but at the same time acknowledges, in a note, that in Scriptural connections many persons prefer three—*hal'-o-ed* (*a* short, *o* quick-long as in *obey*, *e* short). Advice should hardly be regarded, then, as imperative either way.

**Hundredfold** (Matt. 19:29)—*Hun'-dred-fold'* (*u* short, *e* clipped-short as in *silent*, *o* long).

This rendering is a close equivalent of the original Greek word, an Anglo-Saxon compound serving this time just as well as something derived from Latin. A variant textual reading for the verse in Matthew gives a word meaning "many times as much," instead of "a hundred times as much."

**Moab** (Deut. 29:1) — *Mo'-ab* (*o* long, *a* short).

A region of no great area by modern measurements, located east of the Dead Sea. Its people were at one time hospitable to the Israelites; and at another, in hostility to them.

**Mutations** — *Mu-ta'-shunz* (first *u* as in *unite*, *a* long, second *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

"Action or process of changing," by definition of the Oxford Dictionary. Has stood in the English vocabularly from Chaucer's time. It has been put to special technical service by grammarians, musicians, men of law, and scholars in natural science, its elemental force (Latin *mutare*, "to move" or "to change") remaining.

**Necessary** — *Nes'-e-ser'-i* (first and third *e*'s short, second clipped-short as in *silent*, *i* short; secondary stress on the third syllable). Or, especially in Britain, *nes'-e-ser-i* (first *e* short, second clipped-short, third obscured as in *maker*, *i* short; no secondary stress).

Whatever dispute arises will turn on the question of a secondary stress for the third syllable, and the value given to the vowel sound of that syllable. Both pronunciations are recognized by Webster's, and the speech habits of the individual should no doubt determine the matter. Any endeavor to secure a decision on a basis of right and wrong can hardly do more than aggravate conflict.

Latin *necessarius*, "needful."

**Possessions** (Matt. 19:22) — *Po-zesh'-uns* (*o* clipped-short as in *connect*, *e* short, *u* clipped-short as in *circus*).

The meaning comes down from the Latin noun *possessio*, which is built on the verb *possidere*, "to possess." It appears to have entered English by way of French.

Wycliffe renders Matthew's Greek word with "possessions," and the other old translators follow him. A modern, and probably accurate, substitute for the Authorized phrase "great possessions" is seen in An American Translation's "a great deal of property."

**Postulates**—*Pos'-tu-lats* (*o* short, *tu* palatized as in *nature*, *u* as in *unite*, *a* quick-long as in *chaotic*).

"A proposition," explains the Oxford Dictionary, "demanded or claimed to be granted." A current English term in the seventeenth century and since; sometimes used questioningly, as when too much is "demanded." Its exact force depends on the situation in which found.

**Precepts**—*Pre'-septs* (first *e* long, second short).

Maxims regarded in one context as commands from on high; and in another, as mere technical rules. In the case of such a word the writer will usually indicate what force is intended. The idea of something determined at the outset seems implied in the prefix *pre-* (Latin *prae*, "before").

**Relinquish** — *Re-ling'-kwish* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, both *i*'s short).

"To give up," "to abandon," or "to surrender" something. Used a long way back, and sometimes under complicated spellings in English.

**Resuscitating**—*Re-sus'-i-tat'-ing* (*e* quick-long as in *event*, *u* short, first *i* clipped-short as in *charity*, *a* long, second *i* short).

In its primary signification, "reviving" or "renewing"; and in a figurative way, "restoring to consciousness." Derived from Latin *suscitare*, "to lift up." The *re-* (in Latin equal to "again," though sometimes intensifying the meaning of its verb) is an important part of the word.

**Suppositious** — *Su-poz'-i-tish'-us* (both *u*'s clipped-short as in *circus*, *o* and both *i*'s short).

According to the Oxford Dictionary, "put by artifice in place of another . . . substituted for the genuine person or thing." A going English word in the seventeenth century and on down.

**Sychar** (John 4:5) — *Si'-kar* (*i* long, *a* as in *arm*).

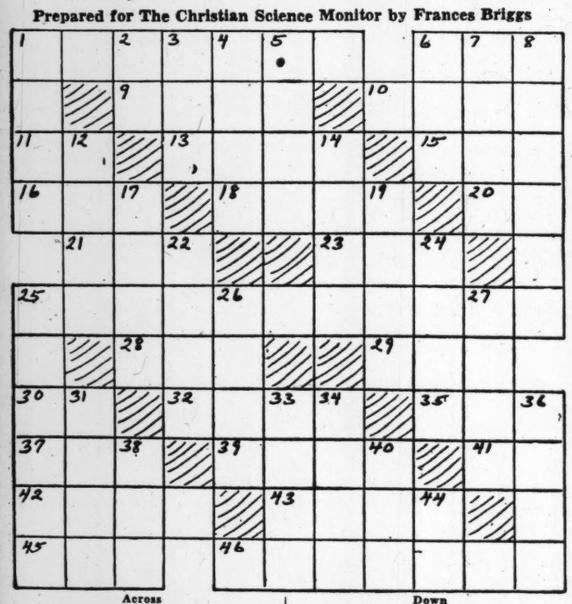
A village of Samaria which Biblical geographers locate without much controversy.

**Whole**—Long *o*, *w* silent.

Comes down the Anglo-Saxon route, bringing a peculiarity of spelling along with it. It means the same, and is the same, as "hale," the initial *w* having been, for some lost reason, put on. Wycliffe translates Matthew's Greek "restored to health"; Tyndale translates it "made whole." Authorized draws on both Wycliffe and Tyndale for "restored whole." An American Translation has "became as well as the other."

## Daily Crossword Quiz

Prepared for The Christian Science Monitor by Frances Briggs



**Across**

1—What Australian mammals resemble small bears?
6—What is the female of the bovine genus of animals?
9—Who is a personification of one of the mild and gentle winds?
10—What is largest and most westerly of West Indian Islands?
11—Lordship (abbr.).
13—Short lance is what?
15—What is a food of Hawaiians?
16—Tallow is what?
18—What is a gazelle of northern Africa?
20—What is French for "and"?
21—What is a kind of chaise?
23—Not in.
25—What is a Scotch name for some imaginary place?
26—Organ of hearing.
29—What is one of primary veins of a leaf?
30—Delaware River separates what State from Pennsylvania (abbr.)?
32—Tool for tamping is what?
35—Kindled.
37—What prefix signifies "below"?
39—Would an ortolan have fins, oars, or a bill?
41—Thus.
42—What is a river of Asia?
43—What town in France gave its name to a kind of fabric?
45—Secret agent is what?
46—Who was author of "Mamba's Daughters"?

**Down**

1—What creature was emblem of tribe of Benjamin?
2—Symbol for masurium is what?
3—What is an unexpanded flower?
4—Who is chief character in semihistorical novel by Bulwer-Lytton?
5—Root of what plant is used for 15 Across?
6—What is a chalice?
7—What is a wind instrument of music?
8—What is a serving tray for dishes?
12—What to do you call a male attendant in a legislative body?
14—What is a pronoun used in Bible?
17—What is a tooth or spike?
19—Valley of what German river is rich in coal?
22—In England, a mosquito is called what?
24—What is the luminous train of a comet?
25—Sunflower is State flower of what State of U. S.?
26—What person might wear a burnoose?
27—What bird was venerated by ancient Egyptians?
31—What is a certain move in checkers?
33—What is a measure of distance?
34—What is a dramatic composition?
36—In Wagner's opera, Alberich changes himself into what creature?
38—To purchase.
40—Not high.
44—What is the third largest continent (abbr.)?

(Answer Block Appears Among the Advertisements)

## Little Chauncey

"Imagine HIM trying to teach his dog to SPEAK!"

## In Lighter Vein

**Once Again**

On going into the cowshed, the farmer was surprised to find his new hand, a town girl, giving one of the cows a drink from her milking pail.

"What are ye doin' that for?" he demanded.

"Well," explained the girl, "the milk seemed pretty thin to me, so I thought I'd better put it through the process again."—Tit-Bits.

**Advice**

The mayor of a certain town, out for a spin on his bicycle, found himself a long way from home and in need of water for his acetylene lamp. He rode on in momentary dread of the village constable, until at last he saw a man standing at the door of his cottage.

"I say, would you be kind enough to give me some water for my lamp?" he asked.

"Water?" repeated the man. "I s'pose you mean oil?"

"No, I don't. I want water."

The man looked searchingly at the cyclist.

"Take my advice and get along 'ome," he said. "You ought to be ashamed of yourself, and you the mayor, too!"—Canadian Forester.

## Where Would You Find

(Answers)

1. Famous drive linking the North and South Shore sections of Chicago, Ill.
2. Copenhagen, Denmark.
3. A city in southern Michigan.
4. Northwestern Dutch New Guinea.
5. Great Britain.
6. Acadia National Park on Mount Desert Island, Maine.
7. The Marine Corps.
8. A super-highway, running along the Hudson River, in New York City.
9. The Philippines; discovered by Magellan in 1521.
10. An African or Indian snake having a horn over each eye.

## Did You Ever Wonder

### How an Automatic Egg Cooker Knows When Eggs Are Soft-Boiled?

There are various ways of timing soft-boiled eggs. A colorful and vocal method is to select a song which involves more or less precisely one minute in the singing, and then repeat the song the required number of times.

A quieter and more obvious method is to watch a clock while the eggs boil. Still another method is to let a miniature "hour-glass" (more specifically, a "three-minute glass") with its slender stream of sand tell you when the boiling time is up.

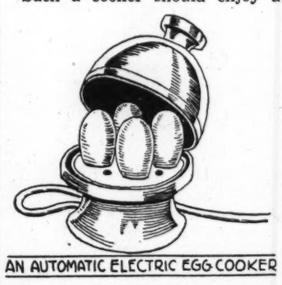
But by invoking the heating power of electricity, it is possible to cook eggs to just the degree of doneness desired and to do it autotically, without watching or timing. A further advantage of this type of cooker is that it does the job neatly and with dispatch right on your dining room or breakfast nook table, eliminating the necessity of doing your egg-cooking in one room and your egg-eating in another. And you may be sure to get your soft cooked eggs while they still retain sufficient heat to melt butter, virtually no time being lost in transportation.

The automatic electric egg cooker consists essentially of a round base with cup-like hollows, in each of which an egg may be stood on end. Fitting snugly in a grove around the top of the base is a cover shaped like an inverted bowl and large enough to house the eggs comfortably.

To use the cooker, you put in the eggs, put on the cover, plug the attached electric cord into any socket, and pour water into the top of the cooker.

The water completes an electrical circuit, causing a heating element to turn the water to steam. The live steam cooks the eggs and the electricity turns off automatically when the last of the water disappears, the eggs being then cooked just right.

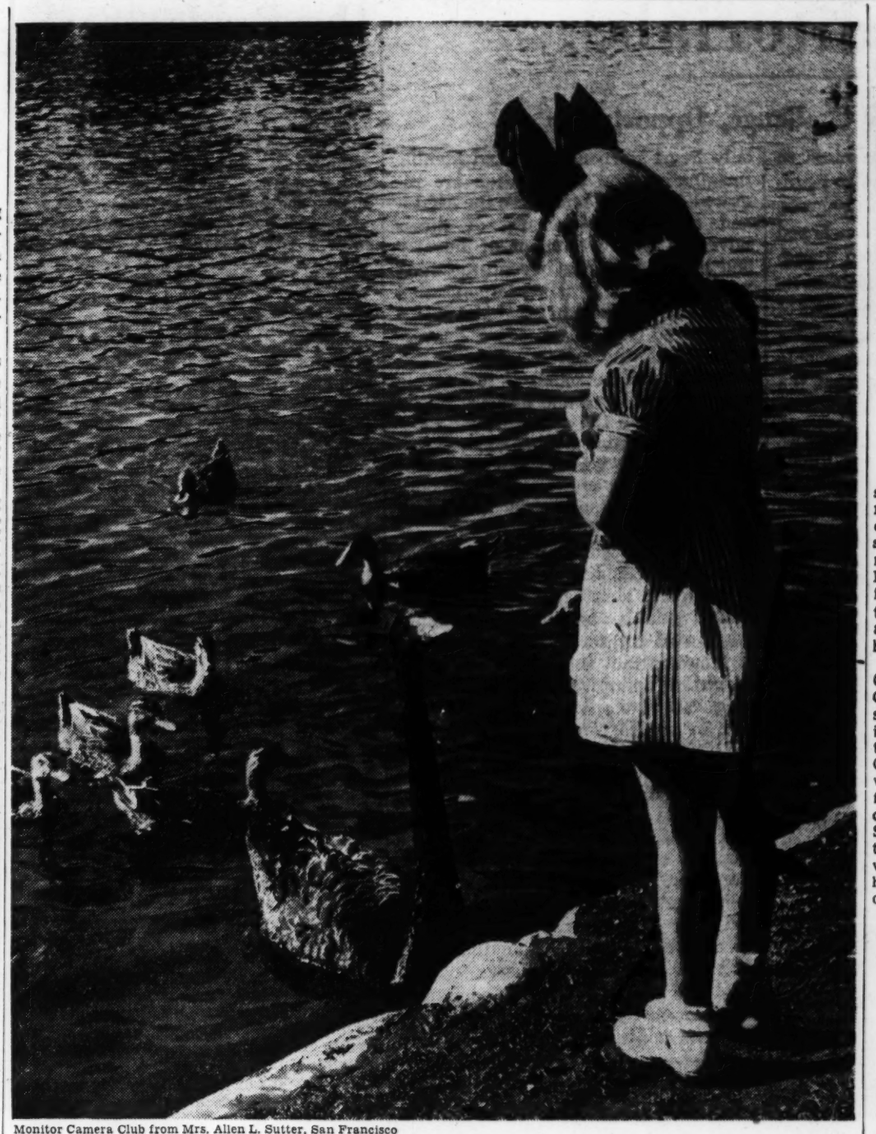
Such a cooker should enjoy a



AN AUTOMATIC ELECTRIC EGG COOKER

long period of usefulness, for it has no moving parts, no delicate thermostatic control, and not even any clockwork mechanism to get out of order. And it shares with clock watching and the "three-minute glass" the desirable characteristic of quietness of operation.

W. P. Keasbey



Monitor Camera Club from Mrs. Allen L. Sutter, San Francisco

**Lining Up for Dinner**

## It's a Fact!

One room of the Carlsbad Caverns is three-fourths of a mile long.

Over 390,000 people are employed in the cosmetic industry of the United States.

Formosa is the oldest colony of Japan and probably the most useful economically.

## The Amusing Things We Say

### Caucus

Henry Adams, father of Samuel, is generally believed responsible for the origin of this word. It is generally conceded that the word referred to a Boston political club founded about the year 1724 by the elder Adams and his friends who lived in the shipping district in the north end of the town. Adams and his associates, who were sea captains, ship builders, and men with similar interests, used to meet at a calk house to lay plans to secure high political positions for certain favored persons. At voting time, each member of the club distributed ballots in his section and the candidates selected by them usually carried the election. Because these preliminary meetings for political purposes were always held in a calker's house and seemed to be for the promotion of the political advancement of that group, it has been concluded that the term, caucus, is merely a corruption of Calker's Club.

## "I Record only the Sunny Hours"

### Two Good Ideas

Sacramento, Calif.

The Pepperettes, a local high school girls' organization, have made it their task to gather acceptable reading matter for the soldiers stationed at the Sacramento Army Air Corps Depot and Mather Field. Each week the boys from Mather Field visit the school to pick up the books, magazines, and newspapers which the girls have collected.

In addition, a "Service Motor Corps" is being organized by the California State Automobile Association to prevent "hitch-hiking" and to provide transportation for military men on leave. Civilian motorists who volunteer will receive a certificate of identification and windshield insignia denoting their participation in the Service Motor Corps. Members of the Service Motor Corps can invite a service man to ride after he has shown his official authority or pass to be on leave.

## Where Would You Find—

1. The Outer Drive?
2. Raadhus Square?
3. Lansing?
4. Geelvink Bay?
5. A sweater called a jumper?
6. The National Park, formerly called Lafayette National Park?
7. The branch of the United States service whose motto is "Semper Fidelis?"
8. The Henry Hudson Parkway?
9. The largest island group in the Malay Archipelago?
10. A horned viper?

(Answers appear on this page)

**Peanuts in India**

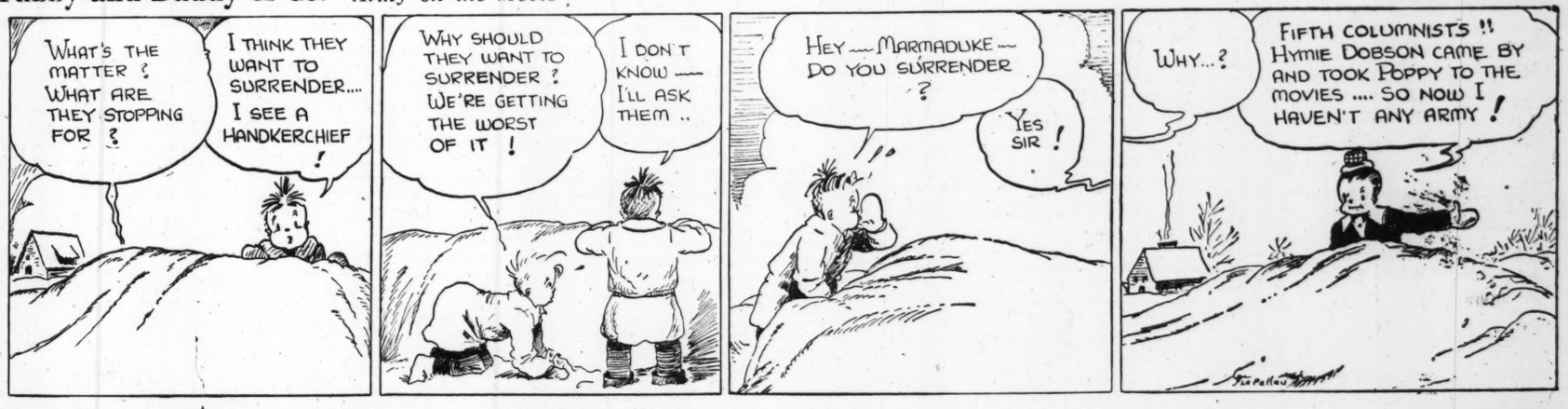
India is the foremost world producer of peanuts, the Department of Commerce says.

**The Speed of Sound**

Sound travels in water about 4,800 feet per second, or four and one-half times the rate of travel in the air, the Department of Commerce says.

## Tubby and Buddy & Co.—*Army on the Movie*

By Le Pelley


WHAT'S THE MATTER ? WHAT ARE THEY STOPPING FOR ?
I THINK THEY WANT TO SURRENDER.... I SEE A HANDKERCHIEF !
WHY SHOULD THEY WANT TO SURRENDER ? WE'RE GETTING THE WORST OF IT !
I DON'T KNOW — I'LL ASK THEM ..
HEY — MARMADUKE — DO YOU SURRENDER ?
YES SIR !
WHY...?
FIFTH COLUMNISTS !! HYMIE DOBSON CAME BY AND TOOK POPPY TO THE MOVIES .... SO NOW I HAVEN'T ANY ARMY !

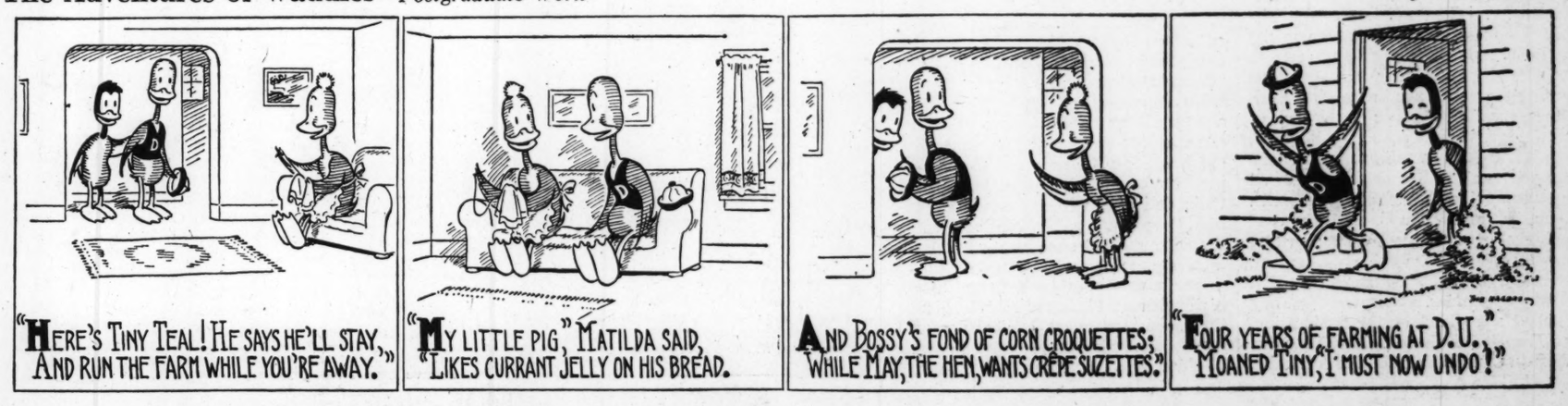
## The Diary of Snubs, Our Dog—*It's All Right If You Like It!*

By Rodgers

Well, sir, I could hardly believe my eyes today!
The Boss got all the way down the hill without falling once!
GANGWAY!!
"How do you like that?" he asked—
?
!
"It's all right, if you enjoy that sort of thing!" I wagged—

## The Adventures of Waddles—*Postgraduate Work*

By The Hagers


"HERE'S TINY TEAL! HE SAYS HE'LL STAY, AND RUN THE FARM WHILE YOU'RE AWAY."
"MY LITTLE PIG," MATILDA SAID, "LIKES CURRANT JELLY ON HIS BREAD.
AND BOSSY'S FOND OF CORN CROQUETTES; WHILE MAY, THE HEN, WANTS CRÊPE SUZETTES."
"FOUR YEARS OF FARMING AT D.U." MOANED TINY, "I MUST NOW UNDO!"

# THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR

BOSTON, WEDNESDAY, JANUARY 7, 1942 — *"First the blade, then the ear, then the full grain in the ear"* — PUBLISHED BY THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE PUBLISHING SOCIETY


## Editorials

### Promise, Challenge, Opportunity

No nation ever before promised so much as did the United States in President Roosevelt's message to Congress. No nation ever before could have hoped to meet the challenge of such a program. No nation ever before held in its hand an opportunity to lift the hearts of so many men, or set so many nations free. We believe the American people will make good the promise, meet the challenge, seize the opportunity.

To Americans, to the desperate gangsters who wield the Axis, to the millions who live in hope of liberation, the most vital part of the message was the program of production. None of them believe that the mere announcement that America will throw $56,000,000,000 into the struggle in the next fiscal year has won the war. But the President did not leave America's bit in dollars; he put it into weapons: 60,000 planes, 45,000 tanks, 20,000 anti-aircraft guns, 8,000,000 tons of shipping.

There's the promise. It's a Promethean promise. Certainly when fulfilled it will outmatch the mechanized might of the Axis. It is within the potential power of the United States. The American people have only to work as hard, sacrifice as much as the British and German people have been doing for many months. Other countries have been devoting half their national income, half their total effort to war work.

This does not mean that any half-way measures will suffice. It means that the total of every penny, every resource, every effort beyond a bare existence must be turned to one purpose—the production, transport and use of weapons. Other peoples have transformed their lives and their national economies under the necessities of the struggle. Britain doubled her production after Dunkirk. The great challenge to America is to double and treble its production without a Dunkirk.

Other peoples have had the spur of close-range attack; America has had only Pearl Harbor, Wake and Manila. Imagination and consecration are required. The people must see the need—and opportunity—demand of themselves, of the Government, of industry and labor efforts far beyond anything so far achieved. Drastic reorganization of the supply set-up in OPM and SPAB is required. America needs a Beaverbrook. But the necessary men and measures will be found if the people only sense the size and urgency of the challenge—and the opportunity.

Another notable feature of the President's message was the announcement that Americans will fight the enemy "wherever and whenever we reach him." This is encouraging confirmation that the plain logic of the "world front" has been accepted. It wipes out at once the short-sighted, selfish obstacles which isolationist thinking might still try for a time to impose. It is notice that the kind of thinking which has permitted the one-by-one conquests of the Axis and would now hamper unified conduct of the war by the United Nations, is out the window.

This clear determination to let America deal with a world war on a world-wide scale gives hopes also for the peace. It sets the pattern for collective security and a world police force. Moreover, Mr. Roosevelt reiterated the determination to obtain a total victory and after all the necessary sacrifices never to settle again for anything less than "the security of the peace."

Best of all, he set forth the fundamental issue for the war and the peace, when he said:

> Our enemies are guided by brutal cynicism, by unholy contempt for the human race. We are inspired by a faith which goes back through all the years to the first chapter of the Book of Genesis—"God created man in His own image."

Those two concepts of man constitute the underlying cause of this struggle. If Americans can even partially understand the meaning of it, they will most certainly fulfill the promise, meet the challenge, and seize the opportunity now plainly before them.

### Raze the Old "El"

The scrap metal shortage has closed some steel furnaces and it threatens to close others. Trade sources say the dearth has been of serious proportions for several months. Temporary shutdowns have been frequent. In the Detroit area, four of one concern's sixteen open-hearth furnaces are closed. Two are reported closed at Johnstown, Pennsylvania. A decline in steel production is threatened.

Allocations and priorities will help to meet war needs. But it is also important to avail ourselves of every possible source of scrap metal. In Boston, the unused Atlantic-Avenue Elevated structure contains enough scrap iron for a whole flotilla of light warcraft or for 40,000 anti-aircraft guns.

Demolition of the structure has been postponed pending legal determination of franchise rights. However, it appears that an agreement might be worked out by the litigants permitting immediate demolition with settlement of legal and financial issues later. Such an arrangement would, if feasible, be a patriotic service. Although the President, the Governor, and the Mayor could not interfere with court processes under present emergency powers, they could seek to bring the litigants to an agreement out of court for immediate demolition. Importance of scrap iron in the national crisis makes efforts in this direction worth while.

### American History in England

Last November an English child, in America for the duration of the war, received a letter from his mother, an educated woman, saying: "When this arrives you will be celebrating Thanksgiving Day, when America won its independence from Great Britain." This bears out the complaints of certain British professors that American history is almost wholly unknown to the public at large, in the British Isles.

Helen Bryant, an English woman writing two years ago in the New York Times, recalled, apropos of the lack of knowledge, that at school in England, "we learned about the ancient Britons and the ancient Romans . . . plowed through a mixed bag of early Edwards, Richards, and Henrys, and lingered lovingly over Henry VIII. Keeping proudly on past Elizabeth and Charles I, we were brought up short by that gloomy bounder, Cromwell." They touched, she added, on the Restoration, the French Revolution, Clive in India, Wolfe in Canada, and Cook in Australia, all of which took so much time that "the awkward question of America hardly ever came up."

This condition is now to be remedied. From London comes the joyful news that a short modern history of the United States, written by Dr. Allan Nevins, visiting professor of American history at Oxford University, is now available for use in the British secondary schools. Some expression of appreciation is apparently due to the American Ambassador, John G. Winant, who, noticing on his arrival in England the absence of American history in the schools, made representations to the Board of Education.

### Emma Calvé

No singer ever gave up activity as artist with deeper regret or with nobler courage than Emma Calvé, the soprano, or by other definition, contralto. "It is ended!" she said, when visiting Boston at the time of her final, or near-final, American tour. The inflection she gave those words ("C'est fini!")—no "but," no "ah"—summed up her whole career of song. For great vocalists sing, even when they speak. Her voice, in opera or out of it, carried at once the accent of pity and of heroism.

Calvé's was the voice, come down through Mediterranean history, of the feminine characters of Greek drama. It was the voice of Antigone and that of Medea, by direct descent. To Calvé, born in southern France, it was an inheritance.

Everything combined to make Calvé the perfect exemplar of the title role of Bizet's "Carmen." She was competent, and even triumphant, in other parts. But there the quality of her voice and the range of it exactly fitted. If everybody who wanted to was to have an opportunity to enjoy her singing of the "Habanera," and if everybody who wanted to was to witness her escapade with the Toreador and her quarrel with Don José, there could be but one thing for her, and that was to make of "Carmen" a career.

No disputing, she was more than a singer. She was an actress of a type of which the opera stage furnishes few examples. But that matters little. People bought high-priced seats, or paid their dollar or two and stood up behind the parquet rail to *hear* her. Those limpid sounds, at once tender and militant, going low with a richness and power almost past belief, and going high with a steadiness and brilliance that surpassed every critical demand, were something to assure opera's "Golden Age" the right to the name.

## Our Readers Say—

### Books for "the Boys"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

Books by the million will change hands starting Monday, January 12, when readers in homes throughout the land will share the books they have enjoyed with our soldiers, sailors, and marines.

The campaign, sponsored by the American Library Association, American Red Cross, and United Service Organizations, seeks 10,000,000 books for USO houses, Army "dayrooms," ships, naval bases, etc. Books should be taken to libraries, where they will be sorted, repaired if necessary, and sent on as quickly as possible to the spots where men in the service want books. In many communities schools and other conveniently located places will be designated as collection centers. Unbound magazines and newspapers will not be handled.

Although the Government provides libraries in the larger camps, the smaller units have no library at all, and even in most camps where libraries do exist, the demand for recreational reading is usually far greater than the supply. Books provided through the Book Campaign will thus supplement the Government's existing library facilities. Men on leave—and in "off hours"—depend on the dayroom of their company and their USO house for their leisure-time reading.

About the kinds of books to be collected—well, what kinds of books do you like? Our soldiers and sailors have a wide range of reading interest and like those very titles, too! They are particularly eager for up-to-date technical material to help with their problems, as well as books on current affairs and plenty of good fiction.

Put your name and address in the books you give—the boys will be so interested to know "who gave what"!

New York — MARIE D. LOIZEAUX

### Refugees' Exodus to America

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I note in a recent Monitor an article by W. E. Lucas which interprets the discontinuance of the sailing of Export Line boats from Lisbon to New York as the closing of the means of escape from Europe of the refugees who have been coming to the Americas and to other havens of refuge from the Nazi tyranny.

My reason for writing to you is that this article gives an erroneous impression of the present situation. The Unitarian Service Committee continues to operate in Lisbon where it has its office and where its Associate Commissioner, Mr. Lawrence Dame, is carrying on during the absence of the Commissioner, Dr. Charles R. Joy, in Southern France. There are still Portuguese boats coming to America, and an occasional Spanish boat, and the work of evacuating refugees through Portugal is going on in spite of all difficulties. The work of furnishing sanitary facilities and medical supplies to victims in Internment Camps in Southern France is also continuing and the Committee hopes and expects to maintain this humanitarian service for a long time to come.

It is a mistake, therefore, to suggest that all exits for those who flee from oppression have been closed, or to assume that the devoted efforts of the Unitarian Service Committee and of other organizations to find a haven of refuge for the oppressed have been brought to a virtual end by the present situation. Though the difficulties have increased the effort has been increased accordingly.

SETH T. GANO
Vice-Chairman Unitarian Service Com.
Boston

Editor's Note: The Christian Science Monitor did not state that all transit was cut off with Portugal. On the same page with Mr. Lucas' article a dispatch was published from Washington saying that "several Spanish and Portuguese steamship lines are listed as plying between New York City and Iberian ports."

### "Hymns in the Bank"

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I wish to comment most favorably on your recent editorial concerning the opening of the Pikeville, Kentucky, bank with the singing of hymns and the reading of the Scriptures. The editorial was copied in my home paper, the Press, where I saw it.

I think it would be wonderful if the radio could give an hour each morning to the singing of well-known hymns—hymns that have sustained people down through the ages—and the reading of a chapter in the Bible.

I think the response would be tremendously effective in spreading the belief in God's power to see us through this conflict as victors for the right. It would not be amiss for people to take hymn books to their offices with them, and when this nation-wide singing takes place, let as many as will take part, although it may be mixed with the click of machinery and typewriters.

(MRS.) FRANCES H. TRANUM
Johnson City, Tenn.

### An Appreciation

To THE CHRISTIAN SCIENCE MONITOR:

I have been a Monitor reader for many years and always enjoyed the Monitor's clean, dependable and authentic news, but now more than ever it is meeting the need of all right thinking people. I sincerely appreciate the righteous standard it has taken in this world situation. Its editorials are certainly clear, and leave no doubt in our thought as to our true course if we want to continue as a democracy. I am most grateful to the Monitor's correspondents all over the world. They are doing a wonderful work.

Quincy, Ill. — (Mrs.) EMMA CUDNEY

*This newspaper assumes no responsibility for statements or opinions in letters from its readers.*

### To Help Win the War

The United States Government is asking every citizen to do his bit toward winning the war.

Everyone with as little as a dime to spare can buy defense bonds or stamps. Some can buy them every day. Many can buy them on a regular basis.

Bonds cost as little as $18.75. Stamps come as low as 10 cents. Defense bonds and stamps can be bought at all banks and post offices, and stamps can also be purchased at some retail stores.

### He Stirred Up Something!

## Stass of Manhattan

Let no one tell you that no flowers bloom in New York streets. New Yorkers, wanting a dash of flowers in the eye-diet, send and carry and give flowers to each other, probably more than any other people in the country. Submerged in all the intricate marvels which man has made, it seems the heart would starve unless it could look at the simple miracle of something that grew out of a seed. Peaks and pinnacles tower to the stars, but all their surfaces are of stone and metal, as if the earth and all love of it, had been hidden and forgotten. Then we must touch a flower to remember it by.

Never were such florists' shops anywhere! There are huge chain-store businesses where you may find anything from a dust-sized seed to a tropical tree. There are snug little bowers no bigger than pantries, and elegant modernistic salons where orchids are more common than daisies, and geraniums, pretending to be sophisticated, consort with gardenias.

The best hotels wear flower shops like boutonnieres on their lapels. Even newsstands frequently have a shelf of flowers for sale. Wherever the inspiration may strike you, you can dash in and find flowers for yourself or your friends.

All the flower business, of course, is not elegant. Everything in this myriad-layered city has multiple reflections of itself, up and down the whole social spectrum. So here are florists, all up and down the Island, ranging from bijou shops down to the push carts.

The middle-class flowers, of course, are the ones we know best. Throughout the residential sections of the city, these bloom on every street. Slits and crevices in the walls have all been put to work, and curbstones and basements, sometimes two or three to a single block.

* * *

All you need apparently to start a florists' business in New York is
recent arrival on American shores;
a bolt of green paper and some metal clips;
an armful of whatever is blooming this week;
neighborly good nature.

You set up business in any two-foot-wide vacancy . . . under a flight of brownstone steps, in a doorway or on the lip of an alley, along a ladder plunging up from a cellar. You don't need to understand English, for customers do business by pointing and beaming. You don't even need to understand American money, for most of your transactions fit within a dollar, and the customer will take his change from your upheld palm. But you must understand American sales taxes. . . . One berry-eyed Greek lad I deal with has unknowingly coined an Americanism:

"Four taxes change, lady," he says blithely, handing me four pennies.

You can tell when Spring moves into New York from the country. Some people say it is when they take up the ice at Rockefeller Plaza and the figure-eighters switch from blades to roller skates. But there are infallible ways of knowing; for Spring comes in with the lilacs, huge heavy bunches for a quarter . . . more generously priced, indeed, than you find them on a country road. And in the Spring the flower wagons come. A wagon and a horse on any New York street is almost unbearably poetic, but these ambling gardens are a sight that makes the heart kick up its heels. They carry evergreen trees for those who have terraces to plant, and for those who garden on window-sills there is every kind of bright common flower. The horse wears a straw hat with his ears poking through like quills, and primroses twined in his mane.

But it will be weeks before the flower wagons come again. Now we are buying eucalyptus sprays with pungent cions spiked along the stems. ("They las' fife weeks, Miss.") We are buying handfuls of partridge berries and bayberries and limp chrysanthemums.

* * *

But only today I found some little white flowers I have been looking for for weeks. I bought them first two years ago from a droll little man with a pushcart. The doorman, whom we're always trying to live up to, was outraged, but the little peddler hadn't enough English to understand his mannerly scorn.

They were five-pointed flowers, so fresh you didn't realize they were "everlasting" until you touched them.

"What *are* they?" I asked delightedly.

"Stass," he said, beaming at me. "From away."

When our friends admired them and asked about them, we explained that they had been probably imported by seed from some old-world flower market. "Stass," we explained, was their name, and we thought they looked rather Swiss.

This year I went around asking and asking for them, but no one had ever heard of "stass," and I almost gave up. Then yesterday, I unexpectedly found my friend. Up in the world now, from pushcart to cellar doorway, He has a Derby hat now and English, and they both give him confidence.

"G'morning lady," he said, recognizing me at the same moment.

I asked breathlessly about "stass." Would he have any more this year? . . . could we get some?

"Stass?" he said bewilderedly.

"You know. Small and white. Like paper, only they're alive. Stass you called them. You had purple ones, too."

A light broke over his face. Then he looked at me pityingly.

"Oh lady," he said kindly. "You mean 'stars.' Like in the sky."

MARGARET LEE RUNBECK

## A Sailor on Strikers

*Excerpt from a letter in the* Seattle Post-Intelligencer *written on November 15 by an American sailor at the Cavite Navy Yards in the Philippine Islands.*

Right now my ambition is to get the guys that are doing all the striking back home and put them aboard the ships out here, and let them go with us.

If they want a fight, this is a good place to get it. Maybe if they saw what it was like out here, they would get busy and give the guns we are going to need to save their hides.

## The Wide Horizon

### Civil Liberty in Time of War

By Dr. Robert E. Cushman
Department of Government, Cornell University
Broadcast from WGY, Schenectady, N. Y.

No thoughtful person can doubt that freedom of speech, freedom of press and freedom of assembly are vital to democracy itself—they are part of its very blood stream. Only by free public discussion and free public criticism can the people be steadily sure that the will of the majority still prevails. . . .

We face today . . . two serious dangers to these fundamental civil liberties. One of these dangers arises from the fact that the national security in a crisis like this makes necessary a curbing of freedom of speech, press, and assembly, which would be indefensible in times of peace. . . . The second danger is that popular hysteria will demand of the Government unreasonable restrictions of civil liberty. There is much less danger that arrogant public officers will tyrannically override the liberties of a protesting people, than that an intolerable public opinion will not only permit but demand the complete suppression of minority rights. . . .

As my contribution to the problem I submit the following program of principles and action:

First: There must be common agreement that dangers to the public security will call for heavy sacrifices from the citizen, and that some of these will take the form of restrictions upon the scope of his civil liberties. This is one of the inescapable costs of war or the threat of war. These sacrifices should be cheerfully made.

Second: The Government must be neither soft-handed nor soft-hearted in dealing with spies, traitors, saboteurs, obstructionists, or those who in any way seek to block or impede our national defense effort. Our laws must be made adequate to deal with these enemies of the State, and these laws must be sternly and fairly enforced.

Third: Laws which restrict freedom of speech, press, or assembly in the interests of public safety, together with the enforcement of such laws by executive and judicial officers, should carefully preserve the right of free public criticism of public policy and public officials. This right of free criticism—which is not to be confused with obstruction or incitement to disobedience—is essential to the preservation of fundamental civil liberty.

Fourth: Whatever restrictions upon civil liberties are demanded by the national safety must be formulated and enforced by the officers of Government, not by the amateur efforts of private citizens. Just as we seek to abolish the evils of lynching, so should we seek to put off busybodies, self-appointed zealots, who, by waving the flag of Americanism, seek to save the country by invading the civil liberties of their neighbors. If our liberties must be curtailed, let it be by the regular and orderly processes of the law. Officials whose duties require them in any way to limit the traditional civil liberties of the people must be held to the strictest accountability. We cannot safely allow the job to fall into the hands of private persons, who, no matter how patriotic they may claim they are, cannot be held to any accountability.

Fifth: The Government itself should steadily emphasize by word and by deed its intention to give our civil liberties the maximum of protection. It should lend no encouragement to those seeking to undermine them. The President and the Attorney General have repeatedly pledged the protection of civil liberty. A Civil Liberties Unit has been set up in the Department of Justice for the express purpose of giving the Federal Government's help to those whose civil rights are unlawfully infringed. This unit should be strengthened and enlarged so that its important work may be more effectively done. Congress itself might well create a Joint Standing Committee on Civil Liberties so that it may keep itself informed on problems relating to civil liberty and thus be better equipped to deal with those problems by legislation.

* * *

Finally: The individual citizen should strive to cultivate in his own mind a thoughtful tolerance for the opinion of those who disagree with him, even in a time of public danger. If he is intelligent he must realize that not all people can be made to see and feel alike and that it would not be a good idea if they could. Upon such a widespread spirit of tolerance rests the ultimate fate of our civil liberties and our democracy. Public officers are in the last analysis our agents and we are ourselves responsible for the instructions express and implied under which they work. The crisis which we face calls for all the self-discipline which a great nation can muster if we are to keep from throwing away in the thick of the fight the very things for which we are fighting.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